"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light variable winds becoming northwesterly.

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TO-DAY: TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French authorities have adopted strong measures to protect President Loubet to-morrow, when he will go to Longchamp to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris. Lieut. Col. Picquart has been released from prison, and M. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, who was convicted with Emile Zola, has started from Liege for Paris. The Drafting Committee of the Peace Conference accepted the British scheme as the basis for discussion of the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration. The expected news of the signing of the modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary was not received at Washington. In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Charles Beresford delivered a sharp criticism of the Government's policy of "drifting in China." The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, made an extended statement of the Government's position and intentions. Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister to Spain, will arrive at Madrid from San Sebastian this evening. A rumor is current in London that the United States may be asked to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal. The Savage Club gave the first dinner to Mark Twain since his return to London. Many distinguished men were present to welcome Mr. Clemens. It is announced that the British Government is inclined to reconsider its decision as to the Pacific cable project, and may consent to the use of British capital in the enterprise. Several Americans were presented at the drawing room held by the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The crew of the American liner Paris, which is on the Menacle Rocks, off Cornwall, England, were called on deck last evening, as, owing to the rough weather, it is supposed that the vessel may break up at any time. The trial of the eight alleged former British officers charged with treason against the Transvaal Republic in inciting rebellion was begun at Pretoria yesterday. Three of the accused were released and will give evidence for the State.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A Darlington (Ohio) girl was married Thursday to a full-blooded Indian.

The Southern Pacific Railroad withdrew from the Southwestern Traffic Bureau yesterday.

The Edison-Portland Cement Company, with an authorized capital of $11,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday.

The schooner George A Howes of Philadelphia capsized last evening off Barnegat. It is feared that all on board were lost.

Collector Treat is about to distribute blanks on which bankers are required to make sworn statements on which the special war revenue tax will be levied.

A Dakota woman met her divorced husband in San Francisco, sick and needy and just returned from army service in the Philippines. She fed, clothed, and remarried him.

A passenger train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad was wrecked Thursday night. Forty-five people were injured.

Trustee Deering has resigned from the Northwestern University Board. Ill-health was given as the cause. It is believed that he was displeased with President Rogers's anti-expansion views.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright Kellogg died of heart disease on board the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which arrived here last night. He was buried at sea.

George B. Howard, convicted of pension frauds in 1887, who escaped a year later from the Government hospital in Washington, was apprehended in Arkansas City yesterday.

The committee in charge of the Dewey Home Fund has denied the report that the plan would be abandoned. The Chairman of the committee outlined the plan of asking banks to assist in raising money.

The delay in the Municipal Assembly in the matter of authorizing pending bond issues has seriously embarassed the city administration. Controller Coler says that if the delay continues he will appeal to Gov. Roosevelt to call a special session of the Legislature in order to abolish the Municipal Assembly or curtail its powers.

Page 3.

District Attorney Gardiner was the chief witness before the Mazet committee yesterday.

The President appointed a commission of nine members to recommend a route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Roland B. Molineux was yesterday released on bail and about five minutes later rearrested on a warrant charging him with the murder of Mrs. Adams.

Page 4.

The New York baseball team defeated the Clevelands for the fourth consecutive time. The Brooklyns won another game from the Cincinnatis.

Page 6.

Secretary Gage, in an interview, defended President McKinley's action in changing the civil service regulations. His statement was not convincing to the National Civil Service Reform League, which will issue a reply.

The Commission of Special Agents appointed to inquire into the conduct of Appraiser Wakeman's office has made a report criticising the Appraiser's judgment and finding Examiner W. C. Jacobs guilty of insubordination.

Only six members were present at the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee in this city yesterday. No action was taken by the committee on the plan for currency reform or on any other subject within its scope, beyond agreeing to delegate the committee's duties during the Summer to sub-committees.

The most important changes from the previous rules in the new civil service rules adopted by the State Civil Service Commission and approved by the Governor are the abolition of separate examinations for fitness and the requirement that appointments in the competitive class shall be made from the head of the eligible list in the order of standing.

Page 7.

George Barrow, leader of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, will be placed on trial next Wednesday.

Navy Surgeon Lung of the Philadelphia has been officially commended by Secretary Long for gallantry in Samoa.

From a glimpse obtained of the new America's Cup racer Columbia in the shops at Bristol, R. I., yesterday she appeared broader than the Defender, and presented other points of dissimilarity. Preparations were complete for the launching to-night.

Page 5.

The Third Battery of Brooklyn left for the State camp at Peekskill yesterday.

A temporary receiver was yesterday appointed for the Howard Lockwood & Co. corporation.

The Navy Department is looking for news of the United States ship Newark, now overdue at Valparaiso, Chile.

Gov. Roosevelt made a speech against lynching at the unveiling of a monument to Frederick Douglass in Rochester.

The Board of Visitors of West Point Military Academy will report in favor of increasing the number of cadets to 500.

The Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School have been consolidated. It is proposed to especially advance the interests, education, &c., of the Jewish people in this city.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Alexander Johnston Cassatt was appointed the President of the system, to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

Page 12.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Board denies that the investigations of his engineers into the condition of the elevated structure of the Manhattan Railway Company have been submitted to the present Grand Jury. He says, however, that the report will be presented to a Grand Jury at an early date. He adds that further defects in the structure have been found.

A cripple, giving the name of George Smith or George Smyth, and who claimed that he was run over by a Third Avenue cable car, has successfully fleeced a number of city lawyers. His policy was to get the lawyers interested in his case, which was purely an imaginary one, and by offering to share with them any damages that might be recovered, to get a small advance. Then he would disappear.

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SQUALL CAPSIZED SCHOONER.

Feared All on Board the George A. Howes Were Lost Off Barnegat, but Tug May Have Saved Some.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9.—The schooner George A Howes was capsized in a severe thunder squall this afternoon two miles off Barnegat Life Saving Station. The vessel turned bottom upward instantly, and what became of her crew is not known. It is feared that all on board were drowned, although some of the crew may have been picked up by a passing tugboat bound for New York.

Benjamin Ridgeway, nephew of Keeper Ridgeway of Barnegat Life Saving Station, who was out in the squall in a fishing smack, saw the accident, sailed into Barnegat Inlet, and notified the keeper. He reported there were no signs of life about the overturned hull when he reached it. He had read the vessel's name from the stern, which was only partly submerged. Young Ridgeway said he had seen a tug approach the hull and apparently remove some wreckage, after which it steamed off in the direction of New York. It is possible that she may have saved some of the crew. At 10 o'clock to-night the vessel was discerned from the life saving station drifting northward.

The schooner, which was built in Deal's Point in 1882, was 93 feet long, 27 feet beam, 7 feet draught, and was of 150 tons burden. She hailed from Philadelphia. It is believed she was commanded by Capt. Beveridge.

COMMANDER KELLOGG DEAD.

Expired on the Hamburg-American Liner Auguste Victoria and Was Buried at Sea.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived here last night from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg, reported the death at sea of Lieut. Commander Wainwright Kellogg, United States Navy, who was a passenger on the vessel. Lieut. Commander Kellogg embarked on the Auguste Victoria at Hamburg, having been at Carlsbad for several weeks undergoing medical treatment. He was ill when he came on board, and on the evening of June 3 died of heart disease. His last request was that he be buried at sea, and accordingly, at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 4, his body was consigned to the deep with naval honors due to his rank. The Episcopal burial service was read by one of the passengers.

Lieut. Commodore Kellogg was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 29, 1865. Upon being graduated four years later he was attached to the Sabine, where he served one year. He was promoted to the rank of Ensign in 1870, and spent a year on the European Station on the flagship Richmond. He served from 1872 to 1874 on the Lancaster, the flagship on the South Atlantic Station, he having been promoted to master in 1872. From 1874 to 1876 he served on board the Wasp on the same station. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1876, and spent another year on the station in the Essex. He was detached in 1877 and ordered to the Monongahela on the Asiatic Station, where he served two years before being ordered to the Michigan on the great lakes, where he served two years.

His next five years were spent on the Essex on the Pacific Station, after which he served one year at the Navy Department Headquarters. He was attached to the cruiser Boston on the North Atlantic Station from 1886 to 1890, after which he served three years on electric-light duty at Cramps' Shipyards, in Philadelphia.

From 1893 to 1896 he was attached to the cruiser New York, after which he remained on duty in the Bureau of Equipment until the beginning of the Spanish-American war, when he was placed in command of the gunboat Maple and served with distinction throughout the war. He was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Commander in July, 1897. He had been in poor health for a long time previous to his death.

MURDER NEAR MOUNT VERNON.

Victim's Body Torn by Dogs—His Wife and a Neighbor Placed Under Arrest.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 9.—Charles Bratsch was murdered in front of his cottage at Fleetwood, a suburb of this city, to-night. Two persons, including the prisoner's wife, are under arrest, and the police are looking for a second man, whom they suspect of knowing something of the affair.

Bratsch was a gardener. He was about fifty years of age, and lived with his wife in a small house in Fleetwood. When found, the body lay on the doorstep. The head was terribly crushed, and the face mutilated by blows. The man apparently had been beaten with a club or a hammer.

The police from this city arrested the dead man's wife and John Adams, a neighbor, who told a very suspicious story. They said they had found Bratsch lying on the doorstep and had felt his forehead and found it cold. This was untrue, as there was no forehead left. They claimed not to know how the man came to be killed.

The police are searching for Louis Sabriskie, whom they think may know something of the affair. Ten days ago the dead man and Sabriskie quarreled, and Bratsch had Sabriskie arrested for striking him. They were very bitter toward each other. The case was tried here this morning and the prisoner was discharged.

The old man had been dead an hour and a half when discovered. The police found pieces of flesh in all parts of the yard. This gave rise to the supposition that he had committed suicide by means of a dynamite cartridge. It developed later that while the man lay dead on the doorstep some dogs ate of his flesh, and dragged other portions about the yard.

The body has been brought to the Morgue, and Coroner Banning and Drs. Wyse and Newell are holding an autopsy upon it.

ROW OVER A SCHOOL TEACHER.

Relative of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Criticised by Trustees.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 9.—There is considerable of a stir in School District No. 3 of Mount Pleasant, Pocantico Hills, over the determination of the School Trustees to drop Miss Bessie Williams, the kindergarten teacher in the district school, from the roll of teachers. She is exceedingly popular, and the decision has caused a decided kick.

Some time ago a committee was appointed to inquire into her work, and returned a report to the effect it was not good and that she was incompetent. Now it is claimed by one of the members of the committee that he was misled, and that the facts which have come to his knowledge since the decision to dismiss her was reached, show him he was wrong and that the work she did was excellent. Miss Williams is said to be a relative of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller.

A petition signed by John D. Rockefeller, who pays about one-half of the school taxes in the district, and about every one else living in the district has been sent to the School Trustees asking them to reconsider their action. Among the signers is the Rev. Father Sheehan, the local priest.

PLANS TO PROTECT LOUBET

French President to be Guarded at the Races To-morrow.

POLICE AND TROOPS ASSIGNED

The Entire Route from the Elysee Palace to Longchamps Placed Under Strong Protection.

PARIS, June 9.—At a Cabinet meeting held this morning, the Premier, M. Dupuy, and the Minister of War, M. Krantz, announced that Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, and the Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, had adopted rigorous measures to preserve order at Longchamps on Sunday, upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit to that place to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

President Loubet's route from the Elysée Palace to Longchamps will be lined with squads of police. Through the Bois de Boulogne the police will be strengthened by mounted Republican Guards, the various points of vantage in the wood being occupied by the military. Beneath the grand stand several companies of infantry will be held in readiness to appear at a moment's notice, and the way from the paddock to the President's box will be lined with files of the Republican Guards with fixed bayonets. Behind the soldiers will be hundreds of detectives, under the personal command of the Prefect of Police of Paris. Cavalry will be placed in readiness to gallop along the course, if necessary.

M. François Coppée has advised the members of the Patriotic League not to attend the Grand Prix. The Gaulois, the leading Conservative and Royalist organ, commenting upon the Socialist threat to cause trouble, says: "Under these conditions it will be out of the question to take ladies to Longchamps, and therefore we advise our readers to stay at home."

If this advice is followed the Grand Prix will lose much of its picturesqueness. One of the sporting papers asserts that several of the principal owners intend to scratch their horses for the Grand Prix, but it is believed that this report is premature, and that the attempts of the tribal world in this direction have been in vain.

The Longchamp Stewards believe everything will pass off quietly, but the Anarchists still declare their intention of demonstrating in favor of M. Loubet, not because they care for him personally, but because "the republic must be defended against the reactionaries." The Radical papers urge Parisians to arm themselves with bludgeons to chastise the noblemen if the latter insult the President. It is believed now, however, that nothing will happen beyond a monster demonstration in favor of M. Loubet.

The Parisian shopkeepers are complaining bitterly over a poor Grand Prix week. Naturally, ladies are reluctant to indulge in brilliant toilets in the face of the likelihood of cavalry charges.

The Presidential stand at Longchamps is much stronger and much less accessible than the Auteuil stand. It was constructed forty years ago, on plans of the Duc de Morny, who, accustomed to the dangers of popular agitation, had an eye to possible attempts on the life of Louis Napoleon during the races. Gen. Bailloud, chief of the President's military household; Commandant Lamy, M. Dupuy, and the Prefect of Police have thoroughly inspected the whole ground to arrange protective measures.

M. Lemercier, the Magistrate who has been examining the persons arrested at Auteuil on Sunday last in connection with the attack upon President Loubet, to-day ordered Baron Christiani to be tried before a police court.

LIEUT. COL. PICQUART FREE.

Provisional Release Granted to the Officer Imprisoned for Denying the Guilt of Dreyfus.

PARIS, June 9.—Lieut. Col. Picquart was provisionally released from custody to-day.

When it became known that the order for the release of Picquart had been issued M. Gasc, Mayor of Ville d'Avray and the prisoner's brother-in-law, and M. Hild, Maître Labori's secretary, proceeded to the Prison of La Santé and met Picquart, who was released at about 3 o'clock and proceeded to the residence of M. Gasc.

Picquart's release, it is understood, was due to the fact that the German Foreign Office recently informed the French Government that Col. Schwarzkoppen wrote the petit bleu, and that, therefore, it was impossible that Picquart should have forged it.

M. Georges Picquart is an Alsacian and was, previous to January, 1898, a Lieutenant Colonel in the French Corps of Chasseurs. Although men like Joseph Reinach, Georges Clémenceau, Emile Zola, and Profs. Paul Meyer, Duclaux, and Bréal have been prosecuted by the French Government for expressing publicly their opinions as to the innocence of Dreyfus, yet Georges Picquart has been regarded generally as the martyr of the cause.

When in June, 1895, he succeeded Col. Sandherr as the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau he was a firm believer in the guilt of the prisoner. He had occupied his post but a few days when one of his spies brought in from the German Embassy a letter card, (the petit bleu,) which proved that Esterhazy was in secret communication with the German Military Attaché, Lieut. Col. Schwarzkoppen. In his investigation into the affair Picquart procured some letters written by Esterhazy. He was struck with the similarity of the handwriting with that of the bordereau. His investigation first had the approval of his immediate superior, Gen. Gonse. Later, however, both Gonse and the Chief of the General Staff, Gen. de Boisdeffre, hampered and discouraged his investigation in every possible way. Picquart finally demanded that Esterhazy be arrested as the real author of the bordereau. He had no sooner done so than he was ordered on a mission to the west of France, and later to Tunis.

Lieut. Col. Henry succeeded him in the Secret Intelligence Bureau, and this officer, with the aid of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, set about to ruin his career by attempting to implicate him in an alleged plot of the Jews to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus as the writer of the bordereau. Picquart, finding that he was the object of a plot, consulted with Maître Leblois of Paris and placed in his hands a sealed packet containing the proofs of Esterhazy's guilt and his own innocence, to be used only in case Picquart met with sudden death.

Picquart was recalled to Paris as a witness at the Esterhazy court-martial. There he was accused of communicating to an unauthorized person the secrets of his office, and of forging the petit bleu and of making use of the same. On the former charge he was tried and convicted and sentenced to be dismissed from the army. When Cavaignac, the Minister of War, attempted to conurm the guilt of Dreyfus in the Chamber, July 7 last, Picquart immediately wrote to the Minister of Justice offering to prove that, of the three letters read by M. Cavaignac, two did not apply to Dreyfus and the third had every appearance of being a forgery. This was the Henry forgery. Picquart was at once arrested with Maître Leblois by the Correctional Police, a clause in the code having been found which permitted the retrial of Picquart, owing to the fact that a civilian had been implicated with him. Both were lodged in the civil prison of La Santé. When arraigned for trial Sept. 20 last a warrant was sent in from the War Office charging Picquart with forgery and with having used forged documents—the part of the accusation on which he had not been tried by court-martial. He was taken to the military prison of Cherche Midi.

In November last he was called upon to give his testimony in the Dreyfus revision case pending before the Court of Cassation. No sooner had he given his testimony, however, than Gen. Zurlinden, who had resigned the war portfolio and had resumed his former once as Military Governor of Paris, ordered the Picquart court-martial to sit. It has been alleged that it was the object of Zurlinden to have the prisoner convicted as a forger, thus tending to discredit his testimony before the Court of Cassation. The Court of Cassation immediately ordered the court-martial indefinitely postponed, and Picquart was sent back to prison, where he remained until yesterday.

It is said that Picquart owes his life to his bold speech made in the tribunal of the Correctional Court, just before the soldiers led him away to Cherche Midi. He said in closing: "If I shall be found dead and there be discovered in my cell the rope of Lemercier-Picard (the murdered police spy) or the razor of Henry, I shall have been assassinated, for I am not the kind of a man who commits suicide."

GREAT SECRECY ABOUT DREYFUS.

The Date and Circumstances of His Return Not Revealed in Paris.

PARIS, June 9.—The Government is doing its utmost to keep the exact date and circumstances of the arrival of Capt. Dreyfus a secret. It is said he will be disembarked a few miles from Brest.

M. PERREUX RETURNS TO PARIS.

Editor of L'Aurore, Sentenced with Zola, on the Way Home.

BRUSSELS, June 9.—M. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, who was sentenced with M. Emile Zola by the Versailles Court in the proceedings for libel brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, has left Liege for Paris, to enable the court to serve its verdict upon him.

The sentence of the Versailles Assize Court in the case of each of the defendants was a year's imprisonment, with a fine of 3,000f., together with the costs of the suit.

PARIS MAY BREAK UP SOON.

The Weather Makes Her Position Critical and Attempts to Save Her Are Given Up Till It Improves.

COVERACK, Cornwall, June 9.—All hands were called on deck this evening in anticipation of the breaking up of the American liner Paris, which it is feared will happen unless the weather improves.

All attempts to float her will be abandoned should there be no improvement in the conditions.

The position of the vessel is now most critical. A heavy easterly swell has broken the cables connecting with the steadying anchors, and the vessel has been buffeted severely and much strained. There are now twenty feet of water in her, fore and aft, which has extinguished the fires in the engine rooms.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Expected News of the Signing of the Modus Vivendi Not Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Up to the close of business hours at the State Department to-day no word had come from London to indicate that the modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary had been signed. It was said that the British and American sides had agreed upon the principles, as it was supposed, that should govern in the arrangement of the modus. This was based on a proposition emanating from the British side. This proposition was acceptable to the United States, but on some points it was so vague as to warrant the apprehension that it might contain within it the germs of disagreement in the not distant future. Therefore, in accepting the British proposition in principle, the United States specifically defined these points in a manner to remove any possibility of double construction.

If the British Government accepts this precise statement, the modus will be an accomplished fact, and upon this acceptance this Government waits. It may come at any moment, and it is subject to delay if there is a further reference to Canada.

The agreement, if ratified, will be viewed with much satisfaction by officials here, although they say it is short of what was most hoped for—a complete and final settlement of the boundary controversy. The present plan merely seeks to avert a possible clash between the dangerous border elements, though it is thought that it also will help along the final determination of the question, and perhaps may be accepted later by the two Governments as the basis for the treaty delimiting the boundary.

The modus even might be allowed to run along indefinitely, though it is preferred to meet the question of a permanent settlement squarely and fully at once by direct negotiations between the two Governments and remove this stumbling block from the Joint Commission, which, with the boundary dispute eliminated, probably can agree on the many other important subjects before it, including alien immigration, reciprocity, lake fisheries, warships on the lakes, North Atlantic fisheries, and bonding privileges. The date of the commission's reassembling is likely to be postponed until Autumn or early Winter.

YUKON RAILWAY PLANS DELAYED.

Canada to Refuse Charters Until the Boundary Is Determined.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 9.—At a meeting of the Railway Committee of the Commons to-day the Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, said that the Government had decided to refuse any charters for railways into the Yukon this session. There are six applications before Parliament.

When the House met to-day Sir Charles Tupper opposed the policy of the Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said that until such time as the Alaska boundary question was disposed of the Government would grant no more applications for charters to cross the disputed territory. They had made a mistake, he said, in giving a charter to the White Pass Railway. To give a charter to a road to run to Pyramid Harbor would add to the trouble in the way of a settlement. If it were finally decided that Pyramid Harbor was in United States territory, then Canada would construct an all-Canadian railway with a seaport in British Columbia.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAPTURED.

Disappeared in 1887 from Washington —Discovered in Arkansas City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—George B. Howard, who in 1887 was sentenced to fourteen years in prison after being convicted of pension frauds, and who escaped from the Government hospital in Washington in 1888, was captured in Arkasas City, Kan., yesterday. He passed through here this morning, and was lodged in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill., this afternoon, to serve the remaining thirteen years of his sentence. In the years that Howard was a fugitive he has changed his manners, appearance, and mode of living, and had assumed the name of Clawson. He studied medicine and became a prosperous and respected physician of Arkansas City. Recently he refused the nomination for Mayor. Two men were arrested in England and two trips were made to Australia in the effort to catch him, but all the while he was living in Arkansas City.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Resignation of Trustee Deering—Trouble Over Anti-Expansion.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The resignation of William Deering as a Trustee of the Northwestern University was handed in to-day, and, although he denies that this was the cause, his action is taken to be the result of the anti-expansion meeting held in this city some time ago, at which Henry Wade Rogers, President of the university, was Chairman. President Rogers was greatly criticised for his part in the meeting, and some of the Trustees talked of calling him to account, but he adhered to his position, and no action was taken. Mr. Deering was decidedly opposed to Mr. Rogers's stand, and he, with others of the board, believed that Mr. Rogers, the citizen, could not be separated from Mr. Rogers, the President. Mr. Deering is a wealthy man, who has done a great deal for the university, and has given it several valuable collections. He gives ill-health as the cause of his resignation.

DELAY IN THE BOND ISSUES

It Is Seriously Embarrassing the City Administration.

MAY APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE

Controller Coler Threatens to Have the Municipal Assembly Abolished or Its Powers Curtailed.

The delay in the Municipal Assembly in the matter of authorizing pending bond issues has so seriously embarrassed the administration that it is entirely within the probabilities that the Governor will be asked to call a special session of the Legislature to abolish both houses, or at least to curtail their already limited powers. With the exception of the authority to grant permits for the erection of awnings, bay windows and newsstands, the Municipal Assembly has hardly any power except to authorize expenditure of public funds. This latter it carries out in a way that has proved disastrous to many public works, and has besides cost the city thousands of dollars in interest on payments deferred by the dilatory tactics of the city's lawmakers.

Controller Coler has had to bear the brunt of the trouble caused by the Assembly because the city's creditors look to him for payment of their bills, whereas he has nothing to do with the matter except in a ministerial way. In speaking of the Assembly's delay in concurring in the resolutions adopted by the Board of Estimate, Mr. Coler said yesterday: "If this thing keeps up much longer I will go to Gov. Roosevelt and ask him to call the Legislature together for the purpose of depriving the Municipal Assembly of the power which it exercises in such a dilatory way, or of abolishing it entirely. Resolutions authorizing the issue of bonds for street improvements, for new water mains and sewers, and for the extension of the Croton watershed have been held up sometimes for months. It is not only that the city should have these needed improvements that I favor legislative action, but also that the municipal government should be sustained. We can't go on this way and preserve the city's credit. My office is overrun with persons who want the money due them, and who believe that it is I who am holding back their pay. They don't understand the situation. If I tell them to go to the Municipal Assembly, which is to blame, they don't know what to make of it.

"In 1870 the power of authorizing issues of bonds was vested in the Board of Estimate, and for twenty-seven years that system operated with marked success. Then the charter made it necessary for the Municipal Assembly to concur in the action of the Board of Estimate before the Controller could issue bonds. From that time there has been trouble. Delay has occurred in nearly every instance, and, as a consequence, work that should have been completed has not yet been begun. Right now a committee of the Council is pulling and hauling over a bond issue of $2,000,000 for repaving purposes, which passed the Board of Estimate early in March. There are other issues of almost equal importance pending, and there seems to be no more hope of their passage than there was when they were first introduced. It is only a day or so ago that the Commissioner of Water Supply had to lay off workmen in the Croton watershed because the Assembly had failed to pass a bond issue which has been before it for months.

"I am in earnest about this matter, and I feel sure that the administration will be moved to take some action unless there is a change for the better."

The Mayor has repeatedly sent messages to the Assembly asking it to take action on these bond issues, but in most cases his requests have received no attention. It is only when a bond issue for a spectacular purpose, like the reception to Admiral Dewey, is before the Assembly that quick action is taken. In that instance there was a little opposition, but by far the larger number of the members of the Assembly hastened to give their assent to an expenditure of $150,000, for fear, apparently, that they would draw upon themselves the criticism of the press and the condemnation of their constituents.

Among the pending bond issues before both houses is the resolution appropriating $570,000 for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. Influential Brooklyn politicians are interested in this concern, and it is said they have induced the Brooklyn members to oppose the issue, in the hope that they can force the city to pay a much larger sum than $570,000. This resolution was introduced in July, 1898, and has failed repeatedly to obtain the requisite three-fourths vote in its favor. A resolution before the Aldermen provides for an issue of $500,000 for the acquisition of land interfered with. This land has already been seized by the city under the act of the Legislature, and the city is liable for interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the deferred payments. The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs has been wrangling since March 21 last over an ordinance authorizing the issue of $2,000,000 bonds for repaving streets. The members of the committee from the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond have managed to tie up the resolution because, as they allege, they do not believe that the Commissioner of Highways should be permitted to designate the streets to be repaved, but that this should be left to the members of the Municipal Assembly. Another resolution that has been hung up for months is one appropriating $305,000 for the Harlem River Driveway, which has aroused opposition among the Brooklyn Councilmen for no other reason than that they do not want to see the money expended in Manhattan, though the debt was incurred previous to consolidation. Litigation is threatened on account of the delay in paying this claim.

The Tammany members have uniformly voted in favor of these appropriations, no matter which borough would get the improvement.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE PLAN.

Governors and Attorney Generals Asked to Meet at St. Louis.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 9.—Gov. Sayers to-day received a letter from Gov. W. E. Stanley of Kansas, replying to the invitation to attend the Anti-Trust Conference of Governors and Attorney Generals, to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20. Gov. Stanley writes:

"If a sufficient number of Governors and Attorney Generals can be induced to attend such a conference it might be productive of good. If such action is to be taken by the Western and Southern States to regulate trusts the action certainly ought to be uniform. If the Governors of Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and other Western States can be induced to unite in a movement for the conference, I would be pleased to give it my support."

Gov. Sayers is anxious that the Governors of all the Eastern and Northern States also shall participate in the conference. He would like to see in attendance the Governor of New Jersey, in which State nearly all of the great trusts have had their birth.

$11,000,000 CEMENT COMPANY.

Thomas A. Edison in New Concern Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—The Edison-Portland Cement Company, with an authorized capital of $11,000,000, was incorporated here this afternoon. The company is to manufacture and deal in Portland and other kinds of cement. Of the capital stock, $2,600,000 is to bear 8 per cent. cumulative dividends.

The incorporators are Thomas A. Edison and [illegible] Gallory of Orange, N. J.; William [illegible]edine, Harlan Page, E. Clarence [illegible], William Spilling, Luther S. Dent, and [illegible]wane, all of Philadelphia.

WHITE GIRL WEDS AN INDIAN.

Groom a Full-Blooded Oneida Indian—Bride Accomplished.

CHICAGO, June 9.—A special to The Tribune from Oneida says that Chester P. Cornelius, an Indian of the Oneida Reservation, and Miss L. Gertrude Smith, an accomplished white girl of Darlington, were married yesterday at the Mission Church. Cornelius is a full-blooded Oneida Indian. He is the son of Adam P. Cornelius, one of the best-educated and cultivated men of the reservation. Chester Cornelius holds a good position in the Indian service in Oklahoma.

PANIC IN THE ST. DENIS.

Flames in a Chimney Spread Alarm Among the Guests, Who Rushed from Their Rooms.

A slight fire in a chimney of the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh Street and Broadway, caused a serious panic there at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

The flames, which shot up to a great height, were seen by Patrolman Binn, who turned in an alarm and at once notified the night clerk in the office.

The latter with his assistants began the work of arousing the occupants of the hotel. Notwithstanding the efforts to reassure them, however, men and women rushed out of their rooms and, for a time, the situation was alarming.

The firemen and police finally succeeded in allaying the fears of the guests. The loss was slight.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Committee Not to Abandon Plan—Banks Asked to Assist—Souvenir Receipts for Contributors.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, Chairman of the Dewey Home Fund Committee, was called upon several times to-day to deny the report that the committee of which he is Chairman had intended to abandon the attempt to raise the fund and had only been prevented by the President. Mr. Vanderlip stated that the report was absolutely without foundation in fact. That the committee had not been discouraged with the work it had undertaken on behalf of the promoters of the fund, and the President had not prevented it from abandoning its work, for the reason that it had never thought of dropping it. "On the contrary," said Mr. Vanderlip, "we are pushing it a little, in order to close it up promptly as soon as a sufficient sum has been raised. In order to concentrate attention upon the undertaking, the committee has sent out to each bank asked to receive subscriptions to the fund a circular requesting each bank to secure at least $20 for the fund, and then to send it to the committee. That is such a small sum that almost any bank can, through its clients, raise it in a single morning. There is no doubt that there are many people in the country who desire to pay Dewey a compliment similar to that just shown by the British Parliament to Kitchener, in presenting him with $150,000, but the difficulty appears to have been that the matter has not been brought to general attention in such a way as to invite prompt and general response. If the replies to our circular are what we expect they will be, I think the fund of $100,000 will be in hand in a week."

The circular referred to states that when the fund is complete it is to be presented to Admiral Dewey in an album containing the names of all the contributors, but not the amounts subscribed by each. That will not deprive the contributors of the receipt showing the exact amount contributed by each, as to each contributor, in large or small amount, is sent a copy of the receipt engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the portrait of Admiral Dewey as the principal feature of the work. Although it is suggested that each National bank shall raise at least $20, it is considered probable that many banks will insist upon increasing the amount, so that if a considerable number of them double the amount the fund will exceed $100,000. There is already in sight about $14,000, including some newspaper subscriptions reported but not turned in.

ORDERS FOR DEWEY'S SON.

So Far This Year He Has Done More Business for His Firm Than All His Fellow-Travelers Together.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Admiral Dewey is not the only member of his family who has distinguished himself this year. His son, George G. Dewey, who is a traveler for a dry goods house in New York City, is said to have made a record this year in selling goods for his employers.

Ever since May 1, 1898, the young man had but to mention his name in order to secure a sale for whatever he carried. So far this year he has obtained more orders for his house than all his fellow-travelers put together.

Mr. Dewey is in this city to-day, and his good luck stays by him. He says that he will leave with more orders from Cincinnati merchants than any other traveler ever took out of the city. The merchants seem to vie with each other in giving him orders.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OUT.

It Has Withdrawn from the Southwestern Traffic Bureau.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The withdrawal of the Southern Pacific Railroad to-day from the Southwestern Traffic Bureau, whose agreement is similar to that of the Joint Traffic Association, which the Inter-State Commerce Commission declared illegal, probably has given the bureau its deathblow. The agreement provides for thirty days' notice of intention to withdraw, but the Southern Pacific claims it informed the bureau more than a month ago that it would withdraw if the roads continued to violate the provisions of the agreement, and as no attention is paid to the agreement, it considers itself absolved from further allegiance to it.

It was only by the most energetic efforts that the bureau has been kept alive during the last few months.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED.

Train Wrecked in Missouri, Caused by Spreading Rails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Between forty and forty-five passengers were injured, three perhaps fatally, by the derailment of Train No. 4, south-bound on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, three miles south of Grandview, Mo., at 9:30 last night. The train left Kansas City late, and was running at a slow rate of speed on account of bad condition of track, occasioned by heavy rains. The injured were brought to this city this morning, and the seriously hurt taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, and the others to the Savoy Hotel.

Spreading rails caused the wreck. The smoker and chair car turned over, but the Pullman coach, which also left the track, remained upright.

The smoker and chair cars were well filled with passengers. In the latter car were many women and children. These were dragged through the windows and holes chopped through the roof. The accident occurred in a dense wood two miles from Grandview. The work of rescue was carried on in a heavy rain until 3 o'clock this morning, when a relief train bearing physicians arrived. The wounded were then removed to Kansas City hospitals.

Bees Drive Congregation from Church

PARK RIDGE, N. J., June 9.—The congregation of the Montvale Reformed Church was driven out by a swarm of bees last night when the regular weekly prayer meeting was being held, and the services had to be concluded in a grove near by. The services had just begun, when there was a buzzing noise, and in through the window came the bees. The brightest light was near the platform, and there the swarm made its way. The Rev. Mr. Ware, the minister, tried to go on with the services, but was finally forced from the platform and repaired with the congregation to the grove. Deacon Van Riper fetched a hive and nets, and about the time the prayer meeting was concluded he had the queen and her followers imprisoned.

Bensolyptus Antiseptic Tooth Powder removes all trace of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath.—Adv.

THE SPECIAL WAR REVENUE

Collector Treat Is About to Distribute Blanks to Bankers.

LIKELY TO BE A TEST CASE

It Is Not Believed that the Collection of This Tax Will Be Made Without Litigation.

Charles H. Treat, Collector of United States Internal Revenue for the Second District is about to distribute blanks on which banks and bankers are required to make sworn statements on which the special war revenue tax will be levied. It is not likely that the collection of this tax will be made without appeal to the United States Attor

JEFFRIES WINS FROM FITZSIMMONS

Youth and Muscle Overmatch Science and Pluck.

CONTEST ENDS IN 11TH ROUND

Boxers Get About $25,000 Cash and Contingent Profits.

The Winner Is Now Champion of the World — Great Crowds Gather to Obtain News of the Event.

The long-heralded prizefight, known by a pleasant fiction of New York law as a boxing contest, between Robert Fitzsimmons, who held the championship of the world, and James J. Jeffries, the aspiring boilermaker from California, was fought last night in the building of the New Coney Island Sporting Club.

It resulted in an indisputable victory for Jeffries in the eleventh round. Consequently the world has a new champion pugilist this morning, and Fitzsimmons, who knocked out Corbett, who knocked out Sullivan, has taken his place in the long procession of fistic heroes known in ring circles as "back numbers" or "has beens."

The work of changing champions occupied a little less than forty-four minutes. How much the two men gained in money nobody knows. On a rough estimate it is said that Fitzsimmons, whose dignity demanded large pecuniary inducements to tempt him to display his prowess upon a comparatively unknown man, will receive about $25,000 of the gate receipts as his share, besides contingent profits from the vitascope, which took photographs of the fight and will reproduce them indefinitely.

Jeffries will do as well and is probably richer by a comfortable amount in side bets, to say nothing of gratuities from winners, who are naturally all his enthusiastic friends.

The room in which the battle was fought is 200 feet long by 100 wide, and is 40 feet high. Ceilings, walls, and rafters are stained a light brown. From the arena tiers of seats arise to within fifteen feet of the ceiling.

In the centre of the arena rises the square platform, with the three stout manila ropes inclosing the square in which the fighting was done. Over the ring, up among the rafters, four strong arc lamps were hung. Twenty other arc lamps, equidistant, hang alongside of the arena. High above the ring hung a square, flying gallery, suspended from the rafters by iron rods.

At 9 o'clock all the arena seats were occupied, and the tiers of seats banked at each side and the ends presented masses of white faces and shirt fronts. There was a clamor of thousands of tongues and a cloud of tobacco smoke drifting up and gathering in a haze against the roof.

A WELL-DRESSED CROWD.

It was a well-dressed gathering. There was not a shabby man in sight anywhere, nor were there many whose dress indicated the sporting man. Immediately about the ring there were rows of middle-aged and elderly men, some of them with white hair and beards. These had a distinctively well-fed and well-groomed appearance, and diamonds flashed from their fingers and shirt fronts in the electric light. But for the diamonds and the formidable cigars at which many of them puffed, they might have been taken for vestrymen waiting for the opening of a religious service, so tranquil was their demeanor, so calm were their countenances and the peace of their attitudes.

There were old and young men who had traveled more than a thousand miles and spent hundreds of dollars to reach the ringside, and they were content to be there. Some of them had thousands and ten of thousands of dollars at stake, but it is against sporting ethics to display emotion and the prevalent face was impassive, even though it might sometimes pale or flush.

Only the newspaper men and the police seemed to be busy or interested. A casual observer, dropping in through the roof from some distant country, would have thought the crowd had gathered for an evening which it expected to be rather a bore.

The preliminary demonstration was all from the seats looking down upon the arena. The younger men there were more restless and eager and alert than the veterans below, and vented their feelings in cheers and handclapping on trivial provocations.

JEFFRIES LOOKED ANGRY.

There was a great cheer and a rattle of applause when Jeffries walked in a little after 9 o'clock, pushing his way through the men packed along the arena. He looked huge and rather angry than pleased, and, with his red sweater under a sack coat, and a flimsy cap on the back of his head resting on his thick black hair, was the most carelessly dressed and the roughest-looking man in the room. There was a fainter cheer as Fitzsimmons was announced, and after his disappearance there were symptoms of impatience and cries and hoots began to sound from around the house.

The rumor that there was a dispute over the rules had gone abroad, and it caused impatience and dissatisfaction. The uncertainty of Chief of Police Devery's intentions added to the uneasy feeling. The men there had not come to see whether Fitzsimmons or Jeffries was the better boxer. They wanted to see which was the "best man," which could hit hardest, endure the most pain and fatigue, keep his head, and use his skill the better when breath was coming hard and short and the body was sore and the muscles tired and resenting the fearful strain upon them.

At 10 o'clock there were yet vacant patches in the expanses of reserved seats opposite the ring on each side. The crowd amused itself watching workmen on the flying platform patch a broken railing and put the finishing touches on the rows of black vitascope machines, which looked like mortars trained on the ring below. Stamping in imitation of drum beats, whistles and cat calls, and ironical cheers relieved the monotony.

FLOWERS FOR FITZSIMMONS.

But the annoyance of waiting seemed to be forgotten when a cheer began at the eastern end of the great building, and the men there were seen to rise in their seats. The mass of humanity surged up like a great wave as a mound of roses appeared moving through the throng down on the floor. This was a gigantic horseshoe of pink, white, and crimson roses, with American flags above it, and bearing the inscription, "Good Luck to the Champion."

Behind this aesthetic proclamation, which was carried by two men, Fitzsimmons stalked solemnly, like the chief figure in a classic spectacle. His bearing was solemn, like that of a man who felt that he was about to perform a rite with the eyes of an admiring world concentrated upon him. He wore a bath robe of pale blue, gathered at the waist, and his head was bare. His three attendants, in white flannel undershirts and long trousers, followed him, two of them bearing galvanized iron buckets and broad palm-leaf fans, one of them with a long bottle driven into his hip pocket.

Jeffries was more on the rough-and-ready order. He moved briskly and swung his shoulders and wore a red sweater, with suspenders over it, and the breeches of ordinary, commonplace humanity; but his three seconds carried the galvanized iron buckets and the bottles and fans and were also in their undershirts.

AN AESTHETIC FEATURE.

A stray wounded moth had been fluttering about the padded surface of the ring, and as the big floral piece was carried in many of the roses tumbled to pieces. Therefore, it was another aesthetic feature of the affair that the first actual preliminary was to clear the ring of moth and rose leaves, which was done with one of the big fans.

Fitzsimmons, sitting on his wooden stool in his corner, watched this operation with interest. Jeffries, from his stool in his corner, twisted his neck and peered between the men who surrounded him, trying to catch a view of his antagonist.

Then came the referee, George Siler, in blue and white striped undershirt, collarless and bareheaded. He leaned negligently against the ropes in an unoccupied corner while the seconds inspected the gloves and other seconds fitted them on.

Fitzsimmons rubbed his hands together before he submitted to be gloved, his air being that of a man who rather expected to enjoy himself. Jeffries leaned over and rubbed his palms on the floor to get resin upon them. Billy Brady leaned against the ropes opposite the press stalls, and bit the top one idly. Nobody in or around the ring was excited or hurried. One of the seconds held a fan over Fitzsimmons's head as Eastern attendants hold umbrellas of state above potentates.

By this time the spectators had all arrived and it was seen that men of several classes were elbow to elbow and cheek by jowl. There were sporting men and business men, financiers and actors, society men and jockeys, and distributed among them all were the denizens of South Brooklyn, who always can afford to buy a front seat at a prize fight in or around New York.

MRS. FITZSIMMONS PRESENT.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons got into the clubhouse, and was in her husband's dressing room while he was preparing for the battle, but she decided not to attempt to witness the fight. She saw William A. Brady, the manager of Jeffries, shook hands with him, and remarked:

"We will beat your man again to-night, as we did the other at Carson City."

Brady smiled and replied that he hoped not, and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, after seeing that her husband was properly equipped for the fray, kissed him, and wishing him good luck, sent him out into the arena.

George E. Smith, ("Pittsburg Phil,") a man who never in his career on the turf, even when a decision of $100,000 depended on an inch of ground, was known to betray excitement, caused some surprise by becoming one of the most enthusiastic of the shouters. He was a Jeffries man, and his excitement was in marked contrast to the cool demeanor of some of the others.

About 10:17 Jeffries's seconds, with serious demeanor, began to withdraw his trousers, and a hundred pencils in the press stalls were instantly busy with the chronicle of this portentous fact.

Two journalists with split second watches had quite an energetic dispute as to whether the ceremony began at 10:17 or 10:17½. There was also a solemn drawing of corks from the bottles and an unfolding and laying aside of large towels. About the same time Fitzsimmons untied and put away his pale-blue robe and revealed himself naked but for trunks and shoes with black stockings turned down nearly to his ankles. The trunks were ornamented with rosettes of red, white, and blue. Jeffries also wore trunks, shoes, and stockings. His trunks were plain white.

A PERFUNCTORY HANDSHAKE.

Then they gargled their throats from the bottles and met each other at the centre of the ring, where they shook hands coldly and perfunctorily.

There was silence throughout the house by this time. The contrast between the two was startling. Fitzsimmons looked little and white confronting his antagonist. Jeffries is a dark man. His eyes and hair are black and his skin almost a tan. Fitzsimmons is light-eyed and what hair he has is pale red. No woman has a skin whiter or smoother than his.

The word was given and the men rose from the stools to which they had returned. Neither looked cheerful. Jeffries swallowed hard; Fitzsimmons moistened his lips with his tongue, and as he faced his man and they slowly and cautiously circled about, shifting, advancing, and retreating, never within arm's length, their eyes intently fastened on each other, he began to work his lips nervously.

THEY FACE EACH OTHER.

If the crowd had been a crowd of dead men, the stillness could not have been deeper than it was. The two pugilists trod softly as cats. Nothing could be heard but the gentle thud, thud of their ever restless, shifting feet as they circled.

Then there was a sudden rush and the sharp slap of a glove landing, a gleaming of arms and twisting and violent motion of white bodies in the ring, a storm of cries, with applause and some roaring laughter from arena and encompassing seats.

Jeffries had led. He was not afraid to fight. That was one point settled.

Fitzsimmons's light blue eyes opened wide and blazed angrily. Jeffries crouched low, keeping his tremendous left arm well thrust out, his head down, looking from under his eyebrows.

In the second round the cheering and shouting began again. The crowd then felt that it would see what it had gathered to see—a fight with hard knocks. The two men in the ring smiled at each other as both missed and they came together in a clinch, but the big muscles in their thighs were already quivering and they did not relax their watchfulness the fraction of a second.

CROWD WITH JEFFRIES.

The crowd was evidently with Jeffries, and after Fitzsimmons had tumbled on his back, looking a much-surprised man, joy was unrestrained. It was evident then that the ideas of Chief of Police Devery on slugging were liberal, and that there would be no interference. The older sporting men around the ring, their last fear removed, settled down more placidly and calmly than ever and looked entirely and supremely happy.

After the sixth round a new change came into Fitzsimmons's face. He had looked furious at times and amused at times, as he felt that he had scored a point or that his antagonist had missed one.

FITZSIMMONS WORRIED.

Now he looked old and worn and anxious. Wrinkles seemed to come into his cheeks. He was aggressive, crafty, watchful, always moving, his rather cruel lips working and working as if he would like to bite; but he seemed like a man who is hunted. Once or twice thereafter his lips broke into a smile. When he and Jeffries broke out of a clinch and separated at the end of the eighth round, their mutual grins were almost affable. But as he sat on his stool and breathed fast and his seconds fanned him furiously with towels and fans and gave him from the bottle to gargle, he looked harassed.

When the end came it seemed very quick and easy. The blow that really did the work was given with Jeffries's left glove. After it was delivered Fitzsimmons stood an instant, his hands hanging by his side, his knees bowed. The knock-out with the right came swiftly. It was given from the hip, much like a quick slap. It was not like one of the long, hard swings Jeffries had aimed at him several times, and which had gone over his head.

When it landed Fitzsimmons fell and turned on his right side. There was no need to count the fatal tenth second. He stepped into the ring then and his men surrounded it. He was asked in the ring by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES whether, in accordance with his declaration of a few days ago, he would arrest the principals.

"Wait a few moments and we will see," he replied. And then as he saw that Fitzsimmons had recovered sufficiently to sit up and answer the greeting and hand-shake Jeffries offered him, he added:

"No, there will be no arrests. Fitzsimmons is all right now, and the law has not been violated. He is as well as when he entered the ring, according to the report of Dr. Creamer, who examined him; so an arrest is not necessary."

"I wish it to be said, and said distinctly, that neither Mr. McLaughlin nor any other man made me change my opinion regarding the stand I took two days before the fight. I would have stopped the fight in a minute if I had seen anything that was a violation of the law."

George Siler, the referee, and Chief Devery had a short talk, and then the referee declared to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the fight was one of the best he had ever witnessed.

"It was Jeffries's fight from start to finish," he said, "and if the fight had been stopped at any time previous to the knock-out, the decision would have to have been in Jeffries's favor. Several times during the fight it looked as if one or the other was tired, and some little hugging was attempted, but I stepped in and stopped this. There were positively no fouls in this fight."

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

ROUND I.—The men met in the centre of the ring. They feinted, with Fitzsimmons breaking ground. Jeffries kept almost in the centre of the ring. Jeffries was evidently trying to get the right over. Fitzsimmons led left to head, but Jeffries ducked cleverly. Jeffries led left and fell short. He led for stomach and again fell short. Again he led a left swing, but Fitzsimmons was out of the way. Jeffries tried right for body and left for head, but Fitzsimmons blocked and got away clean. Fitzsimmons tried left, landing on neck. Fitzsimmons essayed a right swing for the neck, landing lightly, and they came to a clinch, but broke clean. Jeffries tried a straight left for jaw, but did not reach, and Fitzsimmons blocked an attempt at a left hook, shooting his left to the ear as the bell rang.

ROUND 2.—Fitzsimmons in middle of the ring made Jeffries break, and Fitzsimmons sent left to body. Jeffries countered with stiff left on face, and Jeffries tried left for body, but was neatly blocked. Jeffries then assumed a crouching attitude, boring in with his left on the body, but was again blocked, and they came to a clinch. Jeffries landed two lefts on the body and shot the left three times to Fitzsimmons's face, without a return. Fitzsimmons tried his right for the head, but was short, and they came to a clinch, the referee going between them. Jeffries tried a left chop for the head, but Fitzsimmons ducked safely. Jeffries tried a left swing for the head and another for the body, but Fitzsimmons ducked away from him. Jeffries then knocked Fitzsimmons flat on his back with a straight left on the face. The champion was up in two seconds, and then the bell rang.

ROUND 3.—Fitzsimmons looked very determined when he came up for this round, with Jeffries on the aggressive. They clinched twice without doing damage. Fitzsimmons tried a right hook for the body, but failed, and it was then seen that he was bleeding from the nose. First blood was claimed for Jeffries. After another clinch Fitzsimmons landed a hard left on Jeffries's face and repeated it three times, coming to the centre of the ring. Fitzsimmons landed a left swing on the jaw and a left hook on the ear. Jeffries came back with a left hook on the side of the head, and they came to a clinch. After some feinting Jeffries sent both hands to the body and drove Fitzsimmons back with a left on the chest. Fitzsimmons landed a hard left swing on the head, and they came to a clinch. Fitzsimmons landed a left hook on the head, Jeffries countering on the face just as the round ended.

ROUND 4.—Fitzsimmons came up determined and tried a right hook for body to land, and both clinched. Jeffries tried a left for the neck, but Fitzsimmons got inside of his lead, landing left on the wind. Jeffries sent two hard left hooks to the side of Fitzsimmons's head, jarring the champion each time. In the mix-up Fitzsimmons got his left to head and right to body. After some fiddling and feinting Fitzsimmons sent a left straight to the eye, and was heavily countered on the body by Jeffries's right. A hard blow over the heart by Fitzsimmons was answered by Jeffries with a left on the neck, and then Jeffries planted a heavy left on the chest and Fitzsimmons broke ground, but returned quickly, shooting his left to the jaw. This was an even round.

ROUND 5.—Fitzsimmons led off with a left to the face, splitting Jeffries's left eye, which bled freely. Jeffries retaliated with a hard left on the ear, and Fitzsimmons tried his right for the damaged eye, failing to land. Fitzsimmons tried left for head, but Jeffries ducked and a clinch followed. Fitzsimmons put a light left on Jeffries's head and forced him to the ropes. The Californian broke, but clinched immediately. Jeffries tried a left swing for the body and left an opening which Fitzsimmons failed to take advantage of. Jeffries, encouraged by this, sent two lefts to the jaw and a right on the forehead without a return. Fitzsimmons rushed, but in trying to side step almost fell through the ropes, but regained himself, and came back with a hard left on neck and right on body. Jeffries replied with two stiff hits on face as Fitzsimmons came in on him. At this moment the bell separated them.

ROUND 6.—Fitzsimmons jumped across the ring and Jeffries broke ground. Fitzsimmons swung his left for head, landing lightly and blocked a right lead for the body. Both tried lefts for the head, but were short. Then Fitzsimmons put his left to the face and missed a right cross for the jaw. Fitzsimmons was still on the aggressive. He sent his left to Jeffries's face. Jeffries countered on Fitzsimmons's wind. Fitzsimmons crowded in and sent his left for the wind, and Jeffries crossed his right to the ear. They broke from a clinch and Fitzsimmons sent a left to the face and a hard right over the injured eye. Another clinch followed, and the referee had to separate them. Fitzsimmons sent his left twice to the head and followed with a hard left on the chest. Jeffries fought back wildly, landing both hands outside Fitzsimmons's guard, and after another clinch Fitzsimmons uppercut his opponent with his right on the wind. This was the last blow of the round, which was in Fitzsimmons's favor.

ROUND 7.—Jeffries was a bit slow coming to the scratch. He broke ground, making a circle of the ring. Fitzsimmons tried right to head, landing lightly, and Jeffries left to the ribs. Jeffries jabbed his left to the ribs and got away clean. Then the Californian endeavored to land a straight left for the face, but was blocked neatly and received a left counter on the ribs. Fitzsimmons was on the aggressive and sent a left far back on the neck. Jeffries tried to crowd Fitzsimmons on the ropes, but Fitzsimmons got away nicely. Then in a rapid mix-up both swung rights and lefts for the head, landing lightly. Then Fitzsimmons hooked a left on the side of the head and Jeffries jumped in with a right hard on the body. Jeffries swung his left for the head, but Fitzsimmons got inside of it and drove his right over the heart, when the gong sent them to their corners. This was Fitzsimmons's round.

ROUND 8.—Jeffries was tardy in coming up, and the referee had to wave his hand to him to come to the scratch. Both men rushed matters, without doing damage other than clinching, until Fitzsimmons sent his left to the ribs and Jeffries hooked two lefts to the face. Jeffries tried with his right, but was short, Fitzsimmons countering lightly on the chest. Fitzsimmons put a straight left on Jeffries's bad eye. Jeffries came back with a hard left on the body. Fitzsimmons endeavored to land a vicious swing with his left on the body, but Jeffries came back with a similar blow on Fitzsimmons's head. Jeffries then bored in and sent a straight left to Fitzsimmons's face, staggering the champion to the ropes. As Fitzsimmons walked to his corner he smiled at his seconds, but nevertheless Jeffries had the best of this round.

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DEVERY AND SILER TALK.

After the knockout blow had been dealt Chief of Police Devery jumped to the outer edge of the ring and waited for the referee

MERIDEN COMPANY,

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK

STERLING SILVER

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

In connection with

the showing of Summer fabrics, we have made especial efforts in light weight goods; particularly English Serges—which we present as low as twenty dollars.

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many of them holding big rolls of bills between their fingers and shouting out the odds they wanted or wanted to lay. The majority of the New York sporting men were supporters of Fitzsimmons, but there were many who pinned their faith to the big Californian. Edward Sturgis, a Californian who was conspicuous because of the massive sombrero he wore, went around eagerly snapping up the 2 to 1 offered by the backers of Fitzsimmons, and in his wake followed a number of others. The Californians were well supplied with money, especially with gold coin, which they jingled defiantly, and which, when posted, caused the various stakeholders to grumble because of the loads they were asked to carry.

Another crowd of out-of-town men, most of them from the South, followed John Madden, the turfman, and they to a man took the Jeffries end of the bets that were offered. Andy Platt, who sat in a box behind Jeffries, led the crowd that bet on Fitzsimmons. He bet $2,000 to $1,000, with Frank Bethune, a Wall Street broker; and $500 to $250 and $500 to $275, respectively, with Frank Bugers and Willis Howard, and he made a number of other bets at an average of 2 to 1. James J. Corbett, the former champion, bet against the man who defeated him, some of the $6,000 he laid out being part of the commissions which were left with him during the past two weeks. J. J. Davis and a number of Chicago sports came after Corbett and snapped up among them about $4,000 of the money offered by Platt and his followers.

In the afternoon at the up-town resorts Mr. Davis and his friends had become so enthusiastic that they were glad enough to accept 6 to 5, and in one instance Mr. Davis bet $1,000 at even money. J. W. Meagher of Syracuse bet $1,000 against $500 on Fitzsimmons with George Gibson, a Buffalo sporting man, and Ferdinand Stewart of Oregon bet $680 against $1,000 with W. J. O'Brien of Chicago. "Ted" Alexander, the New York bookmaker, bet $500 against $250 on Fitzsimmons's chances. "Steve" Brodie, the bookmaker, bet $500 to $250 with Albert Grant and $1,000 to $500 with Frank Hertig, Brodie taking the Fitzsimmons end of the bet. Arthur Murphy of Tremont bet $200 on Fitzsimmons against "Billy" Stanwood's $100, and "Bob" Tebo bet $200 to $140 with Ridge Levine. "Joe" Weber, the comedian, and Morris Rose bet each other to a standstill, the former taking the Fitzsimmons end and laying 2 to 1. "Honest John" Kelly, another one of Jeffries's admirers, waited in one of the ringside boxes and snapped up whatever Fitzsimmons money came his way. The betting men were money mad, and upward of $100,000 was wagered on the result at the ringside.

SCENES ON THE OUTSIDE.

When Fitzsimmons emerged from his quarters preparatory to the start to the scene of the fight his carriage was surrounded by a crowd numbering several thousand persons who escorted him to the big pavilion. As the procession moved along it gained in size, and by the time the clubhouse was reached it was almost large enough to block the fighter's way into the building. Into the throng dashed heading the ticket speculator with his cry of "They're cheap at seven," meaning that five-dollar seats had advanced in price.

Shortly after Fitzsimmons's carriage had reached the clubhouse a small figure enveloped in a long mackintosh slipped down the avenue toward the pavilion. Some one in the crowd set up the cry, "It's Bob's wife—there goes Mrs. Fitzsimmons." The cry caused a rush to set in toward the clubhouse.

A dozen ball players early in the evening gathered around "Tim" Hurst, the umpire, noted as a referee of boxing matches, and who was advising his hearers to bet on Fitzsimmons. Actors made actor's heads and forced him to the ropes. The Californian broke, but clinched immediately. Jeffries tried a left swing for the body and left an opening which Fitzsimmons failed to take advantage of. Jeffries, encouraged by this, sent two lefts to the jaw and a right on the forehead without a return. Fitzsimmons rushed, but in trying to side step almost fell through the ropes, but regained himself, and came back with a hard left on neck and right on body. Jeffries replied with two stiff hits on face as Fitzsimmons came in on him. At this moment the bell separated them.

ROUND 6.—Fitzsimmons jumped across the ring and Jeffries broke ground. Fitzsimmons swung his left for head, landing lightly and blocked a right lead for the body. Both tried lefts for the head, but were short. Then Fitzsimmons put his left to the face and missed a right cross for the jaw. Fitzsimmons was still on the aggressive. He sent his left to Jeffries's face. Jeffries countered on Fitzsimmons's wind. Fitzsimmons crowded in and sent his left for the wind, and Jeffries crossed his right to the ear. They broke from a clinch and Fitzsimmons sent a left to the face and a hard right over the injured eye. Another clinch followed, and the referee had to separate them. Fitzsimmons sent his left twice to the head and followed with a hard left on the chest. Jeffries fought back wildly, landing both hands outside Fitzsimmons's guard, and after another clinch Fitzsimmons uppercut his opponent with his right on the wind. This was the last blow of the round, which was in Fitzsimmons's favor.

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BIG WAGERS AT THE RINGSIDE.

Before the men entered the ring the spectators were passing to and fro through the narrow passage ways between the boxes,

You will be Satisfied

when you ask for

The Best Whiskey

and they give you

Hunter Baltimore Rye

which delights the taste, cheers and strengthens.

OLD

By 10 years' standing.

PURE

By natural process.

MELLOW

By reason of age and proper storage.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives. 8 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

the place, picked up the coat and was returning it to Marshall. As he did so, it is said, he took $40 from the inside pocket, for which he was arrested.

INCIDENTS AFTER THE FIGHT.

As soon as the tenth stroke of the gong that counted Fitzsimmons out had sounded, and the doors were opened, crowds from the building began to join the crowds in the streets. The first cries of "Jeffries wins," "Jeffries wins," were carried from man to man, until the whole island rang with the news. One of the first men to leave the club was the ex-champion, James J. Corbett. He came out minus hat and cane. The crowd recognized him and began to cheer lustily. Corbett was waving his arms in the air and seemed to be in great glee.

"Well, boys, an American has the championship," he shouted with delight. He repeated the words again and again, and those around him took up his sentiments in cheers. The throng gathered round him and pushed him up against a building. Finally several policemen broke into the crowd and escorted Corbett to Third Avenue, where he joined some friends.

When most of the people had left the building, a young woman, dressed in a dark skirt, a white shirt waist, and a large black hat, appeared at the entrance and demanded admission. She was refused by the officers, whereupon she said that she was Jeffries's sister, and that she had not seen her brother for seven years. She was told that she could not enter, and that no women were allowed in the building. Then she became unruly and tried to enter by force. She succeeded in rushing to the inner door, where William Innes, a watchman, made an attempt to eject her. She began to brandish her parasol, and struck Innes several times on the face. The police led her away, but she began to weep and promised to behave herself, so she was allowed to go.

SAID HE WAS ROBBED OF $2,000.

A man who said that he was William Z. Baldwin of Atlanta, Ga., reported to the police that his pocket had been picked of two $1,000 bills. He could not tell the exact place, as he had been in several cafés during the night. He had carried his coat on his arm all the time, and in the inside pocket was a wallet containing the bills. Baldwin said that he intended to place $1,000 on Fitzsimmons early in the evening, but changed his mind.

A horse attached to a roundabout in which were several young men and women, ran away on Third Avenue after the fight. The occupants of the roundabout were all intoxicated and were thrown to the street, but none of them was hurt.

As Thomas Sharkey, the pugilist, was leaving the building he stopped in the midst of a crowd which had gathered around a fainting woman. A pickpocket began to rifle Sharkey's pockets, and just as he had his hands on Sharkey's roll of bills the pugilist noticed the man at work, and quickly turned and grappled him. Sharkey had lost his big diamond during the day, and was in no mood to lose any more. He gave the pickpocket a good drubbing.

GATHERING OF SPORTING MEN.

Several hundred "sporting men" arrived in this city yesterday. Some came from the West, South, and Canada. The majority were residents of towns adjacent to New York.

Corbett's place, in Broadway, near Thirty-fourth Street, was crowded with the idle sporting throng during the day and evening.

It was late in the afternoon when Thomas Sharkey, also a pugilist and a "champion of the world," pushed his way through the crowd that blocked Corbett's door. Blazing from the black and blue checks of his expansive shirt front was a diamond that might have been called the cousin of the Koh-i-noor.

SHARKEY LOST HIS "KOH-I-NOOR."

Sharkey and the cousin of the Koh-i-noor entered Corbett's. They went into the back parlor. A "sport" who claimed to be an old friend of the sailor-pugilist accosted him, and with outstretched hand introduced himself as having shared with Sharkey the foc'sle of the cruiser Philadelphia when the fighter was a sailor tar.

These memories are ever dear to Sharkey, and he will give up almost anything except money to sit and chat of them.

When the talkative "sport" finally stopped his reminiscences, Sharkey turned to view his ample form in the mirrors. The cousin of the Koh-i-noor had gone, gone—but the big blue and black checks were still there.

The police were notified, but Capt. McClusky's detectives could find no trace of the "sport" or the diamond.

Capt. McClusky had sent out a force of his men to round up the crooks who had flocked to the big hotels and cafés, as they always do when a fight of some magnitude is on. Ten were arrested before sundown yesterday. They rejoiced in the names of "Poodle" Murphy, "Red" Hurley, "Peck" Devan, "Kid" Stroebel, "Spike" Howard, "Burly" Bill" Swift, "Tim" Shanahan, "Kid" Eagan, "Nigger" Hawkins, and "Fatty" Holmes.

CROWDS IN THE EVENING.

Thousands of persons received the news of the fight through the ticker service. In every place where there was an instrument crowds began to assemble two hours before the men entered the ring. At several places bulletins were displayed, and for a block on either side the crowd stood waiting patiently for the first bit of news.

In every case where there was a ticker a person with a good voice was pressed into service, and he announced the news as it came on the tape.

The up-town hotels were crowded, but the largest crowd assembled at Corbett's café. Here Jeffries supporters were in the majority, but in the hotels it seemed as though eight out of every ten persons were "rooting" for Fitzsimmons.

At the Grand Hotel the crowd reached to the walk. The same state of affairs prevailed at the Imperial. At the Waldorf-Astoria two tickers gave the news of the fight to the guests and their friends. One of the tickers was in the office of a firm of brokers, where the reports were read off by a young man in evening dress.

In all but Corbett's and Considine's saloons the news of Fitzsimmons's defeat was received without a demonstration of any kind.

At the Gilsey House, when the tenth round was read off and it was learned that Fitzsimmons was still "in it" there was a little cheer. When it was announced that the Cornishman had come up for the eleventh round "looking fresh" every one seemed pleased.

When the young man read "'Jeff' lands right on point of jaw and the Cornishman falls prone on his side" the crowd remained silent. Then followed the count, all of which came over the ticker. Every one waited until the announcement of "'Jeff' wins" came in.

On the streets the crowds were besieged by a small army of newsboys, but in a majority of cases the only news they received was a mere announcement that "Jeffries wins."

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Although it was generally known that the fight would not take place until 10 o'clock people began to flock to the Academy of Music as early as 7 o'clock to witness what was advertised to be a correct representation of the fight by two figures in a twenty-foot ring.

The manipulation of the figures was simply absurd, and brought forth from the audience many hisses and cries of "Take them off!" while the greater part of the audience was content to listen to the bulletins as they were read by an announcer, who was receiving them over a wire put in especially for the occasion. The fair sex was largely represented, and apparently took a great interest in the contest. It was evident from the start that the sympathies of a majority of the audience were with Fitzsimmons. The announcement of Jeffries's victory, however, was received with much cheering, showing that he also had many supporters.

Fight Draws Them from Duty.

Police Commissioner Hess entered the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening and remained long enough to tell Sergt. Carson, who was in charge, that he had noticed several policemen standing in front of Corbett's saloon on Broadway getting information as to the progress of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight. He said that the policemen were off post and directed that they be sent back to their posts.

WHAT JEFFRIES HAS DONE.

James J. Jeffries was born in Los Angeles, Cal.,

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

District Attorney Questioned About the Molineux Case.

CHAIRMAN GOES TO HIS AID

Sustains Col. Gardiner When Mr. Moss Asks About His Attitude Toward the Investigators.

The Mazet committee yesterday succeeded in serving a subpoena on Col. Gardiner through his chief clerk, and the District Attorney's testimony proved the feature of the day. The morning session was taken up chiefly with the tax office affairs, and interest drooped perceptibly up to the time of recess. When the committee reconvened for the afternoon, Col. Gardiner was seen to be present, and as soon as the session opened he explained that Mr. McKenna had told him of the committee's desire to have him before it, and that only court business had been the cause of his not being on hand in the morning.

When Col. Gardiner took the stand he bowed low to the counsel and to the several members of the committee. This air of gentle deference characterized his entire testimony, and at no time did he show any annoyance, although at one time he came near to expressing his opinion of the committee, but was choked off by Mr. Moss.

Col. Gardiner's testimony was for the most part a colloquial discussion of certain matters brought to his attention by Mr. Moss in which the District Attorney fenced cleverly and answered pointedly only such questions as he chose to answer. The feature of the examination came when Chairman Mazet went to the District Attorney's rescue when he was being subjected to a running fire of questions by Mr. Moss as to whether he did or did not express an opinion about the committee and its powers.

Col. Gardiner finally took refuge behind the answer that what he might have said was said privately and not officially, and that therefore Mr. Moss had no right to inquire into the matter. He told the counsel that he had been brought up in a school where private conversations were sacred, but Mr. Moss kept at it until Col. Gardiner declared that he had not made the statement attributed to him in a published interview. When Mr. Moss sought to push the matter further, Mr. Mazet said he considered the Colonel's statement a sufficient answer.

MOLINEUX CASE GONE INTO.

The Molineux case was gone into at great length, and it developed incidentally that Col. Gardiner had asked to be excused from attendance on the Grand Jury while that case was on from the fact that he was a long-time friend of the defendant's father, and felt sorry for him. Another reason was that he had expressed a strong opinion before the Coroner's jury.

Col. Gardiner went on record in two instances, once as admitting that the Coroner's inquest was merely "a fishing expedition," and again as expressing his positive belief in Molineux's guilt.

The question about the right of the court to make up a calendar, that has caused so much friction between the District Attorney's office and the Judges, was first gone into.

"As I understand your views," said Mr. Moss, "the court has a room provided, the Judge is selected to go to that court and sit and try such cases as you select to present to him?"

"Yes."

"But he has no right to make up a calendar?"

"No."

"That is all your prerogative?"

"It is."

Col. Gardiner then told his favorite story about a man named Mullins, who was convicted last month of murder. He told how he had, after months of work, finally persuaded a witness from Massachusetts to come into the jurisdiction of the court, and on her evidence the man was convicted. This was one of the instances in which he accounted for the lapse of time between the finding of an indictment and the trial, pointing out that had Mullins been immediately tried an acquittal would have been inevitable.

"He has been tried and there has been an appeal taken, but he will be electrocuted," said the Colonel. "I never lose any appeals, and have not since I have been in office."

WHY GRAND JURY EXCUSED HIM.

When the Molineux case was brought up Col. Gardiner said that was the one where he had asked to be excused from appearing before the Grand Jury.

"Why did you ask to be excused personally?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Well, I had stated my opinions very strongly before the Coroner."

"You took a personal interest in the case?"

"I can't say a personal interest."

"Well, from motives of delicacy, then, you got out of the Grand Jury yourself?"

"Well, you know, I felt very badly over that case?"

"Why was that?"

"Why, the father was a bosom friend of mine for thirty-five years—one of the most gallant officers we had in the war of the rebellion; and we regulars always looked on him as one of the finest volunteer officers. I have been on many a junket and to many an entertainment with him, visiting my garrison, and it was a pretty hard thing to stand up before a Coroner's jury, as I had to do in the discharge of my duty, and say what I thought about it, and he being present, too.

"But when it came to my giving my advice on a question of law, and the Court was there to do it and could do it, I asked the Grand Jury to excuse me and go to the Court. They were satisfied, and said they would consult the Court.

"It is said that you stated publicly that you would throw up your hands with joy—substantially that—if the Grand Jury failed to indict Molineux?"

"I have no recollection of anything of the kind."

"Did you express to anybody the hope that he would not be indicted?"

BELIEVES THE PRISONER GUILTY.

"Was it that feeling that led you to stay away from the Grand Jury—a feeling of sympathy for Gen. Molineux and the hope that an indictment would not be found against Molineux?"

"No, Sir, it was not, because I firmly believe him guilty, and we are exhausting every effort to hold him."

"If you firmly believe him guilty, why did you not then, as prosecuting officer of the county, take all of the great resources you have, your personal power and your position, and go before the Grand Jury and insist on an indictment?"

"I never do that, Sir," said Col. Gardiner. "I have been brought up in a different school."

"But your assistants were trying to do all they could?"

"They were trying to present the evidence."

"To show that Molineux was guilty?"

"That is the duty of my office. But if they want evidence on the other side, it is my duty to present that, and so I did."

"But it is the duty of any enlightened prosecutor's office," insisted Mr. Moss, "when it has once made up its mind to a theory to press for an indictment against the person whom it believes to be guilty. Is not that the fact?"

"I would not like to go so far as that. It is our duty to present enough evidence for the prosecution to enable the Grand Jury to come to a verdict upon it."

Mr. Moss tried to get from the District Attorney an opinion as to whether his assistants who appeared before the Grand Jury to present the proofs against Molineux were of the same opinion concerning the guilt of the defendant as their chief was, and Mr. Gardiner fenced so long on the question that it finally went unanswered. Col. Gardiner was asked why Mr. McIntyre had been taken out of the case.

"Mr. McIntyre," he replied, "has had a majority of such cases. He has tried more murder cases than any man in the world, and successfully. We have had a regular Bloody Assize there since the 1st of January. We have seven men for the electric chair now."

The District Attorney said in answer to a question that he had put the case into the hands of Mr. Osborne because he considered him also a great criminal lawyer.

ATTITUDE TOWARD COMMITTEE.

Mr. Moss then went into the real matter that had brought Col. Gardiner before the committee, the question of his attitude toward the committee, and his opinion as to its powers. Col. Gardiner, it was said, some time ago gave out an interview in which he declared that the Legislature being out of session, the committee had no powers.

"I have assumed, Col. Gardiner," said Mr. Moss, "that in any legal matter that might grow out of our committee's work here we would have the hearty, earnest, and honest co-operation of the local State prosecuting officer, and we were quite surprised to read a very detailed statement which is said to have emanated from you—"

"I was very much surprised, too," cut in the witness.

"At first entering into a general discussion of the legal points as to the authority of this committee in general," continued Mr. Moss, not heeding the interruption, "and winding up with the statement that because the Legislature is not in session no witness was bound to obey the subpoena of this committee. Now, I felt for you at that time more than I did for myself or the committee."

"That was very kind of you, I am sure," said the witness.

"And I thought it was due to you at once to send to you that invitation—the sending of the subpoena was a mere formality—and give you an opportunity to say whether or not these published statements are true. Now the question is, have you publicly given out any statement from your office reflecting upon the rights and the powers of this committee?"

"By publicly you mean officially?"

"Officially."

"No."

NOT A PROPER QUESTION.

"Have you done so privately with design that it should become known publicly?"

"That is not material, and is not a proper question for this investigation."

"That is, you decline to answer the question?"

"Not being material or proper, it would not be entitled to an answer. In the school I have been brought up in, and it was a pretty rigid one," went on the District Attorney, while the Chairman vainly rapped for order, "we only question a person upon his official acts or utterances."

There was another long fencing interval, during which Col. Gardiner said he had private views on the subject and would like to give them, but Mr. Moss did not want that, and insisted on an answer to his question, which the witness finally declined to give. Mr. Moss tried again.

"As a Constitutional officer, you mean to respect the Legislature, do you not?" he asked.

"Do you mean officially or personally?"

"Officially."

"Officially, yes. Personally, I think it is sometimes a very hard strain on the conscience."

Mr. Moss detailed the situation. He said that there might be criminal prosecutions growing out of disregard of a subpoena of the committee, and that therefore he had the right to get the District Attorney's standing on such matters. Col. Gardiner disagreed with the counsel, and said: "I should like to have you in my law class for a while, and I would teach you that it was not a fair question."

HAS NOT GIVEN HIS OPINION.

Mr. Moss put his question again, and Col. Gardiner, unwittingly, it seemed, said: "I have not discussed the matter, Sir, with any one."

"That is an nswer," put in Mr. Mazet.

"Have you done so is the question?"

"No, I have not; but at the same time I would like to stand on my rights a little—"

"I understand," said Mr. Mazet, coming to the rescue, and, turning to Mr. Moss, he explained that the objection of the witness was rather to the form of the question than to the question itself.

"Very well," said Mr. Moss, and the Colonel was excused. He said that he would get some data required by Mr. Moss.

"We are much obliged to you, Sir," said Mr. Mazet.

"Yes, Sir," said the District Attorney, bowing low. "Good day, gentlemen. Good day, Mr. Moss," and Col. Gardiner left the stand smiling. Mr. Moss said he would call him again.

The rest of the day was taken up with tax matters, and was much on the same line as that of Thursday. Mr. Moss seeking to get an explanation from the various deputies as to the meaning of "my best judgment" in assessing properties, this being the universal answer where methods of assessing were inquired into.

Deputy Commissioner McTaggart made the best witness, and explained that the work of estimating the value of personal estate for taxation was not entirely guesswork, as Mr. Moss maintained.

Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Commission was also called, and gave unimportant testimony. He said that he had formerly conducted a school for candidates for office, but had given it up when he took office himself.

The sessions of the committee will be continued on Tuesday, and at the end of next week a vacation will be taken until August, when it is expected that the investigation will again go on.

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WEBER WAREROOMS.

Corner Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St.

$50,000 SUIT AGAINST MR. MOSS.

Mr. Hammerstein Must Give Security or Drop the Action.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, made an order directing that Oscar Hammerstein must give security in $250 before proceedings in an action which is pending in the courts against Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, for slander, in which the plaintiff claims $50,000 damages. The suit was brought in 1897, and arose out of the arrest, at Hammerstein's instigation, of an Excise Inspector who had visited the Olympia in the discharge of his duty.

The Excise Inspector was arraigned before a Police Magistrate and was discharged. He preferred charges against the policeman who arrested him, before the Police Commissioners, and the policeman was tried before the full board, consisting of Commissioners Grant, Andrews, Parker, and Moss.

Commissioner Parker wanted the policeman dismissed, Commissioner Andrews favored the infliction of a penalty, Commissioner Grant was in favor of a reprimand, while Commissioner Moss voted that the offender be fined five days' pay. Mr. Moss acccompanied his opinion with a statement that a severe penalty should be inflicted, in order to show the members of the police force that they should not take orders from a man like Hammerstein, who, he said, kept a disorderly house.

For these expressions Mr. Hammerstein instituted his suit, which has not yet come to trial. Justice Beach says that unless Mr. Hammerstein gives the security required within five days, he will entertain a motion to dismiss his action.

Memorial Service Held.

A memorial service for Matilda Landon Mulford, who died last March, after serving many years as Principal of Public School No. 46, on Washington Heights, was held last evening at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The service was held under the auspices of a committee of the Alumni Association of Public School No. 46. About 200 former pupils and teachers attended the service, which began with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, pastor of the church. Eulogistic addresses were made by the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D., the former pastor of the church, and Lawson N. Fuller. Solos were rendered by Miss Grace Hamilton Jones and Master William G. Beach.

Examinations for High Schools.

Superintendent of Schools John Jasper has given notice of an examination for pupils not in the public schools who are residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and who may wish to enter the High Schools. The examinations will be held at the High School Buildings on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, June 15 and 16, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

The Case of Samuel Kreiser.

The trial of Samuel Kreiser of 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, charged with conspiracy in conducting public auctions, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Keiser testified in his own behalf, and at the close of his testimony his counsel made a motion to acquit. Judge Blanchard took the matter under advisement until Monday.

MOLINEUX'S LIBERTY BRIEF

Prisoner Released on Cash Bail and Then Rearrested.

JUSTICE JEROME HOLDS HIM

Lawyer Weeks Declares the Court Has No Jurisdiction, but His Motion to Dismiss Is Denied.

Roland B. Molineux was released yesterday on cash bail to the amount of $5,000, the sum fixed by Judge Newburger on Thursday, and rearrested about five minutes later on a warrant charging him with the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. The warrant had been secured by the District Attorney from Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions, before whom the prisoner was arraigned, and remanded to the Tombs for examination Monday afternoon.

Lawyers Weeks and Battle, together with Gen. Molineux, appeared at the District Attorney's office about noon and offered bail for the prisoner's release on the charge of assaulting Harry Cornish. The bail was accepted and Gen. Molineux at once went to the office of the City Chamberlain, accompanied by his son Cecil, where he deposited the sum in cash. After procuring a receipt for the money Gen. Molineux returned to the Criminal Court Building.

In the meantime the prisoner had been brought over from the Tombs and awaited his father in the Chief Clerk's office. Outside the door were Detectives McCafferty and Carey with the new warrant for his arrest. When Gen. Molineux arrived with the receipt he greeted his son affectionately and handed him a cigar. Young Molineux was then declared released from custody. He talked for a few moments with his father and lawyers and then started with them for the door, where Detective Carey placed him under arrest.

Molineux said nothing when the detective laid a hand on his shoulder. He was then taken to the Court of Special Sessions, where it was discovered that Justice Jerome, who had issued the warrant, had dated it May instead of June. This error caused some delay in the proceedings. The affidavit on which the warrant was issued was signed by Dr. E. F. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams, and Harry Cornish. It charged that the deceased came to her death by cyanide of mercury, which Molineux had sent to Cornish.

When Molineux was arraigned before Justice Jerome, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle stood beside him. "We are here, your Honor," said Mr. Weeks, "to answer to a warrant. We move that your Honor dismiss this warrant and discharge the defendant on the ground that the Grand Jury of the county has dismissed the charge, and the defendant has been discharged in relation to the same, in the Court of General Sessions. Under the Code, a charge once submitted to the Grand Jury and dismissed cannot be resubmitted except upon an order of the Court."

Justice Jerome held that there were no facts before him to show this. "Following the precedent before Coroner Hart, on Dec. 27, 1899," said Mr. Weeks, "a verdict of the Coroner's jury was rendered on which the defendant was arrested, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Adams on Dec. 28, 1898. On the charge set forth in this complaint, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury which now subsequently is set aside by Justice Pardon C. Williams of the Supreme Court. Upon Justice Williams's suggestion, the matter was resubmitted to the May Grand Jury, which dismissed the charge, and the defendant was formally discharged by Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions. Upon these facts we submit that your Honor has no jurisdiction in the premises, and move to dismiss the defendant."

Justice Jerome then detailed several technical points bearing on the subject which were unfavorable to the motion. He also said that the defendant had had no examination before a Magistrate on the murder charge.

"At the time the District Attorney presented the matter to the Grand Jury," said Mr. Weeks, "an examination was pending, and the District Attorney overlooked just what your Honor has explained. After he has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and the indictment has been set aside by Justice Williams, and after he has again presented the matter to the Grand Jury and the charge has been thrown out, he cannot say to us, 'You are entitled to a certain right which I insist upon your taking.' We say, 'You have deprived us of it once, and we do not think this is the time to exercise it.' If that be so, have we not the privilege to insist upon our rights under the statute bearing upon this case? And—"

"I want to say, if your Honor please," here broke in Assistant District Attorney Osborne, "that the step we have just taken is due to instructions given by Judge McMahon to the May Grand Jury," Justice Jerome then, turning to Molineux, read the warrant for his arrest. "We remain mute," said Mr. Weeks, after the Justice had finished.

At this point in the proceedings the question of an examination was raised. Mr. Weeks would not enter into the controversy, Mr. Osborne doing nearly all the talking. "We do not recognize the jurisdiction of the Court, and decline to say anything," was all that Mr. Weeks would say.

"I am very much obliged to your Honor," said Mr. Osborne, when the date for the examination had been set. "I have been striving to bring the case into an open court where I can present my witnesses and show my case against the defendant. I can show that I am following the charge of Judge McMahon—"

"I am here, your Honor, to present an argument," broke in Mr. Weeks, "and not to listen to a speech on the part of the District Attorney." Justice Jerome then remanded Molineux to the Tombs.

Messrs. Weeks and Battle would not say what their future steps in the matter will be. It is believed, however, they will apply for a writ of habeas corpus, to present an argument before a Supreme Court Justice as to the legality of the move taken by the District Attorney, and the right of Justice Jerome to hold Molineux.

Prominent Worcester Girl Missing.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9.—Sally Aldrich Wardwell, granddaughter of the late Judge P. Emory Aldrich, has gone away from her home while laboring under a temporary mental nervousness. She was nineteen years old, and attended the Moody School, at Northfield. Worry over her studies caused her to break down, and she came home Tuesday in the care of a nurse. Some time early yesterday morning she went away, leaving a note in which she said she was going to look for work. Since then she has not been heard from. The police have sent out circulars giving descriptions of her. Her father, who is now dead, was William T. Wardwell of Newton.

The North German Lloyd's Plans.

It was rumored yesterday that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company had arranged to secure additional wharfage facilities in Hoboken, adjoining its present piers in that city, and would not move its passenger terminus to the New York side, as it was understood it intended to do. Gustav Schwab, the New York agent of the line, when seen yesterday afternoon, refused to affirm or deny the report.

Lady Broome Arrested in California.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., June 9.—Lady Frances Broome was arrested here for obstructing the street on which her residence stands. A fence built where the hedge stood was ordered removed on a complaint charging obstruction of the highway. She resisted its removal. Lady Broome threatens to bring the matter to the attention of the British Government.

New Chaplain for Sing Sing Prison.

ALBANY, June 9.—Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins to-day appointed the Rev. George Sanderson, Chaplain of the Albany County Penitentiary, to be Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, to succeed the Rev. John C. S. Wells of Dutchess County, who retires on account of ill-health.

New Traction Company in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—The White Line Traction Company, capital $4,000,000, was incorporated here to-day, with authority to operate trolley lines anywhere in New Jersey. The incorporators are Frederick Engea, Edward A. Prudent, and George Barker, all of Newark.

The Scope of the New York Telephone Service

is so great that practically every town and city within a radius of over 1000 miles of the City Hall is within speaking distance of every New York telephone.

The immediate neighborhood of New York—Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey—is well provided with telephones.

A little telephoning saves much travelling.

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18 Cortlandt St. 15 Day St. 952 Broadway. 115 West 38th St.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

Observed Yesterday by All the Catholic Churches in the City.

In accordance with a decree by the Pope every Catholic Church in the city observed the Feast of the Sacred Heart yesterday. A special feature of the services was the reading of "the great act of consecration and reparation to the sacred heart of Jesus." The form of this act was printed by Archbishop Corrigan and sent to all pastors in the city, to be read at either the morning or the evening service.

The services at the Cathedral began with a low mass at 6 o'clock in the morning. At 9 o'clock a solemn high mass was sung, the celebrant being the Rev. J. H. McMahon. In the evening another service, at which Archbishop Corrigan officiated, was held, Father McMahon preaching a sermon on "The Nature and Importance of the Act of Consecration."

STEAMBOAT C. H. NORTHAM HERE

Victim of Sound Collision Limps Into Port Almost a Wreck.

The steamboat C. H. Northam of the New Haven Line, that was run into early Thursday morning by the Richard Peck of the same line, and was beached at Green Farms to prevent her sinking, was hauled off yesterday morning after having the part of the cut below the water line patched up, and came down under her own steam. She tied up at her dock at Peck Slip, and proceeded to unload her cargo as rapidly as possible.

The Richard Peck struck the C. H. Northam nearly at right angles, and the wedgelike cut extends nearly three-quarters the width across the deck, and from guardrail to the keel. The capstan, which stood in the way, was thrown to one side, and its thick iron supports were bent. The woodwork on both sides of the gash was torn up into kindling wood, and part of the deck abaft the gash and as far as the first bulkhead is torn up. Part of the portside of the boat opposite to where the collision occurred was also torn off by the force of the blow. The entire forward part of the boat for at least twenty feet from the bow looks like a mass of wreckage.

That no loss of life followed the collision is regarded as wonderful by some of the crew, for six of them were said to have been asleep in the forecastle at the time, and fourteen other men were gathered there also.

Capt. Hardy of the Northam was unwilling to talk about the collision or damages, and the Superintendent of the line said that he had not yet received the Captain's report and did not expect it for a day or two. He had not yet made an estimate of the amount of the damage to the vessel, but none of the cargo had been damaged. The Northam, he said, would be sent into dry dock as soon as possible. The company's dry dock, at Thirty-fourth Street and the North River, was too small, for the Northam, and the company was looking out for another one. It would take about three weeks to repair the damage to the Northam, and in the meantime the steamboat Shinnecock, which has been secured from the Long Island Railroad, will take its place.

THE SYNAGOGUE AT NEWPORT.

Two Factions Claim to Own the Building—Serious Trouble Averted.

NEWPORT, June 9.—Trouble among the Jews here in regard to the possession of the synagogue, which has existed for some time, promised to take a serious turn today, but this was averted by the prompt action of the Mayor and the Chief of Police. Eugene Schreir, acting for members of the Congregation Sheavith Israel of New York, who claim to own the synagogue here, placed five men in charge of the building, with instructions to repel all intruders. Besides this, city officials were informed by a Providence lawyer, who has been retained to look out for the interests of the New York congregation, that it had been decided to send to Newport forty armed Pinkerton men to take possession of the synagogue, and to hold it at any cost. Chief Kaull consulted Mayor Boyle, who sent a messenger to Mr. Schreir, summoning him to a conference. At this conference the Mayor warned Mr. Schreir of the course which would be taken by the city in the event of detectives or any one else attempting to defy the order of the City Council by means other than those afforded by the courts. In regard to the threat that armed men would be brought to the city, Mayor Boyle and the Chief were very explicit as to the course that would be taken.

Mr. Schreir replied that he had no intention of defying the city authorities, and that the information received from Providence was entirely unauthorized and incorrect.

Later the Providence lawyer called up the City Solicitor by telephone, saying that his statement had been made without authority, and that he apologized for having made it.

By advice of counsel, Max Levy of the opposing congregation visited the synagogue this evening, taking with him ten men, with the intention of forcibly entering the premises if the five men placed in charge by Mr. Schreir attempted resistance. There was no trouble, however, and when Mr. Levy and his men appeared the Schreir men took their departure without creating a scene, and Mr. Levy took possession. Mr. Levy removed from the gate and doors of the synagogue the fastenings placed there by Mr. Schreir's orders, substituted new locks and chains, and placed a keeper in charge of the premises. This man is heavily armed, and any attempt at intrusion may lead to trouble.

It is possible that the matter may now be taken to the courts.

Three Auburn Prisoners Released.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 9.—Three prisoners were released from Auburn Prison to-day on special commutations granted by Gov. Roosevelt. They are Harriet A. Merrihew, convicted Oct. 5, 1880, in Lewis County, of murder in the second degree for the poisoning of her husband, with regard to which it is said that papers on file with the Governor show that at the post-mortem examination no trace of poison was found; Richard H. Thomas, convicted in Erie County, Oct. 18, 1897, of grand larceny, and Mahlon Golden, convicted in Chemung County July 12, 1897, of grand larceny.

Reported Railroad Fatality Denied.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9.—The report that twenty-eight men were killed at Ross Hollow, on the Choctaw Road, yesterday afternoon is denied by the contractors. Several men from the camp arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, having left Ross Hollow last night about 8 o'clock. At that time no accident had occurred.

Advertisers Who Claim Everything in Sight

should remember that Brag is a fairly good dog, but Holdfast is better. Our

Old Crow Rye

is positively a strictly pure, hand-made sour mash whiskey, and cannot be equaled. Compare with all others and satisfy yourself.

H. B. Kirk & Co.,
New York.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The President Appoints Nine Men, Headed by Admiral Walker, to Make a Report to Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President to-day appointed the following commission to determine the most feasible and practical route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy; Samuel Pasco of Florida, Alfred Noble, C. E., of Illinois; George S. Morrison, C. E., of New York; Col. Peter C. Hains, United States Army; Prof. William H. Burr of Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Army; Lewis M. Haupt, C. E., of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Emory R. Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Admiral Walker, who is at the head of the commission, says that he will call the members together at the earliest practicable moment. The rainy season is now on in Panama and Nicaragua, but nevertheless it is extremely likely that the commission will proceed forthwith to a personal inspection of the routes and divide up the work so as to make an early report to Congress possible.

Rear Admiral Walker, Col. Hains, and Mr. Haupt are members of the present Nicaraguan Canal Commission. Senator Pasco of Florida has devoted much study to the work to be undertaken by the commission. George S. Morrison has been President of the Society of Civil Engineers. Alfred Noble was formerly a member of one of the canal commissions and has been engaged in many large engineering undertakings. Col. Ernst was formerly Superintendent of the Military Academy. Prof. Burr is the head of the department of engineering of Columbia University, and has had large engineering experience.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania was appointed because the President felt that the economic and commercial side of the investigation into the proposed canal routes was one of its most important features. In selecting Prof. Johnson he acceded to the recommendations and wishes of many prominent commercial organizations.

LAZAROWITZ LIQUOR TAX CASE.

Justice Truax Says the Pro-Cathedral Is Used Exclusively as a Church.

ALBANY, June 9.—Justice Truax has handed down his decision in the matter of the application of Henry H. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise, for an order revoking and canceling the liquor tax certificate of Bernhardt Lazarowitz. The premises at 122 Stanton Street, New York City, where Lazarowitz had a saloon, are within 200 feet of the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral.

It was contended on behalf of Lazarowitz that as the vicar and the janitor reside in the church property and as it is used by certain social organizations, the building was not one used exclusively as a church.

Justice Truax held that the Pro-Cathedral was a building used exclusively as a church within the meaning of the law, and that Lazarowitz was not lawfully trafficking in liquors at the place in question. The certificate was therefore revoked and canceled, with costs to the petitioner.

CHILD BITTEN BY A MONKEY.

Organ Grinder's Pet Also Attacked Its Master, Who Was Locked Up.

A monkey belonging to Pasquale Yocionce, an Italian organ grinder, seemed to become suddenly frenzied by the heat yesterday afternoon, while his master was grinding an organ on Middleton Street, Williamsburg, and sprang at a crowd of children who had gathered.

Freda Greck, the eleven-year-old daughter of Adelina Greck of 59 Middleton Street, was about to hand the monkey a penny, when the animal seized the thumb of the child's right hand in its mouth and bit it twice severely. He then turned upon the other children, who ran for a place of safety.

The child's cries of pain attracted a crowd, who held the organ grinder until a policeman arrived. Meanwhile the monkey attacked his master, and scratched his face badly before he could be pacified.

A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance, and when the surgeon arrived he cauterized the wounds of the Greck child, who was then taken to her home. The Italian was taken to the Clymer Avenue Police Station, where a charge of disorderly conduct was made against him. He will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day. The monkey, at the child's earnest pleading, was allowed in the same cell with him.

Charged with Manslaughter.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., June 9.—Timothy Shea of Haverhill, Mass., arrived here to-day and gave himself up to the authorities to answer to the charge of manslaughter in having caused the death of his wife last September by pushing her from a porch during a quarrel and breaking her neck. Shea claims he found his wife dead at the foot of the porch. His theory is that she fell after a sudden attack of heart failure. Mrs. Shea was a widow nearly eighty years old when Shea appeared here about eighteen months ago. She employed him to work on her farm, and later married him. After her death Shea disappeared.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of the first page to the right of the title.

The heated term was broken in the Middle Atlantic States yesterday afternoon, but still continues in the South Atlantic States, Augusta reporting 100 degrees, Charlotte 98, Montgomery 96, Norfolk and Raleigh 94. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in a narrow strip from the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions to the Middle Atlantic Coast. The pressure is high in the Lower Missouri Valley and on the South Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts.

The temperature has generally fallen in the lower lake regions, Upper Ohio Valley, and Middle and North Atlantic States, except stationary temperature in Maine and the Upper Ohio lake region. It has risen in the Upper Mississippi, Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys, and in the northern plateau and Northern Rocky Mountain region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Thunder showers and cooler weather will extend throughout the South Atlantic States except in Eastern Florida. Occasional showers will prevail in the Middle Atlantic States and generally fair in New England, the lake regions, and the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Variable winds will be experienced on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	66	72	79
6 A. M.	65	72	78
9 A. M.	76	76	83
12 M.	81	75	90
3 P. M.	84	74	88
6 P. M.	82	75	80
9 P. M.	75	67	74
12 P. M.	71	67	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¼
Weather Bureau	72¼
Corresponding date 1898	75
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 8:15 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 57 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 56 per cent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon sets...9:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:00	Gov. Isl'd...9:33	H. Gate...11:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:09	Gov. Isl'd...9:41	H. Gate...11:37

The Stomach Is An Engine

Your health reflects its condition. If it's clogged up with impurities, and can't use the fuel you give it, there'll be trouble all over the body. There can be no disease with a good digestion. A strong stomach and perfect digestion comes from the use of

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It clears the brain, strengthens the nerves—makes people WELL.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellucia, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6.00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
M. L. Villaverde, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Andrews, Antwerp	.....	.....

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May $26 and up to June $9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June $9. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 10.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacoa, June 3.
British Trader, Antwerp, May 27.
Cluden, Amsterdam May 27.
Colorado, Hull, May 28.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 3.
Montauk, Gibraltar, May 24.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 3.
Tresco, Para, May 24.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 8.
City of Augusta, Savannah, June 8.
Horatio, Para, May 31.
Marquette, London, June 1.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 1.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, May 31.
Finance, Colon, June 6.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 1.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 7.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Adirondack, Port Limon, June 6.
Bovic, Liverpool, June 3.
Chalmette, New Orleans, June 8.
Concho, Galveston, June 7.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, June 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, May 31.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 5.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 3.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 3.
Grangense, Para, June 4.
Hekla, Christiansand, June 2.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, June 3.
Ohio, Hull, June 3.
Servia, Liverpool, June 6.
Winifred, New Orleans, June 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Germania, Liverpool

The Wanamaker Store.

A Center of Universal Interest

WHO will create the perfect store? It has not yet arrived. The millennium of shopping may never come. Some of the best brains in the land are striving toward the highest store-keeping. We are in the race and can only be distanced by a worthy competition. And it will be hard for the competitor, whoever wins or loses.

The Trade Menu Offered To-day Is Vital With Attractions

Four Facts From the Furnishing Store

These silk-front shirts are getting to be immensely popular, and here's a chance in them to help that popularity along considerably. We offer several thousand of them at

Sixty Cents Each

Bodies of fine cambric, front of pure silk, patterns are the really new ideas in stripes and figures. Many in plain white silk, too. A shirt worth $1 easily and honestly.

What do you think of a good negligee shirt, made from good madras, in a painstaking and workmanlike manner, for

Fifty Cents?

There are 1,320 of them here to sell to-day at that figure, and you'll wish there had been more if you come late in the day.

Six madras ties for

Twenty-five Cents

That's a statement strong enough to stand alone, when you are assured that the patterns are good and the fabric all right. You may rest content. The ties were made from short ends of high-grade goods.

Men's Bathing Suits at $1.50. A hint of both exclusiveness and economy. With good suits at that price, the hiring of your natatorial costume adds the sin of extravagance to its other objectionable features.

These are good suits, made of a fine, firm weave in cotton. Two-piece suits in navy blue or black. Fast colors, with colored stripes at bottom of trunks, sleeves and jersey.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Men's Bicycle Clothing

Cool, correctly cut, cheap, and serviceable. That about describes the kinds of bicycle clothing you'll find here, and only those kinds. About values? Here are some:—

At $5—Suits of all-wool crash; good $8 suits, and found but rarely at a lower price.
At $6—A lot of bicycle suits of homespuns, for stout men. Excellent value at $9.
At $2.50—Trousers of "Khaki"—a cool, durable fabric; in high favor in the United States Army; riding breeches style. If priced at $4 they would still be reasonable. These are to be found nowhere else in the city.
Men's linen crash bicycle trousers, made same as above, at only $2.
300 all-wool bicycle trousers, a good $4 quality, at $2.50.

Boys' Clothing

The best of our boys' clothing is that it *is* best; the second-best thing about it is that it is cheap.

Clothing prices are clothing prices, and bargains do not come for the asking. There is always a reason for a low price, and only two or three chances in twenty that that reason is one favorable to your interests. A low price that is brought about by lowered goodness, for example, is decidedly not arrived at to your advantage.

Our reasons for low prices are all in your interest, and are chiefly founded simply and securely on the magnitude of our business.

Like these:—

At $3.75—200 Sailor Suits of all-wool cheviots and cassimeres; neatly trimmed; that were low priced at $5 to $6.50.
At $2—300 Washable Sailor Suits for boys 3 to 12 years; were good sellers at $2.50 to $4.50.
At $3—Some new designs in Boys' Washable Sailor Suits.
At 50c.—600 Boys' All-wool Knee Trousers; 75c. kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Day Six—Shoe Bargains

Scraps, Fragments, Pickings, Odd Sizes, Antiques! None such in the Shoe Offerings of this week. The distinctive mark of our retailing—the highest as yet known—is the amplitude of the offerings and their up-to-date style.

On Monday 120,700 pairs of special shoes in our two stores, outside of, additional to, the splendid regular stock—every pair new. Prices—fair and cheap—would be one-half more.

Unmatched selling follows, and to-day the week rounds up with added thousands at even less prices.

MEN'S BICYCLE SHOES—Black, long lace regulation style, corrugated soles; value $2. Price *One Dollar*. Only 380 pairs.

MEN'S OUTING SHOES—Two sorts; Tan calfskin, stout soles, excellent for golf or road. Tan kidskin, soft and cool for ordinary Summer wear. Values $3 to $4. Price *Two Dollars*.

MEN'S BLACK SHOES—Two sorts; Calfskin for street wear; patent leather for dress wear. Values $3 to $4. Price *Two Dollars*.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES—Two sorts; Black kidskin of extra fine quality. And tan kidskin, with kid and cloth tops, correct shapes. Values $2.50 to $3. Price *One Dollar and Forty Cents*.

WOMEN'S TAN KID SHOES—Chrome tan kidskin, laced; new, full toe with tips, solid flexible soles. Values $2.50. Price *One Dollar and Forty Cents*.

CHILDREN'S SHOES—Tan and black laced or black kid buttoned. Solid shoes of excellent quality. Sizes 11 to 2 at *Ninety-five Cents*; sizes 8½ to 10½ at *Eighty Cents*; sizes 5 to 8 at *Sixty-five Cents*. The 80c. and 65c. sorts in black only.

SMALL BOYS' OUTING SHOES—Of black Titan calfskin and of black box calfskin, stout soles of oak tanned leather and spring heels. Sizes 9 to 13. Value $2. Price *One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents*.

Men's Shoes, full lines, $1.40, $1.70, $2.30.
Women's Shoes, full lines, $1, $1.40, $1.70, $2.
Boys' Shoes, full lines, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Children's Shoes, full lines, 65c., 80c., 95c.
Bath Slippers, 20c. Baby Shoes, small sizes, 25c.

Shoe Annex is on the Fifth Floor. Ten elevators, two of them express.

Society Parasols at Commonplace Prices

Parasols are theoretically portable sun awnings, and they are so *practically*, plus society appearances. All the parasols referred to in the following are beautiful, novel, elegant, amply fitted to meet the requirements of society or sun.

First—A lot of which each one is covered with thick white taffeta, bordered with a fancy finished stripe. The *low* retail value yesterday was $3. The price to-day will be *$1.50*. They are worthy the attention of the most dilettante taste.

Second—A choice collection that were $6 and $5 yesterday are to be sold at $3.75 to-day. An unusual bargain for the opening of the season

Broadway.

The Road-Flyers and Others

To-day will offer practically the last chance to get this $40 bicycle for $16. It will be a chance quickly taken for the wheel is obviously good, has come through triumphantly the test of hard service on the road, and has our guaranty on top of all. Men's or women's model, enameled in black or green, and a fine, modern, handsome, smooth-running mount to race or tour or loaf along in comfort on.

The Orient, the best of all. Roadsters, $50. The "1.30" Orient, the neatest and sweetest and daintiest of flyers, the lightest little thoroughbred that ever went over the roads, for men or women, $65.

The Continental, $25 and $26.50. Look at this wheel and see if you do not agree with us that it is the biggest value for the money you have seen.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club Closes June 17

Until Then We Will Sell Orients and Continentals on Monthly Payments. Not Afterward.

A Handkerchief Puzzle

The puzzle is to find out why these handkerchiefs sell for

Twelve-and-a-Half Cents Each

You will recognize most of them at once as standard 40c. and 50c. values at our own valuations, which are lower than most people put on their goods. If you can find out why these splendid handkerchiefs are selling at one-third and one-half their apparent value, you will do more than we think you can.

Of finest linen, and pure,—but with almost imperceptible loom-faults that take them out of the "perfect" class. You cannot find these faults for yourself, however,—in fact, we can't find them ourselves in many cases.

For Men and Women,—12½c. Each

Main Aisle Tables

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Women's Washable Skirts

That white pique skirt at one dollar is a prominent feature of this showing. A low price, of course, and you cannot expect to get much elaboration and embroidery for it, but you *do* get something that is stylish, reliable, serviceable and handsome, and well made into the bargain.

Plenty of other good things:—
At $1—Of white pique; well made; all lengths.
At $1.50—Of linen or pique; stitched seams; deep hem.
At $2.75—Of pique; strap seams; deep hem.
At $6—Of burlap or canvas; artistically trimmed with fancy braid; value $7.50 and $8.
At $8.50—Of white pique; exquisitely made and trimmed; value $10.

120 Bargains in Girls' Summer Dresses

These are wash dresses in guimpe style for girls 4 to 14 years old. They are made as to the majority of them, of the same sorts and styles and grades of materials that are used in dresses costing $4.50 and $5. And no dress at any price of this washable class could be prettier than these 120 that we offer at

Two-Fifty Each

Second Floor, Broadway.

White Lawn Waists

It's doubtful that a larger or a better chosen assortment of waists in white can be found anywhere. Certain it is that we have many of the most beautifully made and trimmed garments we ever saw, and about all of the styles that experienced seekers for the best could find. Can't describe the numerous kinds here. You'll find pleasure in looking them over—profit in purchasing. Some at $1; then in little steps advancing up to $7.50.

Second Floor.

Women's Neckwear

We have a lot of 48 dozen of net bows with soft stock collars—45c. and 50c. goods—that are on sale to-day at 30c. each. They are just the sort for Summer wear, late styles, trimmed with laces and ribbons. Not old nor mussed nor soiled, but fresh from their maker's hands. There's a loss on these goods somewhere, but it's your gain. Only about 500 of them.

Tenth street.

Women's Jumbo Straw Hats—Sailor Shape

Here is a large number of sailor hats of excellent Jumbo straw, at 95c. and 45c.—the kinds that sell generally at a third more at least.

Other good qualities in popular shapes, at only 35c. and 25c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Jewelry Pretty and Inexpensive

This is the sort known as "Summer Jewelry." They are all attractive, nicely finished goods with little prices. There's an extensive showing of these on the Tenth Street Aisle to-day. In the collection are:

Coral Scarf Pins, 10c. and 15c. each.
Pearl Head Scarf Pins, 25c. and 50c. each.
Violet Scarf Pins, 10c. and 20c. each.
Violet Hat Pins, 25c. and 50c.
Coral Hat Pins, 25c.
Sterling Silver Belt Pins, 25c. each.
Gold Plated Links, 25c.
Gold Plated Waist Sets, 25c.
Gold Plated Belt Pins, set with turquoise, 15c. each.
Sterling Silver Filigree Brooches, 50c.
Sterling Silver Imported Brooches, $1 each.
Sterling Silver Imported Bracelets, $1.50 each.
Fan Chains, fancy colored beads, 25c. each.
Fan Chains of silk with steel trimmings set with turquoise, 25c. each.
Silver Plated Fan or Lorgnette Chains, with fancy slides, 50c. each.

The Wanamaker Store

To-day, perhaps—Monday, surely—will end the cloth sets. Full levant sets all gone now. No more in any style after Wednesday next.

The Last Saturday

SATURDAY of last week we sold more sets of the International Library than on any other day since The Wanamaker Library Club began. The Club ends before next Saturday, so to-day is the last chance for those who find Saturday afternoon the most convenient time for coming to our store.

The store is open all day, and it may be the last day that you can buy a cloth set. You are too late for a full levant set now. Even the half morocco are down to a very small quantity.

This is the biggest book bargain we have ever offered our public. Telegrams, letters and callers galore during the hottest June days on record prove that folks who love books know a good thing, and mean to have it.

The Half Price Ends Next Wednesday

There are several ways of proving the worth of a thing. The fame of Andrew Lang, Donald G. Mitchell and the other editors of the International Library establish its completeness and excellence. The commendations of literary men and public men, of clergymen, priests and rabbis, of lawyers, doctors and college professors, of school superintendents and teachers, and of hosts of plain, honest folks who know what they enjoy reading, are proof beyond dispute. Surer than either is the verdict that has crowned the International Library. For the past few months we have sent out thousands upon thousands of sets, each set subject to return on ten days' examination. Only an insignificant fraction has been returned. This is the sort of endorsement that means that you won't be disappointed if you have a set sent home.

Mail this Coupon To-day. T

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club. The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, or $4 for rich three-quarter levant. The full levant style, at $6 per month, are all sold. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.; Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts. N. Y.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Downed the Clevelands for the Fourth Time.

BROOKLYNS WIN ANOTHER GAME

Cincinnatis Again Outplayed—Philadelphias Win from Washingtons—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	36	11	.766
Boston	30	14	.682
St. Louis	27	18	.600
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
Chicago	26	20	.565
Cincinnati	21	23	.477
New York	21	24	.467
Pittsburg	16	26	.381
Washington	17	30	.362
Louisville	14	30	.318
Cleveland	8	34	.190

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 1.
Baltimore-Pittsburg games postponed on account of rain.

League Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Washington in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Chicago.

The Clevelands were defeated for the fourth consecutive time by the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but, unlike the three previous contests, the victory was anythings but a walkover.

The visitors tied the score twice, and it was mainly through an error by Tucker that the locals got what proved to be the winning run in the eighth inning.

Meekin pitched for the first time in two weeks and showed that he is in form, and from now on can be relied upon. He did not do much pitching in the early innings, but when he was forced to do his best, which was in the last two innings, the Clevelands found his pitching a hard proposition.

Carsey essayed to pitch for the visitors. He was used against the locals last Tuesday, and did poorly. Yesterday he was in better shape, but still unequal to the occasion. It was good hitting that gave the locals most of their runs. The same must be said of the visitors. Harley's home-run drive in the fourth was worth three runs, as two bases were occupied at the time. Meekin, by the way, did some hitting yesterday, from which two runs resulted, he scoring both of them, so that he did much toward winning his own game. He made a hit every time he came to the bat. They included a three-bagger, a double, and a single.

The locals played a fast fielding game. In the first inning Van Haltren made a good catch in centre field, and then threw to the plate, cutting off a run and incidentally completing a double play. Davis and Doyle executed a neat double play in the fourth inning. Carsey made the star fielding play for the visitors in the fifth inning, when he caught Davis's attempted bunt hit with one hand and touched out Grady, who had run to third before the latter could get over his surprise.

The Bostons will begin a series at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, and Doheny will be pitted against the champions. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	1	3	2	0	Dowd, cf.	1	1	6	0	0
Grady, c.	1	2	5	1	0	Harley, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Wilson, 3b.	1	1	4	1	1	Quinn, 2b.	0	1	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	0	1	4	1	Stivetts, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Sugden, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Lockhead, ss.	0	2	3	3	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	1	6	0	2
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Sh'kongost, c.	1	2	3	2	0
Meekin, p.	2	3	1	0	0	Carsey, p.	1	0	2	3	0
Total	7	11	27	11	2	Total	6	11	24	8	3

New York	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	7
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6

Stolen bases—Lockhead, Shreckongost. Two-base hits—Doyle, Grady, Meekin, Lockhead, Shreckongost. Three-base hit—Meekin. Home run—Harley. Sacrifice hit—Sugden. Double plays—Van Haitren and Grady; Davis and Doyle; Carsey, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1. Struck out—By Meekin, 2. Passed ball—Shreckongost. Wild pitch—Carsey. Left on bases—New York, 3; Cleveland, 5. First base by errors—New York, 3; Cleveland, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS KEEP ON WINNING.

The Cincinnatis were again outplayed by the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday, making twelve straight victories for the Brooklyn team. The game was won by consecutive batting in the third and fifth innings.

Dunn pitched a fine game against the Cincinnatis, and was supported in faultless style. Dahlen's fielding was again the notable feature of the game. Steinfeldt did the best playing for the visitors. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Casey, 3b.	1	0	3	1	0
Smith, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Anderson, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Miller, rf.	1	2	1	1	1	Kelley, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	1	4	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	2	2	0	Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	0	1	4	1	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Wood, c.	1	0	3	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Phillips, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Dunn, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	6	24	12	2	Total	6	10	27	11	0

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	6

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 3; off Dunn, 3. Struck out—By Phillips, 3; by Dunn, 2. Three-base hits—Miller, Daly. Two-base hits—Kelley, (2,) Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Kelley, Dahlen. Double plays—Phillips, McPhee, and Beckley; Miller and Beckley; Dahlen and Casey. Hit by pitcher—By Phillips, 1. Passed balls—Wood, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 1,200.

Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Washingtons and Philadelphias were playing a wretched game when rain stopped it in the fifth inning. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	1	4	—0

Base hits—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Washington, Baker, McFarland, and McGuire; Philadelphia, Frazer and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 1,720.

Other Games.

At Worcester, Mass.—Holy Cross, 8; University of Pennsylvania, 7.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Syracuse, 1.
At Worcester, Mass.—Hartford, 10; Worcester, 2
At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 15; Dartmouth, 4.
At Newark—Newark, 12; Paterson, 0.
At Toronto—Toronto, 8; Montreal, 3.

Yale Plays in Princeton To-day.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—Notwithstanding the rain, crowds of Princeton alumni and friends of the students are coming into the old college town on every train to witness the game with Yale to-morrow. A parade with brass bands and fancy costumes will open the afternoon to encourage the Tigers. Capt. Kafer has decided to retain the following arrangement of players: Hutchinson, third; McGibbon, short; Green, first; Suter, left field; Watkins, centre field; Harrison, right field; Bedford, second base; Kafer, catcher; Hillebrand, pitcher..

YOUNG RACERS AT AUCTION.

Little Demand for the Rancho del Paso Yearlings—The Highest Price Paid Was $2,000.

It does not pay J. B. Haggin to bring on his yearlings from Rancho del Paso to sell at auction here, judging from the results of yesterday's sale at the Sheepshead Bay paddocks. Mr. Haggin's methods have caused comment among horsemen, who this year see the best ones bred by him racing under the colors and in the name of Green B. Morris, though there is a rumor and a general belief that Mr. Haggin has at least an interest in them. Rumors of by-bidding at some sales in past years, even if there was no truth in them, tend to make would-be buyers a little offish. Possibly these things that horsemen talk about had their effect at yesterday's sale, at which prices were very much below the Rancho del Paso standard established in past years. Then, too, there is an undoubted overproduction of thoroughbreds, good, bad, and indifferent, and racing men with capital prefer to buy tried two-year-olds to making a gamble in untried yearlings. So many of yesterday's offerings brought no bids. The whole thing fell rather flat. The best prices obtained were for the following:

Bay filly by Candlemas-Carina; Marcus Daly	$2,000
Chestnut colt by Goldfinch-Flavia; W. O. Scully	1,500
Bay colt by Sir Modred-Glendora; Green B. Morris	1,100
Chestnut colt by Golden Garter-Kiss-Me-Quick; Matt Byrnes	1,050
Bay colt by Star Ruby-Lucania; G. B. Morris	1,000
Bay colt by Watercress-Abra; J. G. Follansbee	500
Brown colt by Watercress-Aelia; P. S. P. Randolph	300
Bay filly by Golden Garter-Alesia; Green B. Morris	400
Brown colt by Order-Lady Cardigan; C. Fleischmann's Sons	600
Bay colt by Bassetlaw-Liane; T. A. Magee	800
Bay filly by Kismet-Lillie Hempstead; W. H. May & Son	500
Chestnut colt by Tyrant-Emotte; W. H. Karrick	250
Brown filly by Midlothian-Loma; L. V. Bell	500
Bay or brown colt by Order-Longalette; J. Brown	275
Chestnut filly by Golden Garter-Love Not; T. A. Magee	350
Chestnut colt by Candlemas-Evangeline; Matt Byrnes	825
Chestnut filly by Bassetlaw-Santa Rita; W. H. May & Son	350
Bay colt by Darebin-Sibyl; L. V. Bell	325
Black colt by Fresno-Marian; J. Brown	650
Chestnut colt by Candlemas-Imp. Royal Falcon; W. H. May & Son	425
Chestnut colt by Kismet-Royal Purple; G. B. Morris	300
Bay colt by Golden Dawn-Roa Bella filly; W. H. May & Son	500
Brown colt by Goldfinch-Millie; G. B. Morris	600
Brown colt by St. Andrew-Memory II.; J. C. Madden	525
Chestnut colt by Order-Lovely; W. Midgley	525
Chestnut colt by Prestonpans-Kate Fletcher; A. J. Joyner	425
Bay colt by Golden Garter-Gullia; J. M. Murphy	600
Chestnut filly by Watercress-Hana; S. L'Hommedieu	525
Brown filly by Sir Modred-Glad Eyes; H. T. Griffin	250
Bay colt by Order-Extract; Matt Byrnes	700
Chestnut colt by Anchorite-Felicity; Charles Ossler	475
Bay filly by Bassetlaw-Elsie Ban; W. O. Scully	450
Bay filly by Anchorite-Carissimma; W. H. May	400
Chestnut colt by Kismet-Clay Stockton; J. M. Murphy	575
Bay colt by Sir Modred-Cloister; J. M. Murphy	275
Bay colt by St. Andrew-Cuisine; W. O. Scully	550
Bay colt by Candlemas-Daniella; G. B. Morris	550
Chestnut colt by Kismet-Demure; L. O. Appleby	400
Bay colt by Star Ruby-Detrix; G. B. Morris	500
Bay filly by Candlemas-Duchess of Towers; J. M. Murphy	800
Bay colt by Star Ruby-Baby; John E. Madden	400
Chestnut colt by Salvator-Brierbush; G. B. Morris	900
Chestnut filly by Order-Beryl; W. H. May & Son	300

L. Rieff Wins a Race at Lewes.

LONDON, June 9.—At the Lewes Spring meeting to-day the Spring Handicap was won by Form, ridden by L. Rieff, the American jockey. The betting was 8 to 1 against Rieff's mount.

New Shell for Columbia Arrives.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 9.—The new shell for the Columbia 'Varsity crew arrived on the steamboat Martin this afternoon. It is of paper, and made by Waters of Troy on lines similar to those of the boat used by the victorious crew of 1895. The shell could not be rigged in time for this evening's practice.

Yale Freshmen at Gales Ferry.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 9.—The Yale freshman crew, with substitutes, reached Gales Ferry this afternoon.

DISCARD SOAP FOR THE TOILET. USE CUTELIX

The Best Breakfast Food.

ALL GROCERS

SPORTING GOODS.

ON A COLUMBIA CHAINLESS THERE IS NO WASTE OF ENERGY AT ANY POINT IN THE CRANK REVOLUTION

$60 to $75.

For a long ride or a short ride the **Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycle** excels all other wheels. It has a longer life, it is easier to take care of, and its quick response to power applied affords a pleasurable suggestion of life and vitality in the machine itself. The recognition of these advantages by 1898 Columbia Chainless riders has resulted in the great demand for the 1899 models.

Columbia, Hartford and Vedette Chain Wheels, $25 to $50.

POPE MFG. CO., 12 Warren St.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO., 60th St. and Broadway. (Open Evenings.)

RACING AT GRAVESEND.

Great American Stakes and the Broadway Stakes to be Run This Afternoon.

With a total value of about $15,000 to the winner, the Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, to be run as the third race this afternoon, should bring about a good struggle. The conditions make the race a hard one for a commoner, as the winner of any stake worth $5,000 must not only take up a penalty of seven pounds, but also must allow ten pounds to horses that have not won a stake worth $2,500. That makes His Royal Highness, Pupil, and Doublet, which are eligible, give seventeen pounds to such horses as St. Finnan, Modrine, Withers, Trumpet, Vulcan, and others that would seem to have an excellent chance against His Royal Highness, the only one of the top weights to accept the impost.

If Filigrane and Ethelbert both start for the Broadway Stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth, as they probably will, the race ought to be worth going a long ways to see, and it should settle the question of supremacy as between the pair.

Here are the entries for all the races:

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Swiftmas	130	Mazo 110
Thomas Cat	128	Don Cupid 110
Cesarion	126	Oliver Mc 107
Cavalero	120	Blarneystone 102
Larva	120	Chopin 102
Cormorant	120	Ornamental 100
St. Clair	118	Ordeal 100
Vertigo	115	Imperator 100
Jeannot	114	General Maceo 98
Hard Knot	113	Brahmin 95

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Don de Oro	129	Lackland	98
Warrenton	109	Twinkler	98
Intrusive	108	Contral Trust	95
Caroline Black	102	Handpress	88
Rhinelander	99		

THIRD RACE.—Great American Stakes, of $12,500, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

His Royal Highness	120	Dendoine	112
Vulcain	112	Missionary	112
Modrine	112	St. Finnan	112
Mischievous	112	Maribert	112
Magnificent	112	Petruchio	112
Waring	112	Bramble Rose	112
Lart Lord	112	McMeekin	112
The Corinthian	112	Trumpet	112
Withers	112	Oreck Queen	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds; allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Filigrane	121	Half Time	106
Ethelbert	116	Rhinelander	106
Ahom	116	Lackland	106

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Five furlongs.

Shoreham	106	Lottie Sheville	99
Shrove Tuesday	103	Ortrud	97
Newman	103	Decimal	97
Innovator	102	Big Gun	97
Neda	102	The Laurel	97
Iron Crown	100	Weideman	95
Diffidence	100	Mynheer	95
Grandeur	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann	112	Merlin	104
Bon Ino	108	Dan Rice	102
Estaca	106	Holland	93
Handball	106	Rhinelander	94
Beau Ideal	106	Great Neck	93
Decanter	104	Weller	93
Millstream	104	Tyrian	86
Facemaker	104	Diminutive	85

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Annie M., 101 pounds, (Harshbergen,) 20 to 1, won; Victorine, 104, (W. Taylor,) 15 to 1, second; Barton, 103, (Crowhurst,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:45. Doctor Pitts, Prosecutor, Shield Bearer, Flammarion, Howitzer, Domsie, Periwig, and Vanessa also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. John Yerkes, 118 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 2, won; Basseda, 105, (J. Hill,) even, second; Tom English, 103, (H. Wilson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:05⅘. Tigress, Pferd, Onaetta, and Countess Elsmere also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Mayme M., 90 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 2, won; Vox, 100, (H. Wilson,) 15 to 1, second; Dandy H., 100, (W. Jones,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:47¼. Asman, Cringe, Emma Smith, Lost Time, Jessie Jarboe, and Manila also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Guide Rock, 100 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 2, won; Deering, 99, (Silvers,) 4 to 1, second; Beana, 94, (Hazelwood,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Horace, Three Bars, and Rastus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Etta, 100 pounds, (H. Williams,) 20 to 1, won; Cheat, 102½, (Britton,) 4 to 1, second; Caloocan, 106, (Silvers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:58¼. Sadie Burnam, My Butterfly, Milda, Ibinhere, Anna Evans, Sweet Charity, Jeana, Ada Dunn, and The Brown Countess also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Rollins, 103 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 2 to 1, won; Loyalty, 103, (McJoynt,) 7 to 2, second; Little Land, 108, (Boland,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Con Lee, Otto H., and Lady of the West also ran.

COBWEBS TROTS FAST.

Mr. Straus's Gelding Does a Quarter of a Mile in Twenty-nine Seconds—A World's Record.

Cobwebs, Nathan Straus's handsome trotting gelding, with a record of 2:12 and conceded to be the champion of the Speedway, trotted a quarter of a mile against time on Thursday afternoon in 0:29, hauling a pneumatic-tired "one-man" road wagon weighing 140 pounds. Mr. Straus drove his horse in the trial, for which no special preparation was made.

This is the fastest quarter of a mile ever trotted under simular circumstances, and, while it is not an official record, as none of the conditions necessary to record making were complied with, it was none the less a fact, and a feat that will always be accounted as equivalent to a record among road riders who saw the marvelous performance

The test was made with as much care as possible, one gentleman waving his handkerchief at the quarter pole as a signal to another gentleman who was stationed at the half-mile pole. The conditions were so well carried out that there could have been a mistake of but a very small fraction of a second at most, as the parties who did the timing were experts at the work. The day was perfect for the trial, there being no wind, a clear and very fast roadway, heat sufficient to make a horse do his best, and no mugginess to interfere with him.

Mr. Straus got Cobwebs in true and steady stride by a long jog before reaching the starter, so that his horse was going at his best when the signal flag fell and the timer's watch was started. Cobwebs buckled to his work without a skip or break, and when he passed the half-mile the watch was stopped exactly on the twenty-nine-second mark. The performance was a surprise to Mr. Straus, who knew he was going very fast, but had no idea that he had beaten all records for the distance. He has had the face of the timer's watch photographed, showing the record, and will send prints of it to his friends as souvenirs of this unparalleled feat.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Is Now on an Equality with the Other Two Leaders.

LONDON, June 9.—Round 8 of the Berger system ruled the pairing for the eighth round of the international chess masters' tournament at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster. The players were engaged at noon in the following order:

Bird vs. Tschigorin, Cohn vs. Mason, Schlechter vs. Blackburne, Showalter vs. Lasker, Pillsbury vs. Steinitz, Lee vs. Tinsley, Janowski and Maroczy had byes.

The results up to the 4:30 adjournment were as follows: Bird lost to Tschigorin, Schlechter beat Blackburne, Pillsbury beat Steinitz, Lee and Tinsley drew, while Lasker had a won game against Showalter, and Cohn and Mason were on even terms.

In the evening session Lasker beat Showalter and Cohn disposed of Mason.

The scores of the contestants up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	1	7	Pillsbury	6½	1½
Blackburne	4	3	Schlechter	4½	3½
Cohn	5	4	Showalter	5	3
Janowski	0½	1½	Steinitz	4	4
Lasker	6	2	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	2	6	Tinsley	2	6
Maroczy	6½	1½

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

A. J. Cassatt Succeeds the Late Frank Thomson as President.

DIRECTORS WERE UNANIMOUS

Their Choice Has Caused Some Surprise, but Is Regarded as an Excellent One—Mr. Cassatt's Career.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon, A. J. Cassatt of this city was elected President of the road, to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

James McCrea of Pittsburg was chosen a member of the Board of Directors, to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Thomson's death.

The choice of Mr. Cassatt has caused some surprise in railroad and financial circles, as it had been generally anticipated that First Vice President Green or one of the other Vice Presidents would secure the post. The Board of Directors, however, was unanimously of the opinion that the emergency caused by the sudden death of Mr. Thomson could best be met by Mr. Cassatt, and he, after some hesitation, concluded to accept the responsibility. Mr. Cassatt is conceded on all sides to be the man best fitted for the position. Like Mr. Thomson, he has been connected with the company since his boyhood, and has a thorough knowledge of the road, its resources and business. In 1882 he resigned as First Vice President of the company, but was subsequently induced to become a Director, and since then he has taken a most active interest in the affairs of the company, occupying, in fact, the position of Managing Director. It is no disparagement of Mr. Thomson's ability or power to say that Mr. Cassatt's authority in the management of the road was equal to that of the late President. In view of this fact, Mr. Cassatt is no stranger to the duties that he will be called upon to perform in his new position, and will undoubtedly be a leader in trunk line councils.

The election to a Directorship of James McCrea, who has charge of the lines west of Pittsburg, brings to the board a strong railroad man to take the place of Mr. Cassatt in that body.

Alexander Johnston Cassatt, the new President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was First Vice President of the same system several years ago, and on more than one occasion he was publicly mentioned as the probable successor of President George B. Roberts. He is now in his sixtieth year, having been born in Pittsburg Dec. 8, 1839. He was sent abroad in his youth, and after taking a degree at Heidelberg he completed his education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, N. Y. At the age of twenty-two years he obtained employment as a rodman on the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania system. Two years later he was appointed assistant engineer for the construction of the connecting railway.

Mr. Cassatt's progress as a railroad man was rapid. In 1864 he was appointed resident engineer of the Middle Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a position which he held for two years, relinquishing it to become Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery on the same road. He made so good a record in the last-mentioned position that in 1867 he was appointed Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, Penn. His next promotion was to the General Superintendency of the Pennsylvania Road, and after filling that place for three years he was appointed General Manager. He developed remarkable executive and financial ability, and took pride in mastering all the details of the different departments of the railroad.

In July, 1874, Mr. Cassatt was elected Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Road, and served in that capacity for about six years. About the same time he was made Vice President of the Northern Central, Baltimore and Potomac, and West Jersey Roads. He was made First Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines on June 1, 1880, and resigned that office two years later, but still remained a member of the Board of Directors. For the past dozen years or more Mr. Cassatt has been the President of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, which is the Pennsylvania's Old Point Comfort route.

Mr. Cassatt is widely known as a horseman, his breeding farm being one of the most notable of its class in this country. He was for many years President of the Monmouth Park Racing Association.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Bonds.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed a case brought by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company against the Central Trust Company of New York upon an agreed statement of facts. The railroad company sought to have the trust company receive some of its bonds dated Sept. 1, 1877, to the par value of $279,000, and to deliver in return an equal amount of its general consolidated and first mortgage bonds of Nov. 1, 1887. The plaintiff company claimed that the trust company was required to do this under the terms of the mortgage agreement, and it sought also to have further tenders in the future to be accepted by the trust company whenever made. The trust company denied that it was required to do as desired. There was a provision in the submission that "none of the admissions herein contained is in any wise to affect either party." The Appellate Division declares that this provision is not permissible under the code, and dismissed the case.

Saranac Railroad Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court in the case of the Saranac and Lake Placid Railroad Company against Charles E. Arnold and Alfred J. Voyer. Arnold and Voyer were formerly President and Treasurer of the company, respectively, and owned substantially all the stock. They sold out the stock, and later on suit was brought against them for over $23,000, which, it was claimed, had been received by them and not properly accounted for. The complaint was dismissed, and an appeal was taken. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division, says that the books were apparently kept so that certain transactions should not appear. The defendants were practically the whole company, however, and as no fraud was proved the complaint was properly dismissed. The judgment is therefore affirmed.

New $2,000,000 Michigan Railroad.

MENOMINEE, Mich., June 9.—The Menominee and St. Paul Railroad Company was organized to-day with a capital stock of $2,000,000. It will build a road from this city to St. Paul, a distance of 300 miles. The incorporators are ex-Congressman Samuel M. Stephenson and others of this city, Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw, President of the Ann Arbor Railroad, and Henry W. Ashley of Toledo. The officers are: President—S. M. Stephenson; Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph Flesheim; General Manager—H. W. Ashley, General Counsel—A. L. Smith of Toledo. The Pennsylvania and Ann Arbor Railroads are both indirectly interested. Elevators and flour mills will be established in this city.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

A Meeting in Union Hill Last Night to Consider the Matter.

A meeting was held at Froemchen's Hall, Union Hill, N. J., last night, to devise means for preserving the Palisades. It was intended that the affair should be a mass meeting, but the people of Union Hill take so little interest in the Palisades that only twenty-five of them were present. There were on the platform Miss Cecilia Gaines and Major S. Wood McClave of the Palisades Commission, the Rev. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City, and W. R. Van Syckle of West New York. The latter, who presided, explained the object of the meeting, and Mr. Brett offered a prayer for the preservation of the Palisades. Miss Gaines made a brief address. She said it was the moral duty of the Commonwealth to preserve the Palisades, and all women in the country should assist. She believed that the work would be accomplished.

Major McClave proposed that clubs be established throughout New Jersey to raise money to purchase the Palisades. He thought this could be done. He also read a letter from Andrew H. Green of New York, indorsing the object of the meeting.

WEST POINT EXHIBITION OVER.

Board of Visitors Favors Increasing the Number of Cadets to 500—Gen. Lee's Son Dismissed.

WEST POINT, June 9.—The annual exhibition of the Military Academy closed today, and the Board of Visitors will adjourn in the morning. Secretary Jett says that the principal recommendations to be contained in the report of the board will be the increasing of the number of cadets to 500 and the erection of additional barracks for their accommodation.

The furlough class will start for home to-morrow on ten weeks' leave. The remaining classes will go into camp. The academy board is still engaged in examining the candidates for the incoming class, and will report its findings on Monday.

The following cadets from the fourth class were found deficient and discharged from the Academy to-day: E. F. Fryer, New Jersey; George Mason Lee, Virginia; P. A. Dinsmore, Michigan; H. F. Strong, Massachusetts; Carl Boyd, Georgia; Richard P. Williams, Arizona; William H. Horton, Tennessee; J. F. Franklin, Tennessee. Young Lee is a son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Williams is a son of Brig. Gen. Williams, who died recently in Havana.

THE WARSHIPS AT NEWPORT.

Admiral Sampson Leaves for His Home —Children Visit the Ships.

NEWPORT, June 9.—Admiral Sampson left the flagship this evening to start for his home at Glen Ridge, where he will remain until July 14, when he will return here with Mrs. Sampson and Miss Sampson, who will pass the season at Jamestown. Capt. H. C. Taylor, the senior officer next in rank, hoisted his pennant on the battleship Indiana. The children of the public schools were the guests this afternoon of Major T. K. Gibbs, who chartered a steamer, and, by permission of Admiral Sampson, visited the warships over which the officers and men took the children. Each scholar received an American flag from Major Gibbs. Boats of the warships took the children back to the city.

BOSTON, June 9.—Admiral Sampson has indorsed a plan suggested by Boston citizens, whereby the United States ships New York, Indiana, and Massachusetts, which are to arrive here soon, will be open to the poor children of Boston on June 19, from 2 to 5 P. M.

THE NEWARK IS OVERDUE.

Should Have Reached Valparaiso, Chile, Some Days Ago.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Navy Department is looking for news of the United States ship Newark. The cruiser sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, on the 17th of last month, bound for Valparaiso, Chile, and is now some days overdue. The distance by way of the Straits of Magellan, which was the route prescribed for the ship, is a little less than 3,000 miles. The only stop on the way by the usual course is at Punta Arenas, in the Straits, where coal is taken, but there is no cable connection there. Secretary Long positively declared that he had no doubt of the safety of the ship, though it was possible that she had been delayed through some untoward conditions. At the Navigation Bureau Lieut. Ward called attention to the fact that the Winter season was just beginning in the Southern Hemisphere, bringing heavy fogs and bad weather. She was bound from Hampton Roads for the Pacific Station, though it was generally understood that when she arrived at Valparaiso or some other of the ports of Western South America, she was to get her orders to turn westward and proceed to Apia. Is probable, however, that the occasion for her presence at Apia has now disappeared, and the orders will not go forward.

Sale of Liquor in Army Camps.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Three arrests have been made at Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, to test the validity of the decision of Attorney General Griggs, annulling the law passed by the last Congress, prohibiting the sale of liquor in army camps. The men arrested are Sergt. Patrick Joyce and two civilians, J. D. Moore and Charles Anderson. They were held to answer before the Dauphin County Court next week. Following the county court proceedings, it is intended to have the men arraigned before a United States Commissioner so as to test the act of Congress in the United States courts.

Record of Yale Men in Spanish War.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9.—The Yale Alumni Weekly to-day appears with an elaborate edition, devoted largely to the Spanish war record of Yale men. Biographical sketches of all the Yale men who enlisted are accompanied by lists of those who were killed or lost their lives otherwise, and promotions, &c. The record is numerically summarized as follows: Yale men in the service, graduates, 215; undergraduates, 85. The total number of commissioned officers was 96—Brigadier Generals, 2; Colonels, 3; Lieutenant Coolnels, 5; Majors, 10; Captains, 21; Lieutenants, 55. Five Yale men lost their lives in the service.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The monitor Amphitrite has come out of dock at League Island and sailed for Newport.

The Detroit has arrived at Key West on her way from Bluefields to Washington with the remains of the late Gen. McCauley.

The Alliance has arrived at Fort Monroe.

THIRD BATTERY OFF FOR CAMP.

Brooklyn Men Rest for the Night in Van Cortlandt Park.

The Third Battery of Brooklyn, on its way to the State camp at Peekskill, passed through Manhattan yesterday afternoon. The Battery started from the armory at 1 o'clock, and reached the foot of East Twenty-third Street at 2:15 o'clock. Capt. Henry S. Rasquin commanded. He had eighty-five men, a hundred horses, and six pieces of light artillery. The men were in heavy marching order, and presented a soldierly appearance.

From the ferry the battery moved to First Avenue, to Twenty-fourth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-eighth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to the King's Bridge Road, and to Van Cortlandt Park, where the battery camped for the night. The park was reached about 6 o'clock.

It took about an hour to get the tents up, the fires lighted, and things in fair shape for the night. The men were seriously handicapped in erecting their tents by finding they had forgotten to bring mallets along to drive stakes. Lieut. Chauncey Maitlock was resourceful, however, and ordered his men to drive their pegs with their sidearms.

SQUADRON A'S DAY IN CAMP.

Troopers Will Start on the Journey Home This Morning.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 9.—Squadron A had two mounted drills this morning and a parade this evening. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the day was the most comfortable one since the troopers reached camp.

There was a baseball game this afternoon between teams representing Troop 2 and Troop 3. But three innings were played, Troop 3 scoring 26 runs to 7 made by Troop 2.

Col. Williams of the Paymaster's office paid off the men to-day. The work began at 5 o'clock, and took but a short time. The men received pay for ten days' service.

The squadron will break camp at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning and march to Ardsley. On Sunday the march to the city will be resumed, and the armory will be reached about 8 o'clock.

Gov. Roosevelt is expected to arrive in camp to-morrow afternoon. He will remain until Monday morning.

The Pleasure Bay's Rail Smashed.

The Patten Line steamboat Pleasure Bay, which runs to Long Branch and up the Shrewsbury River, met with a slight accident yesterday. The boat was lying at the Battery Pier when one of the Sandy Hook boats, in going down North River, kicked up a rather unusual sea. The Pleasure Bay got the full benefit of it and bumped violently against the pier, tearing away twenty-five feet of her guard rail. There were about 300 passengers on board, and there was some excitement, but no one was hurt. The Pleasure Bay patched up her rail and got away on time.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Bric-a-brac.

Each June we make a special importation of novelties from the royal European factories. This is done to meet the great demand for wedding presents. Many of these specimens are very choice and are without duplicates. The display is a brilliant and artistic one, and you can save considerable money by taking advantage of our prices. They are scheduled very low.

During this month the store will remain open as usual on Saturday until 6 P. M.

SPECIAL: Apply at superintendent's desk for a transfer card. It will greatly facilitate shopping throughout the store. This system enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until your final purchase is made.

NOTICE: Our wagons make daily deliveries along the seacoast, from Atlantic Highlands to Ocean Grove and from Lawrence to Seaside, L. I., and all intermediate points.

PUBLISHING FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Temporary Receiver Appointed for the Howard Lockwood & Co. Corporation.

On the application of Mrs. Carrie Alers-Hankey, President, and Mr. Lionel Alers-Hankey, Treasurer, of the Howard Lockwood & Co. corporation, printers and publishers at 520 West Broadway, Justice Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Lionel Alers-Hankey temporary receiver of that concern. This is the first step in proceedings brought through Sullivan & Cromwell for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Hankey qualified as temporary receiver with a bond of $20,000. Augustus C. Brown of 120 Broadway is the referee, and persons interested are required to show cause before him on or before Sept. 11 why the company should not be dissolved.

The amount of liabilities is stated at $75,458.83 and the assets at $49,156.13. A chattel mortgage to secure a loan of $18,000 is held by Charles Albert Perkins. The list of creditors is a long one, and it includes a large number of small items. The largest liabilities are Ninth National Bank, $18,000; L. Alers-Hankey, $27,397, money loaned; L. Alers-Hankey, $6,000, salary; Campbell Printing Press Company, $5,286; William Brennan, $10,050, for rent.

In the application for the receivership it is alleged that the company is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due, and is insolvent. Twenty thousand dollars of these obligations are coming due within the next four months. For a considerable time past business has been conducted at a loss to the stockholders, the company has been compelled to borrow large amounts to meet its running expenses, and the Directors say no prospect of such an improvement in its affairs as will enable it to pay its debts out of its earnings or even to avoid further loss.

Among the assets are these items: Plant and machinery, (book value, $72,276,) estimated actual value, $38,500; good accounts, $5,500; doubtful, $1,100; notes receivable, $2,318, and cash on hand, $1,838. The business was started in 1872 by Howard Lockwood, who died on Nov. 4, 1892. His widow married L. Alers-Hankey, and the present company was incorporated on June 30, 1896, with a capital stock of $100,000, of which $92,400 is held by Mr. and Mrs. L. Alers-Hankey and $5,600 by Gordon Cameron.

Until a few months ago Howard Lockwood & Co. published several trade papers, including The Paper Trade Journal, The American Stationer, Lockwood's Directory, and The Printer and Bookmaker. All of these publications were sold, the first three named to the Howard Lockwood Publishing Company, a corporation composed of the same stockholders as Howard Lockwood & Co. Still more recently these three publications were sold to the Lockwood Trade Journal Company.

DOUGLASS MONUMENT UNVEILED

Gov. Roosevelt Visits Rochester and Talks Against Lynching.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—A monument erected in memory of Frederick Douglass, who for many years resided here, was unveiled in this city this afternoon. Its site is near the New York Central Station, and it consists of a bronze figure standing upon a granite pedestal.

Gov. Roosevelt attended the ceremony, arriving here at 2:20 o'clock, accompanied by Col. Treadwell, his military secretary. Col. Roosevelt was received with a Governor's salute, and the First Separate Company escorted him to a stand in front of the Court House, from which he reviewed a parade. Afterward he proceeded to the monument and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Frederick Douglass's career made the American people honor a man for what he is. There is a double lesson in this. The worst enemy of the colored race is not the whites; they are the colored men who disgrace their race. The worst enemies of the white men are those of their own color who disgrace their race.

"We have seen infamous scenes in the North as well as the South. We have seen infamous crimes punished still more infamously. I would have both white and colored men pursue relentlessly those who disgrace the race to which they belong. I would impress every man who takes part in a lynching that he not only perpetrates a wrong to the colored man, but that he disgraces his Nation. Such scenes sear the souls of all who take part in them. I would have all wrongdoers punished speedily, severely, and summarily, but let the punishment be meted out according to law. The men who usurp to themselves the functions of Judges and jury should be as summarily punished as the crime they lynched.

"Frederick Douglass was fearless in striving for the right. The lesson of fearlessness and honesty in the proper performance of civic duty I would ask every man here to take to heart. I would have him try to fulfil his duty as an individual in order to keep the State at its highest level. There is another lesson. Strive to do justice to all men, to exact justice for yourselves, and do it to others.

"Frederick Douglass belonged to a race that has been unfairly treated in the past and still is ill-treated. I am glad he has left behind men of his race who will take up his mantle. He has left such men as Booker T. Washington, who is striving to lift his race up to the highest level. I am glad to do honor to his memory—a man who possessed courage and disinterestedness in whatever his country called upon him to do."

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

To Promote the Condition of Jewish Residents of New York.

ALBANY, June 9.—There was filed with the Secretary of State to-day a certificate of consolidation of the Educational Alliance and the Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York under the name of the Educational Alliance. The object of the corporation is the promotion of the education, religious and civic training, moral and physical culture, the amelioration of the condition, and the social advancement of the residents of New York City and vicinity, and especially of those professing the Jewish religion. For this purpose there will be maintained schools, synagogues, libraries, laboratories, reading classes and clubrooms, gymnasiums, and music and lecture halls.

Among the Directors are Louis Pearshall, Louis Stern, Isador Straus, and Julia Richman.

Fireworks May Be Sold To-day.

From to-day until July 10 fireworks may be sold in this city. Inspector of Combustibles Murray issued permits yesterday to over 400 dealers. Each dealer paid $5 for the permit. Many of the dealers complained because Admiral Dewey will not be home for the Fourth of July, as they would then sell a good deal more. Inspector Murray said the city would also lose. In the Fall, when Dewey arrives, the people can buy of the wholesalers, and there will be no permits to be paid for.

CONEY ISLAND PARK PLAN.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District Indorses It.

The plan for converting Coney Island into a public park continues to receive indorsements from all sorts of persons and organizations. On Thursday evening the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District adopted resolutions indorsing the plan and asking the city officials to give the subject immediate attention.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, has written to Controller Coler, favoring the plan, which he says is "inspirational" and "commends itself to all lovers of air and good morals," and the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has adopted resolutions commending the Controller and seconding his suggestion.

At the next meeting of the Board of Public Improvements the chief topographical engineer of the board will present a report on the plan. There is every reason to believe that it will receive the unanimous indorsement of the board, and that the Board of Estimate will authorize the purchase of the property.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Rev. Dr. F. S. Schenck Elected a Professor at New Brunswick Seminary.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 9.—At this morning's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck of New York City was elected Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Rhetoric at the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick.

The afternoon meeting closed with the balloting for a Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at New Brunswick Seminary still undecided. The leading candidates at the adjournment were the Rev. A. A. Raven of Metuchen, N. J., who has been filling the position for the past year, and the Rev. Dr. J. Frederick Berg of Montgomery, N. Y.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted in the morning:

"In view of the deplorable evils growing out of the existing methods for procuring easy divorce prevalent in many States and resulting in the marriage of guilty parties in divorce proceedings, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America takes this opportunity of declaring its uncompromising opposition to all such remarriages as opposed to the spirit and mind of Christ, and it enjoins the entire body of the Church, clerical and lay, to take no part in giving its approval to such remarriage, however authorized by State law, but, on the contrary, to unceasingly co-operate in the work of developing a strong and healthy public sentiment, which shall diminish if not suppress the evil practice, and correspondingly elevate the course of public and private morality."

Reports from churches presented to the Synod gave the following statistics: Total additions in membership of 643 churches for the year, 7,631; communicants, 111,665; Sabbath school enrollment, 120,759; raised for benevolent work, $316,000; for congregational support, $1,058,000.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, the newly elected Professor of Pastoral Theology in New Brunswick Seminary, was born in Platterkill, Ulster County, N. Y., in 1845, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1865. He studied law and practiced for two years, after which he entered the New Brunswick Seminary, being graduated in 1872. He has served as pastor of churches at Clarkstown, N. Y.; Montgomery, N. Y.; Hudson, N. Y., and the Collegiate Church, University Heights, New York City.

Smallpox on an Atlantic Liner.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Palatia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, was detained at Quarantine owing to a case of smallpox. Abraham Refers, a steerage passenger, was taken sick on June 2, and was isolated in the ship's hospital. He was sent to the reception hospital yesterday afternoon, and 228 steerage passengers who occupied quarters on the vessel in the compartment with the patient were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. The steamer was thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. The Palatia brought a consignment of animals for the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday postponed positive action until next Tuesday in regard to the advisability of fixing a date for the cancellation of all outstanding brokers' temporary certificates.

In a suit brought before before Justice Conlan and a jury, in the City Court, by Mrs. Maria Zambory, to recover $500, the amount of endowment and insurance money upon the death of her father, George Pucky from the Greek Catholic Union, a mutual concern, having its principal office in Pittsburg, Penn., the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the full amount.

The Texas Fire Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas, has been incorporated by Tresevant & Cochran, with a capital stock of $200,000 and a surplus of $40,000, for the purpose of preventing an absolute lack of insurance facilities in that State, should the outside companies find it expedient to withdraw because of the anti-trust law, which will take effect Jan. 31, 1900.

The effort of several strong fire insurance companies to obtain official recognition for the Long Island Fire Underwriters' Association has been temporarily checked by the refusal of most of the Exchange companies to recognize the rating compact, because of the absence of a fixed commission clause. The Long Island agents have not taken any steps toward the adoption of a flat commission rule, and the present situation may be permitted to continue for some time, especially since the premium income of the companies from that part of Long Island which is not included in the metropolitan district has not been demoralized by the suspension of the rates of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

S. Wechselnam Coffee Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Solomon and Minner Wechselnam; Abe Muir, Tioga.

Kne-Phere Manufacturing Company of Rochester; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. E. Molkman, John S. and Louis A. Whaler, Rochester.

Vehicle Wheel Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Joseph Kelly, Robert C. McCormick, and Armitage Mathews, New York City.

Pan-American Registration Company of Buffalo; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frederick H. Gatchell, Frederick D. Gatchell, and Henry W. Watson, Buffalo.

Silver Creek Upholstering Company of Silver Creek; capital, $15,000. Directors—Henry J. Montgomery, Melvin Montgomery, and Ralph J. Quale, Silver Creek.

Bright's Chemical Company of Little Falls; capital, $10,000. Directors—William H. White, John Hurley, Joshua J. Gilbert, George D. Smith, and David J. Williams, Little Falls.

Nichols Bridge Company of Smithsborough; capital, $30,000. Directors—Harry B. Winires, S. S. Susche, and Eugene E. Bailey, Smithsborough; D. B. Thomas and M. J. Lawrence, Hoopers Valley.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Madison Square Church Is to Establish a Settlement House.

TO BE LOCATED ON EAST SIDE

It Will Cost $100,000—The Building Will Be Erected as Soon as a Site Has Been Procured.

A new church settlement house, to cost $100,000, is to be established on the east side by the congregation of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The money has been subscribed, and as soon as a site is secured plans will be drawn and the work of construction begun. The location will be in the vicinity of Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, probably south rather than north of this site, in order to be further removed from the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church, in Thirtieth Street, which is in close touch with the projectors of the new enterprise.

For several years a committee of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was a member, has in a quiet way maintained a large and growing social work in a rented building on the west side of Third Avenue, just below Twenty-eighth Street. As the last report said, in spite of the band in Madison Square and the recreation pier in Twenty-fourth Street, the building has often been well filled on hot nights. Funds to carry on the work have been furnished by members of the Madison Square Church. The head of the committee which raised the fund is Francis L. Slade, one of the Madison Square Church Deacons. Horace J. Fairchild, a member of the Church House Committee and of the Madison Square Church session, said yesterday:

"We shall begin to build as soon as the site is settled upon. I believe three sites are now under consideration. All of the funds have been secured, and there was no great difficulty encountered in securing them. Presbyterianism is not in such bad way in New York as some people think. Dr. Parkhurst has always taken a warm interest in the church house work, and of course assisted in the new project. We shall remain in the vicinity of the present church house, and try to serve the people of that neighborhood."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 18.

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SUBJECT—The New Life in Christ.—Col. iii., 1-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let the peace of God rule in your hearts.—Col. iii., 15.

The great practical value of all that we have recently been considering is now brought before us. When the meaning of the resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth from the dead was understood by the teaching of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, it brought a new power into the affairs of men. At once the Disciples, and especially the Apostles, went everywhere preaching "Jesus and the resurrection," (Acts xvii., 18;) Jesus, the Saviour of all men, proved to be such by the resurrection from the dead. Their preaching "turned the world upside down," (Acts xvii., 6,) for it was addressed to a world which was wrong side up.

The world, as a whole, has never changed in this respect, and the preaching of what Jesus Christ had done for man's redemption—which St. Paul says is "The Gospel" (First Cor., xv., 1)—has always had the same effect ever since, in individuals and in whole communities. Nothing like it has ever been seen among men or tried by men. Wherever it has been received in its simplicity it has met and satisfied every individual and social want, and it has wrought a marvelous change for the better in every condition and relationship in life. Every advancement in the world—whether it be in its material wealth, or its moral character, or its spiritual attainments—has had its root in this "Gospel," (Romans i., 16.)

This has been confirmed by the history of all people from the first Easter Day to this time, but never more clearly than in the last fifty years. During this half century more effort to make it known has been made than in many centuries before, and—imperfect as they have been—the world has never before seen such a marvelous development of material, scientific, and commercial benefits as have appeared in that time. The preaching of this "Gospel" and the welfare of men have always been on parallel and almost coincident lines.

This is a matter worthy of being very carefully considered and made emphatic by every true teacher. For everywhere men, in the pride of their prosperity and in the arrogance of their intelligence, are forgetting the root from which all of their prosperity and intelligence have grown, and we find them on every side endeavoring to meet the wants of men and of society by every species of human devices. Ignoring, or not understanding, the one way of approaching God and of reconciliation with Him through His Son, as revealed in His Word, like Israel and Judah of old, they are proclaiming various phases of "Jeroboamism" on the one side and of "Ritualism" on the other as the panaceas for the world's woes.

Or if they do not go to these extremes, in very many cases the attention of men is vastly more fixed upon work for Christ than upon the person and work of Christ. Probably Satan is just as well pleased and his kingdom as surely built up by this device as by any of the others, or as by open infidelity and flagrant sin. For when the mind and heart of a man is absorbed in what he is doing himself, what Christ has done for him naturally becomes belittled, if not entirely overlooked. The Lord Himself is thus "wounded in the house of" His friends (Zech. xiii., 6) and a pleasing sentimentality takes the place of a vital spirituality among His children. As Spurgeon once said concerning sermons so it may be said of very much of what is taught in the religious press, the colleges, and the schools of our day: "If an instrument could be invented which would serve the same purpose toward sermons as the lactometer does toward milk, you would with great difficulty be able to discover any trace of the unadulterated milk of the Word in large numbers of modern discourses."

THE SIMPLICITIES OF CHRIST.

"There may be finer and more artistic things to speak about than the simplicities of Christ," he says again, "but there are certainly no more useful and requisite things. The signposts at the crossroads bear very simple words, generally consisting of the names of the towns and villages to which the roads lead; but if these were painted out, and their places supplied with stanzas from Byron, or stately lines from Milton, or deep thoughts from Cowper or Young, I am afraid there would be grievous complaints from persons losing their way. They would declare that, however excellent the poetry might be, they thought it an impertinence to mock them with a verse when they needed plain directions as to the King's highway. Every teacher should bear this in mind.

When the early disciples began to preach the Gospel of a risen Saviour, they found the world in a high state of material, intellectual, and aesthetic development, but its moral condition was not much above that of the slums, or of the veriest heathen of our day. To meet this state of affairs, the same methods that are so common to-day were just as common then. Ethical culture and high art, intellectual research and criticism, philosophy and codes of laws, moral reforms and devout attendance at the temples and upon the gods, were everywhere trying to make life more comfortable, and death more peaceful. They are not new among us. They have been tried in every generation from the beginning, but they have all, and always, failed. Not one has ever regenerated a single soul, much less society at large.

The Apostles and early Disciples, however, setting all of these aside, "in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling," (1 Cor. ii., 3,) went everywhere preaching the simple Gospel of God's love—justification by faith in a Divine Saviour—and sanctification by the renewing of the Holy Ghost. With the Word of God as their authority and guide, they declared "that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that He was buried; and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures," (1 Cor. xv., 3-4.) They knew nothing among men "save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." (1 Cor. ii., 2.) Under this preaching, all social relations soon began to improve—nations became Christianized and civilized. So it has been ever since. So it will continue to be until the words of the prophet are fulfilled, "they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord, for they shall all know Me, from the least of them, unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more." Jer. xxxi., 34.)

The circumstances connected with this very Epistle to the Colossians form a very beautiful illustration of this effect. When Paul wrote it he was a prisoner in Rome. He had probably never visited those to whom he wrote. But he had been informed of their condition by Epaphras—at the time a "fellow-prisoner" (Philemon 23,) and who was probably the founder of the church in their midst. (Colossians i., 7, 8.) The social conditions in the city were very marked, and the moral condition very corrupt. There were many rich masters there and there were many degraded and oppressed slaves. One of these slaves, Onesimus, was one of the bearers of this letter from Paul "to the saints and faithful brethren in Christ which are in Colosse." (i., 2.) He had robbed his master, Philemon, and fled to Rome. There he had been drawn under the influence of Paul's preaching and had heard of the great redemption by Jesus Christ. The Spirit of God had touched his heart, and now Paul sent him back with a letter to his master, and another to the church of which his master was a member. Through the Gospel master and slave became one in Christ Jesus. The condition of both was made better, and they were fellow-laborers in the uplifting of others.

THE SECRET OF THE GOSPEL.

The great secret of the superiority of this Gospel over every human device for the uplifting of men lies in the fact that it always addresses itself pre-eminently to the relation of man to God, rather than that of man to man. All other devices do, always have done, and probably always will do, exactly the reverse. They look upon the sufferings and sorrows, the selfishness and pride, the ignorance and passions of men, and they attempt, by relieving distress, by education and culture, by moral suasion and by law, to remove, or at least to lessen, the evils that mar the peace and comfort of individuals and communities.

But they overlook the important fact that all of these evils have their root in sin, and that every man is a sufferer because he is a sinner, under the condemnation of God's righteous law. Before Adam sinned there was no sorrow or suffering, no selfishness or pride, no ignorance or vice, no sickness or death known upon the earth. But as soon "as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners," (Romans, v., 19,) all of these came trooping into the world in rapid succession and with increasing power.

Now, it is just this condition of things that the Gospel meets. It comes to every man as a sinner, "alienated from the life of God." (Eph., iv., 18.) It is provided for no one else. "Christ died for the ungodly," (Romans, v., 6,) and for none but "the ungodly." If a man does not believe, and humbly confess, with a true, penitent heart that he is a sinner, even the grace of God has made no provision for him. He is an alien "from the commonwealth of Israel," a stranger to "the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world." (Eph., ii., 12.) But as soon as any man is awakened to recognize this relationship, then the infinite grace of God declares to him that He has laid his iniquities upon His own Son, (Isaiah, liii., 6,) and because of His life and death "He forgave us all our transgressions, and blotted out the writing against us, which opposed us with its decrees, having taken it out of our way and nailed it to the cross." (ii., 14, Conybeare and Howson's translation.)

This wonderful provision of grace, however, is not to be secured by "works, lest any man should boast." (Eph., ii., 19.) It is to be laid hold of and appropriated simply by faith. It is to be believed and trusted in, because God has said by the mouth of His servant, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid—which is, Jesus Christ, (1 Cor. iii., 11.) "for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." (Acts, iv., 12.) It thus appeals to that characteristic of the human mind—faith—which the poorest and most ignorant possesses and can exercise as fully and as freely as the richest and the most cultivated—the slave as well as the master, the vicious as well as the virtuous. In fact, it is that characteristic without which men would not be able to carry on their daily transactions with one another. The very coin and currency which they handle so freely and yet so earnestly is a proof of this, for nine-tenths of the commerce of the world is based on exchanges which have no value in themselves, but which pass current in the market, because men have confidence in them, and "confidence" is only another name for "faith." Men "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and handle his money freely because they believe that "Caesar" will pay the full value of the coin that is stamped with his "image and superscription."

So men by faith lay hold of and rest in the great facts and promises of the Gospel. By so doing they are brought into new relations to God Himself. They pass out from under the condemnation of His law into the light and liberty of His children. Instead of being all our "lifetime subject to bondage through fear of death." (Heb. ii., 15,) "we joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ by whom we have now received the atonement." (Rom., v., 11.) Standing thus by faith in new relations to God and His law, the penitent and believing sinner stands in new relations to all of the interests of time and eternity.

ST PAUL'S ARGUMENT.

This is the argument of St. Paul in this lesson. It is addressed to those who are "risen with Christ." As in the fifth chapter of Romans, he bases the assurances that "we have peace with God," "access into this grace wherein we stand," "and rejoice in hope of the glory of God," on the one condition of "being justified"; so here he bases all high ambitions and holiness of living and fellowship with brethren of every name upon the one condition, "if ye be risen." But, "if ye be risen with Christ" implies that we must also have died with Him, for He did not rise until after He had died. Neither can we, "For in that He died, He died unto sin once; but in that He liveth, He liveth unto God." (Rom., vi., 10.) So must we. "Being made free from sin," we must become "the servants of righteousness." (Rom., vi., 18.) For how can a man live in that which he has looked upon as so vile as to be worthy of crucifixion, and for which he was himself actually "crucified with Christ"; in that to which he is therefore dead? Repenting of sin and cleansed from its pollution by the blood of Christ, he is lifted up to a higher plane of thought and life, and with rejoicing Paul he can say, "I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me." (Gal., ii., 20.)

Hence St. Paul puts in his letter to the Colossians, that the setting of our "affection on things above," (v. 2,) the mortifying of our "members which are upon earth," (

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MR. LAUTERBACH'S OPINION.

Upon all moral, social, and political questions Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH is a buoyant optimist. His hopefulness is of good example, and doubtless gives comfort to his friends. Within the domain of professional duty, however, he ought not to allow his interpretation of the law to be colored by the natural cheerfulness of his disposition.

There was given out yesterday what purported to be an opinion prepared by Mr. LAUTERBACH upon the franchise tax law, which we are compelled to pronounce unsound and we warn corporations, capitalists, Populists, and demagogues that it will be unsafe to be guided by it. We reproduce here the essential part of the opinion:

> With reference to the question regarding the amounts of taxes and methods by which the same are to be estimated and fixed by the State Tax Commissioners, as against corporations operating under public franchises in this city, the following may be considered to be a proper standard of computation:
>
> The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has at present outstanding $29,000,000 of bonds and $40,000,000 of stock. The law says these securities shall, after Oct. 1 next, be assessed as real estate is assessed—that is to say, at their market value less one-third of the same. The market value of the above-named bonds and stocks is $125,000,000. Deduct the one-third allowed by law, and there remains as the net amount subject to the levy of the franchise tax of 2½ per cent. more than $83,000,000, upon which the Metropolitan Company would pay next year in taxes over $2,000,000, instead of the sum of about $560,000 taxes now paid in each year by this company.

The declaration and intent of the new franchise tax law are not here correctly set forth. The law declares that the value of all franchises, rights, or permission to build and operate street railroads, &c., through or under public streets shall be assessed and taxed as real estate. These franchises, described in the act as "special franchises," will be assessed under the new law after Oct. 1. Mr. LAUTERBACH is wrong when he declares that "the law says that these securities shall be assessed as real estate is assessed—that is to say, at their market value, less one-third of the same." The law says nothing of the kind, and any Assessor who assesses special franchises in that way will run grave risk of getting himself put in prison for perjury.

The law of this State nowhere says that real estate shall be assessed at its full value less one-third of the same. No deduction of that nature is authorized. The authors of the new franchise tax law were careful to include in it the form of oath for Assessors as prescribed in Chapter 908 of the laws of 1896—the old tax law. The Assessors, in this case the State Tax Commissioners, are made to swear that "we have estimated the value of the said real estate at the sums which a majority of the Assessors have decided to be the full value thereof."

Any local Assessor who disregards his duty and his oath does so at his peril. It is notorious that they do disregard both with the greatest cheerfulness and that nothing happens to them. It is the local rule and custom to assess real estate at from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. of its full value and then to swear that it has been assessed at its full value. That is what misled Mr. LAUTERBACH.

Will this rule of two-thirds assessment and habitual perjury obtain under the new law? How can it? The new franchise law is a measure born of a demagogic desire to make the corporations squeal. They will squeal just two-thirds as loud if Mr. LAUTERBACH'S rule is followed as they would if the law were enforced in its savage rigor, which is the way its parents and sponsors intend it shall be enforced. The assessments will not be made out by obscure local Assessors working in the various cities and towns of the State, but in the white sunlight of publicity by the State Board of Tax Commissioners with the reporters of demagogue newspapers sitting in the anteroom, Senator FORD connected by telephone, and all the agitators of the new Socialism on the alert to expose any unauthorized abatement. Gov. ROOSEVELT is responsible for this tax law. Will he connive at perjury, even if it be of established custom, and see his law evaded? The Governor is new to all these things, and we must expect him to do things in a new way. In fact, he does.

Taking Mr. LAUTERBACH'S illustrative example and his figures, therefore, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be taxed on the full market value of its securities, not on two-thirds thereof. At 2½ per cent. on $125,000,000 its taxes will amount to $3,250,000 instead of the moderate sum of $2,000,000 estimated by Mr. LAUTERBACH.

Three millions and a quarter taken out of one corporation will give great delight to the new Socialists. It will convince the Governor that he was right, and every time that conviction settles into his mind it is going to be made more difficult for Mr. PLATT to control or guide him. Every other corporation doing business under a special real estate franchise will be taxed in the same way, right up to the full value of its franchise as determined by Wall Street speculation and the guesses of the State Tax Commissioners.

Anybody who assumes that the special franchise will not be assessed in this way at their full value, but on the old two-thirds plan, reckons without reference to the forces that are behind this new law. It is safer, we think, to confront the situation as it really is.

THE ALASKA ARRANGEMENT.

We have held from the start that the differences between the Dominion of Canada and the United States as to the Alaska boundary would be settled without serious trouble, either by agreement or by arbitration. It now seems that the difficulty about which so much ado has been made for the past few weeks has been disposed of by a temporary arrangement that will probably lead to a permanent adjustment.

The essential source of the dispute is the perfectly natural desire of the British Columbians to have an outlet from the Klondike and Yukon gold fields through British territory to the sea. But a desire, however natural, is not necessarily a good basis for a claim. The Canadian claim which, if established, would fully satisfy the Canadian desire, is that the coast line of Alaska shall be measured across the mouth of the channel known as the Lynn Canal, which is about six miles broad, and not along the shores of that channel. The boundary of the Russian territory, now American territory, was fixed by the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825 as "a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues (about thirty-five miles) therefrom." Now if this line be measured from the shores of the Lynn Canal it would leave the ports of Dyea and Skagway and Pyramid Harbor well within the American territory. If, on the contrary, the line be measured across the mouth of the canal, it would leave the seaports in British territory. It will be seen that this is substantially the point of contention that has for a long time existed between the Canadians and ourselves as to the line by which our fishing rights on the Canadian coast shall be determined.

The temporary arrangement that has been entered into by Lord SALISBURY and Ambassador CHOATE does not settle this disputed point. It does not give the Canadians access to tidewater, but only to a point on an affluent of Pyramid Harbor, about fifteen miles from tidewater and accessible only by canoes. It is probable that the next proposition that will be pressed as the basis of a final settlement will be the denationalization of the region about the head of the Lynn Canal, or, failing that, some arrangement suspending the restrictions of our navigation and customs laws with reference to Canadian trade in that region. With a working arrangement for two years there should be no serious trouble in coming to final terms.

FALSE AND DEFAMATORY.

If EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston is an honest man, he will forthwith call in and suppress all copies not yet sold or given away of the second number of his weekly Anti-Imperialist, dated June 3. It contains a lot of atrocious lies about the killing of native women and children by our soldiers in the Philippines and the issuing of orders by our officers to take no prisoners. If Mr. ATKINSON had not been blinded by prejudice and eager to defame his own countrymen, he would have known that these statements were lies at the time he caused them to be published. Now that they have been declared to be lies by Prof. WORCESTER, he will deserve the contempt and execration of every man, woman, and child in the United States if he does not make haste to destroy the remainder of that issue of his detestable magazine and publicly express his regret for having aided in disseminating these calumnies.

Many weeks ago THE TIMES warned the newspapers that were diligently collecting and publishing these "soldiers' letters" that the statements contained in them were manifestly false and that the letters were either of spurious manufacture or, if genuine, were the product of willful and malicious lying or of ignorance. The anti-imperialist organs, however, were unwilling to be deprived of the joy and great satisfaction they had in using this material to discredit the Government and slander the officers and men of the army. They asked their readers to believe that Gen. WHEATON had issued orders to "kill every native in sight" at Titatia; that at Caloocan the order was given to take no prisoners; that women were shot down while cooking, and that at Taguig it was decided by a council held at Gen. WHEATON'S headquarters "at once to kill or drive into the lake every native possible" in a district twelve miles long.

We have already called attention to the denial of these slanderous lies by Prof. DEAN C. WORCESTER, who is a member of the Philippine Commission. For the benefit of Mr. ATKINSON we quote from the professor's statement:

> An instance is the story of ANTHONY MICHAEA, who is reported as saying that we bombarded a place called Malabon, and then went in and killed every native we met—men, women, and children.
>
> I was personally present on the occasion in question. The truth of the matter is that Malabon was never bombarded, despite the fact that it was within easy reach of the fleet and the field guns. The town had been abandoned by the natives before our approach, except for a lot of sharpshooters, who had positions in the swamp on the outskirts.
>
> One Hotchkiss and one 3.2-inch gun were fired on them. Our troops first moved to the north without entering the town. The insurgents were driven out the following day while trying to burn the place. No women or children were killed; there were none there to be killed.
>
> I have personally inspected all battlefields from Caloocan to Malolos. Once I was on the field before the wounded were removed, and repeatedly I was there before the dead were buried. I never saw a single woman or child wounded or dead. I have found, on the contrary, wounded rebels whose injuries had been dressed by American Surgeons before the firing had ceased, and who had also been provided with food and water.
>
> The insurgent wounded were brought to Manila and tended in our hospitals, or even taken care of in private hospitals, the Government paying all the expenses.
>
> When cured the wounded can hardly be driven away. All the prisoners are well fed and well treated, and many say they are glad they have had the experience and learned to know the Americans. The released prisoners and the recovered wounded are our best missionaries, but many of them are unwilling to return to their own people.
>
> It is absolutely false that any order was ever issued looking toward the killing of men who might be captured. The American soldiers have repeatedly taken prisoners under circumstances affording abundant excuse for killing, with the provocation very strong. I know positively that the city guards have been ordered to fire on soldiers caught looting it. It was not practicable to make arrests. The natives themselves report that the troops have saved property and protected life during the recent operations, and the effect of their conduct has been excellent.

We must not expect too much of men who hate their country and delight to print odious stories about their countrymen. But the anti-imperialists who have used these soldiers' letters and now make no effort to correct the false impressions they have created in ignorant or vicious minds brand themselves as the willing accomplices of a gang of villainous liars. We shouldn't think they would enjoy it.

LAW AND PRACTICE IN ALABAMA.

The Governor of Alabama, JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, does not mince matters in his communication to his fellow-citizens of the North, which he makes, through the current number of The Independent, on the subject of "Negro Suffrage in Alabama."

The article is constructed on the plan of the famous chapter on "Snakes in Ireland"; as a matter of cold fact, there is no negro suffrage worth speaking of in Alabama. "The white people of Alabama," says the Governor, "are unanimously resolved in regard to one important matter—there shall be no negro domination anywhere throughout the State." "The laws of Alabama," he admits, "confer unlimited suffrage upon all men," but "we have had no trouble for a long time on account of the suppression of the negro vote." "In most parts of the State," he states, "white domination is secured by the character of the population," the whites being in the majority." "The only section where this is not the case is in the Black Belt of Alabama, which includes the thirteen central counties of the State. It is the cotton-raising district, and the field hands are all negroes, there being in the belt about four negroes to one white man. Nevertheless all the offices are filled by white men." The Governor does not explain how the laws conferring suffrage are evaded or nullified or violated. It might be unpleasant, it would certainly be tedious for him, and, moreover, it is unnecessary. The only possible object would be to influence public opinion in the North on the subject, and this, he frankly admits, does not seem worth while. We of the North cannot understand such peculiar matters any more than the inhabitants of the earth can understand "lunar affairs." Mr. JOHNSTON seems to think that he and his "All-White" friends are as independent of the rest of the country as the Man in the Moon is of the silly astronomers who go prying into his business with telescopes.

Yet Gov. JOHNSTON cannot conceal from himself that the situation leaves something to be desired. The effort to have a Constitutional Convention to try to disfranchise the negroes according to forms of law broke down, as he confesses, because there was danger that the convention would be under the control of "gentlemen who had bolted the Democratic ticket at the last National election." As long as there is an open conflict between the law and the practice of the "All-White" party, "there is danger of some agitators stirring up the negroes to make trouble, so that a change is much to be desired." This does not agree with the Governor's statement that "under the 'All-White' government the negroes are living happily and contentedly," and that "they understand the situation and acquiesce in it." But it is quite probable that the Governor's fears are more reasonable than his pleasing confidence in the contented acquiescence of the negroes in the theft of their rights.

For our part, if we may be allowed to have an opinion as to the affairs of our fellow-citizens of Alabama, we should say that it would be well for them to take the Constitutional steps to strip the negroes of the suffrage as soon as they conveniently can. If they can do it by a provision that bears equally on blacks and whites of the same degree of unfitness, that will be a manly, intelligent, and decent thing to do, but if they cannot rise to that level, at least let them act under the forms of law, as other Southern States have done. A steady pretense of loyalty to the American idea may in the fullness of time be followed by the reality.

MOCK MARRIAGES.

That is the story of an exceedingly unfortunate and distressed ironmonger of Brooklyn which THE TIMES told yesterday in its news columns. In his green and salad days the distressed ironmonger in question went through the form of marriage with a coeval girl up in the country, the inducement thereto being not at all that either of the parties had any desire to marry the other, but that neither would "take a dare" from the other. The result is that the bridegroom of that occasion, being now a man of ripe years and the father, by a real wife, of a family of children, finds that his legal status as a husband or as a father is by no means secure. In order to establish it it seems that his only practicable course is to secure a divorce from his first "wife." This course has the drawback that in taking it he in effect acknowledges that the "marriage" which neither party meant to be such was nevertheless a real marriage. That is to say, he renders himself liable to a prosecution for bigamy and converts the only woman he ever meant to marry into his mistress and bastardizes his children, as a preliminary to establishing the status of the one and of the others.

It will be agreed that this unfortunate man has suffered very severely for the error of his youth. The moral of the story is that marriage, under the laws of the State of New York, is not a joke. In this case it was a joke equally to both parties and the silly girl who allowed herself to go through the form of marriage with a silly boy is now as anxious as he to have the marriage undone. This is the most favorable issue such a performance could have. Even this cannot be regarded as pleasant. It is not nice for a man to go into court and proclaim that his wife is not his lawful wife nor his children his legitimate children by way of beginning to amend their status. But suppose the original "bride" instead of having been a decent though silly girl should then have been or should since have turned out to be a greedy adventuress. How extremely hot it would be in her power to make it for the ironmonger. It is futile to expect that revelations of this kind will prevent young fools from being young fools. What may more reasonably be expected is that the mature persons who are empowered to perform marriages may take some pains to assure themselves that the persons who come before them to be married really mean to be married. That is a point upon which all cautious clergymen are in the habit of insisting. It would be well if the insistence upon it were forced upon careless clergymen as well as upon careless magistrates, like the one whose reckless conduct has caused all this trouble.

GENERAL NOTES.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, late of the Raleigh, has had made for presentation to President McKinley a cane of wood from the Reina Cristina, sunk at Manila, with a ferrule of metal from the Raleigh.

* * *

A life-size bronze statue of Dr. Okonhyatekha, a Mohawk chief, cast in Philadelphia, is to be placed in the hall of the Ancient Order of Foresters in Toronto, Ontario, and it will be dedicated on Thursday, June 15.

* * *

Sometimes five lines are as forceful as a column. "What would be thought of Texas people," asks The Dallas (Texas) News, "if they should turn the whole State into a bean field, even if beans were only 5 cents a barrel? They were about doing that in cotton."

* * *

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., says he will not be a candidate for United States Senator before a special session of the California Legislature should Gov. Gage call one. He has not decided what he will do at the next regular session, if no selection is made at a special session.

* * *

Young business men of Chattanooga and others are arranging for a memorial celebration in honor of Admiral David G. Farragut, who was a native East Tennesseean. They hope to have Admiral George Dewey present as the especial guest of honor, and will request Secretary Long to give the celebration his official sanction.

* * *

One part of the Philadelphia City Councils' committee has invited Mayor Ashbridge to deliver the oration on the Fourth of July. The other members of the committee, acting independently and ignorantly, have invited Secretary of State Hay to be the orator. How to get out of the difficulty gracefully and to offend nobody is now perplexing the committee.

NUGGETS.

Irresistible Attraction.

"What are you stopping for, John? If we don't hurry we'll miss our train!"

"You can go on if you want to, Maria. I'm going to see how they get that balky horse started."—Chicago Tribune.

Delusions Unloaded.

"I told him that he wasn't my ideal man, and he told me I wasn't his ideal girl."

"And then?"

"Then we felt perfectly safe to go ahead and get married."—Chicago Record.

Just So.

Jeweler's Son—Papa, how do you just a watch?

Jeweler—Ad—just, my boy; not just just.

Jeweler's Son—Well, papa, if you add just to just, it's just just, isn't it?—Jeweler's Weekly.

He Was One of Them.

"My daughter," said the father, "has always been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth."

"Yees," replied the Count, bristling up. "Zat ees what I am."—Boston Christian Register.

A Frank Constituent.

The Statesman—I was defeated because the other fellow got too many votes.

The Constituent—Between you and me, Bill, I don't think he got one too many, considerin' who was runnin' agin him.—Indianapolis Journal.

AN EASTERN STORY.

Emily J. Troup in South Place Magazine.

A certain wise man, deeply versed
In all the learning of the East,
Grew tired in spirit, and athirst
From life to be released.

So to Eliab, holy man
Of God, he came: "Ah, give me, friend,
The herb of death, that now the span
Of my vain life may end."

Eliab gently answered: "Ere
Thy soul may free itself indeed,
This herb of healing thou must bear
To seven men in need.

"When thou hast lightened each man's grief,
And brought him hope and joy again,
Return; nor shalt thou seek relief
At Allah's hands in vain."

The wise man sighed, but humbly said,
"As Allah willeth, so is best."
And with the healing herb he sped
Away upon his quest.

And, as he journeyed on, intent
To serve the sorrowing in the land,
On deeds of love and mercy bent,
The herb bloomed in his hand;

And through his pulses shot a fire
Of strength and hope and happiness:
His heart leaped with the glad desire
To live and serve and bless.

Lord of all earthly woe and weal,
Be this, life's flower, forever mine!
To love, to comfort, and to heal—
Therein is life divine!

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED

Secretary Gage Approves the New Civil Service Regulations.

NOT HELPFUL TO POLITICIANS

Object of the Changes Not to Let Down the Bars, but to Aid the Public Service.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In the course of an interview to-day on the President's civil service order, Secretary Gage said:

"I have already indulged in a brief statement of explanation concerning the late amendments to the civil service rules, but the persistent statements showing entire misapprehension of the truth may justify more particulars.

"The recent Executive order making changes in the civil service rules is being condemned by two classes of critics. One class is composed of those who misrepresent the changes which have been made, who make interpretations having basis only in their wish to find something in the action of the President to condemn, and who berate the Administration for acts not done and never contemplated. On the other hand, there are some critics who have failed rightly to analyze the changes made, and who do not clearly comprehend all the practical questions of administration, and they have honestly believed that a backward step has been taken with the merit system.

"The Civil Service Reform League has issued an address to the public containing an indictment of five brief counts. In this indictment they say that the new order 'permits the permanent employment of persons employed without examination for emergency purposes during the course of the war with Spain, thus furnishing a standing list of many thousands from which positions may be filled without tests of fitness.'

"This is a serious charge to bring against the President of the United States. Criticism of such a step as this falls, however, in view of the fact that the statement of the league is absolutely incorrect. There is nothing in the order suggesting such a statement. The President never contemplated making such a provision. The thing which the President has done is to permit the heads of departments to make permanent such temporary appointments in the classified service heretofore made with the sanction of the Civil Service Commission, and because the commission had been unable or has neglected to furnish an eligible register from which appointments could be made.

"The statement which the Civil Service League makes, that these temporary appointments have been made without examination, is not correct. It has been the rule in the Treasury Department to make no temporary appointments without a careful test of the fitness of the candidate.

"This statement by the Civil Service Reform League declares that the rules have been altered so that 'in the future persons appointed with or without competitive examination, or without any examination, may be placed by transfer in any classified position, without regard to the character or similarity of the employments interchanged.' The one change which has been made in the rules governing transfers has been the dropping of part of the last sentence of that rule as it long stood—the clause, 'or if in said position there is not required, in the judgment of the commission, the performance of the same class of work or the practice of the same mechanical trade performed or practiced in the position from which transfer is proposed.'

"With that clause in force, the rule of transfers stood as an absolute bar, both to mobility in the service and the development of employes except along a single line. Entrance into the classified service was entrance into a caste, and there could be no change, no matter what abilities the person might evolve, no matter what needs the service might develop, if 'in the judgment of the commission' there was not required the performance of the same class of work, or the practice of the same mechanical trade. What business institution would make a rule which said, 'Once started in this service you shall develop along only the line in which you begin.'

"The statement which the league makes, that persons appointed without examination may be transferred under this rule to classified and competitive places is a mistaken interpretation. The intent of the rule is merely to give mobility within the classified places, and it cannot serve as a channel to bring into higher places persons whose qualifications have not been demonstrated by examination and experience.

"The final count in the league's statement is that the new rules permit the reinstatement, in the discretion of the respective department officers, of persons separated from the service at any previous time for any stated reason. The change in this rule permits the reinstatement of the person discharged by reason of a reduction of force specifically required by law without regard to the one-year limit, which was formerly in force, and it provides that when the appointing officer certifies, over his signature, that on a rehearing, charges of delinquency or misconduct are proved unfounded, the person may be reinstated.

"The main objection to the order raised by fair critics has been that they regard as a backward step the placing in the excepted list of a large number of places, estimated by some to be as great as 9,000 or 10,000. The main objection to these exceptions has been aimed at these places in the departments of the army, and arises from a misunderstanding of what has really been done.

"While I am not called upon to represent that department, the facts are so obvious that I refer to them. These 3,000 or 4,000 places have not been opened to free appointment by the appointing officer, but they have been placed in exactly the condition that similar places in the Navy Department have been in for several years, with the entire approbation of the Civil Service Commission and with the cordial commendation of the most ardent civil service reformers. These places in the War Department will hereafter be filled by a registration system, similar to the system in the navy.

"There has not been an exception made, in my opinion, that was not demanded by the conditions of good administration, and they will in the long run strengthen the merit system. Every one who has been familiar with the workings of the classified service understood that the inclusive order of President Cleveland would be found too sweeping. He found it so himself, and almost immediately took out some officers.

"It should be noted that while President Cleveland excepted a large number of places so that they should not be subject to any civil service rules, the present order makes all of these excepted places subject to Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Rule II.—that is to say, the sections regarding political activity and prohibiting the dismissal of persons for political reasons.

"The claim that this order has been the letting down of the bars for political appointments is not borne out by the actual situation. It is now nearly two weeks since the order went into force. In the Treasury Department there has been only one appointment made under the new rules; that was the permanent appointment of a stenographer who had been temporarily appointed because the commission had no eligible register, and the commission still having no eligible register and the temporary appointee proving satisfactory, the appointment was made permanent. If I were a politician and wished to obtain a place for a political favorite, I would not, with the knowledge of these rules which close contact with their operations gives, know where to turn to find the place.

"There has been no letting down of the bars. The politicians, who, it is alleged, wanted places for incompetent people, got little comfort from these new regulations. The men who have to administer the public service will find in them much relief, and the merit system will in the end be distinctly benefited."

REFORM LEAGUE NOT CONVINCED.

Detailed Reply to be Made to the Statements of Secretary Gage.

George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, made the following statement yesterday in reply to Secretary Gage's defense of President McKinley's action:

"There is no statement in the address of the Civil Service Reform League, to which the interview of Secretary Gage relates, that is not based on the clearest facts. The estimate of the number of offices the President has taken from the classified service is made up of official figures. The characterization of the great majority of the exceptions as unnecessary and retrogressive is borne out by sound arguments and by actual experience. The assertion that the law has been violated and circumvented in many branches of the service under the present Administration, and that through the operation of this order such offenses have been condoned wholesale, may be substantiated not only by the facts in the league's possession, but by reference to the official files and reports of the Civil Service Commission itself.

"The terms of the amendments affecting transfers and reinstatements without competitive examination, regarding which so much has been said, were quoted literally. The announcement now made on behalf of the Administration, that the opportunities for evasion of the law these amendments offer are not to be availed of, is gratifying, but does not lessen in any degree the necessity of pointing out how dangerous those opportunities are, or how seriously the integrity of the system will be threatened as long as they remain.

"The league has been perfectly fair in every reference it has made to the conduct of the Administration, either at this or any previous time. It has never failed to give praise where due. It cannot, on the other hand, avoid the responsibility of stating with absolute frankness the prejudice to the system that lies in these sweeping modifications, or to state its conviction that a serious backward step has been taken.

"The statements of Secretary Gage and his characterization of the Civil Service Reform League are, under the circumstances, equally surprising. The league will reply in detail at the earliest opportunity."

TALK OF A NEW COMMISSION.

Signs of Dissatisfaction Seen in Secretary Gage's Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Reports have been heard here for several days that the President intends completely to reorganize the Civil Service Commission. Inquiry among the members leads to no corroboration of the reports, and at the White House no information can be obtained to support them. Something like evidence of such an intention, however, is discovered by some readers of the statement from Secretary Gage defending the civil service order of the President from its critics. In that statement there are several complaints against the Civil Service Commissioners touching their ability or willingness to provide eligible registers.

If all that Secretary Gage has said is exactly true, then it is argued that the Commissioners ought to have been removed earlier, or else disciplined in some way. There ought not to have been insuperable difficulty in providing lists of eligibles for every call that might have been made, as most of the registers are much too large for the immediate needs of the service. The President, it appears to those who have read this statement, could have induced the Commissioners to fill the registers at any time by a mere admonition, the commission having shown no reluctance to comply at all times with the wishes of the Administration.

The Secretary's statement seems, to civil service reformers, to add to the discredit of the commission inferred in the issue of the exemption order in a form quite strange to the members of the commission, and not at all acceptable to all of the members. The references to the commission made by Secretary Gage are so pointed and so frequent as to astonish the members of that body. They are not willing to-night to make any statement touching the criticism made upon them, but it is probable that something in the nature of a protest will be prepared to meet the specific accusations published by Secretary Gage.

Without being formal charges in name, the statements are regarded by one member of the commission as being so pointed as to require an answer. No one who reads them will be able to avoid the conclusion that the Commissioners have been regarded as incompetent and unworthy of confidence. As the Administration already has withdrawn confidence to the extent of failing to inform the Commissioners in advance of the intended changes in the rules for their guidance, nothing remains but to put them out and provide new ones who will keep eligibles ready for every emergency that may arise under the revised civil service rules.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Abolition of Separate Examination for Fitness—Appointments to be from Head of Eligible List.

ALBANY, June 9.—The most important changes from the previous rules in the new civil service rules adopted by the State Civil Service Commission and approved by the Governor are the abolition of the separate examination for fitness provided by the civil service law of 1897, and the requirement that in the future appointments in the competitive class shall be made from the head of the eligible list in order of standing. For the purpose of appointment under this rule, veterans who have qualified in an examination are placed at the head of the list in the order of their standing.

The new law and rules also provide that laborers shall be in the classified service, although in the State service they are exempt from examination. The object of this provision is to require appointments of laborers to be reported and pay rolls of laborers to be certified by the Civil Service Commission in order to give the commission power to prevent the employment as laborers of persons who perform services properly covered by examination.

One especially valuable feature of the new law and rules is the exact demarkation between the unclassified service which is not subject to the civil service rules and the classified service.

The principal changes are as follows:

In the office of the Controller the following positions are added to those formerly exempt: Six Corporation Tax Commissioners, Chief of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions, State Prison Lands Agent, custodian of the Saratoga battle monument.

In the office of the Treasurer the position of Assistant Cashier is placed in the exempt class, and the positions of confidential clerk and stenographer, formerly exempt, are included in the competitive class.

In the Insurance Department the Chief Actuary, the examiners, and the chief clerk of the tax department, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class.

In the Banking Department the examiners are placed in the competitive class.

In the Department of Public Instruction a new position of Inspector of Normal Schools is placed in the exempt class. Six clerks, four stenographers, and five attendants in the Court of Appeals are included in the exempt class.

In the Department of Public Works the special agents and the stenographer, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class.

In the State Board of Charities the private secretary to the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor is removed from the exempt to the competitive class.

In the Department of Public Buildings the position of custodian of the Senate committee rooms is placed in the exempt class.

In the office of the Forest Preserve Board the positions of stenographer and five Inspectors are transferred to the competitive class, and attorneys not exceeding five are included in the exempt class.

Under the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission the confidential clerk and cashier and stenographer to the Shellfish Commissioner are transferred to the competitive class, as are also the kindergartner at the Thomas Asylum, and veal agents in the Department of Agriculture.

In the office of the Factory Inspector a chief clerk is exempted in place of the secretary and confidential stenographer, formerly exempt.

All the positions in the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, which were formerly exempt, have been transferred to the competitive class.

All officers and persons employed upon the boats and tugs in the Quarantine Station of the Quarantine Commission are placed in the exempt class.

The required percentage to entitle a candidate to be placed upon the eligible list has been raised from 70 to 75, and it is also required that competitors must attain a standing of 80 per cent. or over on each of the obligatory subjects in an examination.

An important change from the old rules is the adoption of a new rule regarding promotions. This rule provides substantially that whenever a vacancy occurs in any office above the lowest grade it shall be filled by promotion of some person from a lower grade in the same office or institution, and that for the purpose of determining which of several employes in the lower grade shall be promoted, a special competitive examination shall be held, limited to those persons who have for more than three months served with fidelity in the next lower grade in a similar line of employment. In the promotion examination the rules provide that the test of actual service shall be made the main factor, and that for the purpose of giving proper weight to the experience of candidates for promotion there shall be kept in every office continuous and comparative records of the efficiency, punctuality, attention, and general good conduct of all persons employed therein, and that such records shall constitute one of the elements in the promotion examination.

In regard to removals, the rules provide that in all cases a statement of the causes for the removal shall be filed with the commission.

The body of the rules is mainly that of the rules approved by Gov. Morton in December, 1896, with such changes as are rendered necessary by the provisions of the civil service law of 1899.

$404,820.32 for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9.—The Yale Alumni Weekly to-day announces officially that the Finance Committee for the bicentennial celebration in 1901 has received in cash or personal pledges the sum of $404,820.32. This amount does not include funds collected by sub-committees which have not yet reported.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETS

The Proposed Plan for Currency Reform Not Taken Up.

TO APPOINT SUB-COMMITTEES

Only Six Senators at the Finance Committee's Meeting Yesterday—The Subjects Discussed.

The proposed plan for currency reform prepared by the Republican Caucus Committee at Atlantic City during the winter was not taken up by the Senate Finance Committee when it met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After consulting for three hours, the six members of the committee present dispersed without having taken any action beyond agreeing to delegate the continuance of the committee's duties during the Summer to sub-committees.

The session yesterday was held under a resolution of the Senate empowering the committee to prosecute an investigation during the recess into the questions of currency legislation, the war revenue tax, and the administration of the customs service. It was intended to have a full meeting, the Democratic as well as the Republican members being invited. Of the eleven members of the committee only six were present, however, of whom five were Republicans and one a silver man. These were Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Chairman; William B. Allison of Iowa, Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Thomas C. Platt of New York, Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, and John P. Jones of Nevada.

There was a general discussion of the three subjects under consideration, but this was directed, it was explained afterward, to the methods to be employed in conducting the investigation rather than to the merits of the questions. It was determined to authorize the Chairman to appoint three sub-committees of such size as he deems best to conduct each branch of the inquiry, one on the currency, another on internal revenue, and the third on the customs administration. Senator Aldrich said that he did not expect to name these committees until he had had opportunity to communicate with the absent Senators. They will meet during the Summer at such places and times as they may themselves select, and will report to the full committee some time previous to the assembling of Congress in December. Until one of these sub-committees is ready to report, it is not expected that the full committee will be called together again.

Among the Republican Senators present yesterday there was a disposition to be next committal on the currency bill prepared by the conference committee of the Republican caucus. Senator Allison said that the proposed measure undoubtedly would receive most careful consideration, but he would not undertake to predict whether it would be adopted by the sub-committee or by the Finance Committee or by Congress. Senator Allison was asked whether he considered free silver dead as an issue. It would not be, he said, if Bryan was renominated by the Democrats, and that he considered inevitable. He regarded the nomination of Henderson for Speaker as a good omen for currency legislation, so far, at least, as the House is concerned.

Senator Burrows said that he had not given the conference committee's currency proposition any study. It had not come before the committee at all, he said, and would not be considered by it until reported on by the sub-committee. He thought it fair to infer that the selection for Speaker of Col. Henderson, who is Chairman of the committee which has drawn the new currency bill, would help to expedite favorable action on it by the House.

Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and a member of the Republican Conference Committee on the Currency, was at the Fifth Avenue yesterday, although he said his visit here had nothing to do with the Finance Committee's meeting. Mr. Babcock expressed his gratification with Henderson's nomination for Speaker. "Being Chairman of the committee charged with submitting a draft of a bill to carry out the ideas of the Republican Party on currency reform," said Mr. Babcock, "Col. Henderson can be depended on to call such further legislation on that line by the House. With the weighty matters that will demand the attention of the coming Congress, and with only 13 majority in the House, it is a most happy outcome that the Speakership question has been settled so far in advance."

Mr. Babcock thinks that Congressman Sereno E. Payne will remain at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. "So many of the old members have been returned," he said, "that there will be very few changes in the Chairmanships of the important committees. Col. Henderson is committed to the principle of retaining the members in the committee places where they have served efficiently, and I haven't the slightest doubt that Mr. Payne is just as certain of continuing as Chairman of the Ways and Means as Mr. Cannon is sure to remain at the head of the Committee on Appropriations."

APPRAISERS' OFFICE INQUIRY.

Mr. Wakeman's Judgment Criticised and Examiner Jacobs Found Guilty of Insubordination.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Commission of Special Agents inquiring into the administration of affairs in the Appraiser's Department at the Port of New York has submitted a report on certain charges of alleged improper conduct of Examiner W. C. Jacobs in the appraisement of chocolates and the Appraiser's connection therewith. The charges were in effect that about October last the chocolates of a certain importing firm had been entered for duties and passed as correctly entered by Examiner Jacobs, when the merchandise was not only grossly undervalued on entry, but so invoiced, entered, and appraised at an average price per kilogram as to defraud the revenue of a large amount of duties and to deprive domestic manufacturers of chocolates of the protection intended by the tariff.

It was represented that Examiner Jacobs, who passed these chocolates "correct as entered" acted as a participating ally of the importing firm, endeavoring by every means in his power to sustain its values and methods of invoicing, and then that when an appeal has been taken by the importers from the appraisement of the Assistant Appraiser to the General Appraiser, Jacobs, against the express orders of his superiors, further endeavored to aid the importers and to defeat the ends of justice by submitting to the General Appraiser false samples of chocolates with fictitious prices attached, and placed in the hands of the General Appraiser a written argument in support of the importers' values and methods. The report says:

> It is the conclusion of the commission, after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances, that Jacobs is an upright man and an honest officer. The commission, however, regards his conduct in appearing before the General Appraiser, in disobedience of the instructions of Appraiser Wakeman, as an act of insubordination which merits punishment, but not to the extent suggested, viz., removal from the service. There is testimony to the effect that Appraiser Wakeman was at the beginning reluctant to order an investigation of the goods of the importers concerning whom charges were made, being inclined to the opinion, perhaps influenced by Examiner Jacobs.
>
> There is a conflict in statement between Appraiser Wakeman and Assistant Appraiser Nathan concerning the restriction of the advance on chocolates to 45 per cent., as recommended to Assistant Secretary Howell by Appraiser Wakeman. Without attempting to decide the question of veracity raised between the officers, the commission states that it was an error of judgment on the part of the Appraiser to suggest to Assistant Secretary Howell a release of the chocolates. There is no evidence to show that the Appraiser, after his telephonic communication with the Assistant Secretary, attempted to influence the appraisement of the goods, and when the invoices were returned with advances of from 60 per cent. to 400 per cent., they were promptly approved by him. If there is any foundation for the ass

DAY FOR ABDUCTORS' TRIAL

Case Against George Barrow Will Be Called Wednesday.

TRIALS OF WOMEN TO FOLLOW

Justice Fursman Denies a Motion to Quash Indictments Against the Kidnappers.

George Barrow, leader of the kidnappers of little Marion Clarke, will be placed on trial on Wednesday next. The trials of his wife and Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, will immediately follow. This was decided yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by Justice Fursman, before whom the prisoners were arraigned. Lawyer William F. Howe, counsel for the Barrows, argued a motion for the dismissal of the indictments against his clients, but Justice Fursman denied it.

The Barrows and Bella Anderson were brought into the court room at 11 o'clock. Mr. Howe appeared for the Barrows, while Vernon M. Davis represented the Anderson woman. Lawyer Howe at once began his argument. He presented an affidavit from Barrow, stating that the indictment against him had been found on insufficient evidence and without preliminary examination before a Magistrate, and moved that it be dismissed.

"There is no law that compels a preliminary examination before a Magistrate," said Justice Fursman. "Indictments are necessarily found in the absence of the accused. I cannot conceive of anything that warrants this motion. Therefore I deny it."

Mr. Howe then stated that his client pleaded not guilty, and asked for an inspection of the Grand Jury's minutes in the case of Mrs. Barrow. This motion was also denied.

"Then," said the lawyer, "I ask the District Attorney, through the Court, when he moves the case for trial?"

District Attorney Gardiner, who was present, with his assistant, Mr. Le Barbier, said he thought Tuesday or Wednesday would do. Mr. Howe pleaded for time, and suggested Thursday. Justice Fursman then set the time of trial for Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

"I suppose you desire separate trials," said the Court.

"Certainly," replied Lawyer Howe.

"We'll take the man first," interposed the District Attorney.

Mr. Davis then asked to be relieved from the defense of the Anderson woman, explaining that he had a large amount of private business to attend to. While he was speaking, Lawyer Abraham Levy appeared in the courtroom, and in session was asked by Justice Fursman if he would not take the case. Mr. Levy thought it would be impossible.

"You must separate sentiment from duty," said the Court, "and defend this unfortunate woman to the best of your ability. Mr. Levy was finally prevailed upon to take charge of the case, together with Mr. Davis. It was said that neither lawyer desired to take part in the defense of the woman, as each of them has a family. A plea of not guilty was entered in each case, when the prisoners were taken back to the Tombs.

Lawyer Howe said last night that if the trial is had upon an indictment found on insufficient evidence, subsequent proceedings will be valueless. District Attorney Gardiner by omitting to deny by affidavit Barrow's allegations," he explained, "admitted them.

"Barrow made an affidavit on information and belief that no sufficient evidence was before the Grand Jury upon which they found the indictment. The District Attorney made no reply. Under the authority of the case of the People vs. Price, reported in the Sixth Criminal Reports, the Court in determining such a motion must assume as fully proved that the Grand Jury in finding the indictment acted without testimony, unless the District Attorney, by affidavit, disproved the allegations made by defendant."

Marion Clarke, who is ill with measles, was reported as being much better yesterday. Her father said he thought her recovery would be rapid.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Mrs. Langtry's Plans—A Drama by Guy Boothby—The Celtic Drama to Have a Show.

(Copyright 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 9.—Mrs. Langtry will return to the stage and produce in London, probably in the Autumn, an entirely new dramatic version, by Sydney Grundy, of "Le Collier de la Reine," by the elder Dumas. Her rôle will be Marie Antoinette, of course. Henry Hamilton is writing, for Beerbohm Tree, a new play on the subject of "Monte Cristo." So that the Dumas boom in the theatres is not to die just yet. The Decourcelle play on the subject of "The Queen's Necklace," in which Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew failed in America, has never been done in London.

The comic opera called "The Maid of Glendalough," by T. A. Wallworth, will pe produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre next Tuesday night. Adrian Ross is writing the lyrics for another new comic opera by Cosmo Stuart and Owen Hall, which will be produced at the Lyric Theatre in the Autumn.

Guy Boothby, the author of many delightful "shilling shockers," is writing a play which, it is said, will be produced at the Criterion Theatre before Charles Frohman takes possession of that house.

Instead of forming a separate combination, the English dramatists will join the Society of Authors.

A Welsh dramatic society is being formed to produce Celtic plays either in the vernacular or in English. The first performance will be given next November.

H. N.

WORK OF PEACE DELEGATES.

British Arbitration Plan the One Most Favored at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, June 9.—The Peace Conference entered to-day upon its most important stage, when the Drafting Committee of the third section took up the question of arbitration.

The committee was in session for three hours, although not a single conclusion was reached, with the exception of the acceptance of the British scheme as the basis upon which to discuss the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration. After the session most of the members of the committee telegraphed to their respective Governments, indicating that the discussion showed the necessity of having their instructions amplified. It is understood that several of the delegates of the smaller powers expressed a wish that the permanence of the tribunal might be made more effective, and even moved amendments in this sense.

The great powers think it impossible, it is said, to go beyond Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposals. Nevertheless a determined effort is being made to secure the institution of a permanent tribunal. The American and Russian projects have not been abandoned. Sir Julian Pauncefote's will merely be taken as the basis of discussion, and the American delegates feel assured that the chief points in the American and Russian proposals will be incorporated as amendments.

Troops Invading the Andes.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 9.—Armed troops are invading the Andes, under the leadership of Cipriano Castro. The movement is believed to be local.

Casino Roof to Open To-night.

The Casino roof garden will to-night open its seventeenth season with an elaborate programme, which will include Cole and Johnson's company of forty-five entertainers, who will present a new opera comique called, "Coontown Society." In the olio will be Dorothy Morton, Mlle. Irene and her trained dogs, Cyr and Hill, juvenile duettists; the Francioli sisters, Snyder and Buckley, the Phasey troupe, Annabelle Moore, Mons. Santo, Fanchionette and Kane, the Glenroy brothers, Nora Lambert, Laura Bennett, and La Petite Adelaide. Sunday night concerts will be given throughout the season.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Lord Charles Beresford Sharply Criticises the Government's Course—Statement by Mr. Brodrick.

LONDON, June 9.—While the House of Commons was in Committee of Supply on the Foreign Office vote to-day, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, member for York City, delivered a scathing criticism of the Government's policy of "drifting in China." He said the Government had deceived the people and allowed the open-door policy to be finally killed by permitting Russia to interfere in a purely commercial enterprise like the Shanghai-Kwan Railroad.

Lord Charles then proposed that the four countries most interested, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Germany, go to China and offer to take over and organize her army, adding that if Great Britain took the lead he was sure the United States would follow, and asserting that he also had a distinct intimation that Japan would join in such a movement.

The Parliament Secretary of the Foreign Office, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, replied, pointing out the difficulties in meeting Lord Charles's desire that Great Britain take control of the Government of China, adding that he thought the former speaker was oversanguine in believing the United States would follow the lead of Great Britain. Germany, he continued, had great interests in China, but a thousand times greater interests in Europe. As to treating the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley like the Shang-Tung Peninsula, her Majesty's Government was not prepared to undertake the immense responsibility of governing such a large territory.

Continuing, Mr. Brodrick said: "Up to the present the treaty of Tien-tsin has been observed. No door has been shut. As regards the Yang-tse-Kiang we could send gunboats drawing six feet a thousand miles from its mouth. Although we are not prepared to undertake policing this province, constituting one-third of China, we are prepared to control the Yang-tse-Kiang in order to protect our trade, and it is an essential part of the Government's policy that in changes occurring in China the protection of our trade shall be assured. Although it cannot undertake to relieve the Tsung-Li-Yamen of the responsibility of governing China, the Government is not prepared to let British trade suffer or pass into other hands. Therefore it is proposed to take the following steps:

"With regard to the Yang-tse-Kiang we shall hold the Chinese Government responsible for its undertaking not to allow the alienation to any other power of the provinces bordering thereon, and that a connection should be made with the Burmah Railway.

"The Government will also see, whenever it is desired, that the force on the Yang-tse-Kiang is sufficiently strong to protect our merchants and their trade."

Mr. Brodrick also referred to the Anglo-Russian agreement as being a happy augury and a fair compromise. He doubted if the demand for a Russian railway connection to Peking would ever be made, but said the Government must declare, if the demand were pressed, that it would be forced to advise the Chinese Government against a concession calculated to transfer the Government of Peking to another power.

The Proposed Institute in Peking.

BERLIN, June 9.—The Berliner Tageblatt says that Prince Hohenlohe has granted an audience to the Rev. Gilbert Reid, the American missionary, and author of the scheme to found an international institute in Peking, and it is believed that the formation of a German committee is contemplated.

THE PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

The British Government May Now Consent to Utilize Its Credit.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times announces this morning that the British Government has consented to reconsider its attitude toward the Pacific cable project, as the result of urgent representations from Canada and the colonies.

The Government is now inclined to utilize British credit in providing the necessary capital.

DINNER TO MARK TWAIN.

Distinguished Men Welcome Mr. Clemens at the Savage Club.

LONDON, June 9.—The Savage Club to-night gave the first dinner to Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) since his return to London. It was one of the most brilliant gatherings given under the auspices of the club since the famous banquet to Henry M. Stanley. The same combinations of British and American flags were suspended above the seat of the Chairman, Mr. McAllister.

The names of Queen Victoria and President McKinley were coupled in a toast which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mark Twain, in a humorous response to a toast to his health, referred to the Anglo-American entente, and thanked the club for making him its fourth honorary member, the others being the Prince of Wales, Dr. Nansen, and Mr. Stanley.

AMERICAN MINISTER IN SPAIN.

Bellamy Storer Expected to Present His Credentials Next Monday.

MADRID, June 9.—Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Spain, will arrive here to-morrow evening from San Sebastian, the Summer residence of the Spanish Court, whither Stanton Sickles, secretary of the legation, has gone to accompany him to Madrid. His delay has no political significance whatever. He simply desired to find a residence for his use when the Court goes to San Sebastian, and it is now expected that he will present his credentials to the Queen Regent next Monday.

During Mr. Storer's sojourn in San Sebastian there have been no popular demonstrations, and there is nothing to indicate that he will be received here otherwise than courteously. It is quite improbable that there will be any annoyance or demonstration in connection with his arrival.

Mr. Storer has wired asking that apartments be prepared at the United States Legation for himself, his wife, and three servants, but as the legation building is very small, he probably will be obliged to have recourse to a hotel until a larger house can be obtained.

UNITED STATES MAY MEDIATE.

Rumor that the Trouble with the Transvaal May Be So Settled.

LONDON, June 9.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says a rumor is current, emanating from a well-informed source, to the effect that it has been proposed in a responsible quarter that the United States mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

It is added that the suggestion is being considered, and "it is even not improbable that such mediation may be undertaken."

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President, it is said here, would under no circumstances consent to extend an offer of mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal, save upon the request of both parties to the pending dispute.

It is believed that President Krüger would not willingly seek Mr. McKinley's good offices, owing to the well-recognized fact that in many points concerning the welfare of the Uitlanders the interests of the United States are identical with those of Great Britain. Americans took part in the Jameson raid, and are interested in maintaining a large measure of freedom in the entrance of mining machinery, dynamite, and other imports into the Transvaal.

The Abortive Transvaal Conference.

CAPE TOWN, June 9.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, returned to-day from Bloemfontein, and was received with great popular enthusiasm.

The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has in secret session indorsed all that President Krueger did at the conference with Sir Alfred Milner.

Serious Riots in Hindustan.

BOMBAY, June 9.—Serious riots have broken out in the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency, between the Maravars and Kullars, on the one hand, and the Shamars, on the other. Several villages have been attacked and plundered, a number of houses burned, and some lives lost. Troops have been summoned to the scene of disturbances from Trichinopoly, an important Anglo-Indian military post.

The Pope Conducts Mass.

ROME, June 9.—To-day being the Festival of the Sacred Heart, the Pope conducted mass in the Vatican at 7:30 o'clock this morning. He was carried in his chair to the chapel, and, though much bowed, he walked unassisted to the altar. His Holiness's voice was firm in tone, and he did not return to his apartments till 9 o'clock.

GLIMPSE OF THE COLUMBIA

New America's Cup Racer Seen in the Shops from the Water.

BROADER THAN THE DEFENDER

Points of Dissimilarity Observed from a Distance—Plans for the Launching To-night.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 9.—The most complete view of the cup defender Columbia since she has been under construction at Bristol was obtained to-day. While not all of the hull of the boat could be seen, yet there was much to be studied by those who saw her in the south shop from the water front. The west partition closing the passageway through which the boat will be lowered to the water was removed this morning. This barrier was erected last January, after the Defender was put overboard, and was flush with the west or water end of the shop. Beyond this were the roof and sides of a small annex building that was erected to lengthen the boat shops a couple of years ago, when the torpedo boats Dupont and Porter were building.

The partition was removed from ceiling to floor at 9 o'clock. This was a mistake, only the upper portion being intended for removal at that time. The action exposed the underbody of the Columbia as far as it could be seen through the staging. As quickly as possible and before many persons on the water could see it a temporary partition was erected, so that everything but the portion of the yacht above the water line could be seen afterward.

Even the exposed part of the boat was more or less obscured by stagings, but enough was seen of the after end to show that the Columbia presented a resemblance to the Defender. She is flatter at that point, and from what could be seen through the maze of planks and crosspieces she is almost of the nature of a finkeel. Although somewhat after the pattern of a skimming dish, as far as seen, the stern extends out so far that the sternpiece is a trifle smaller than the Defender's.

The Columbia has greater beam than the Defender, with flaring sides, as far as could be seen of her length, and that was not a great distance, as she looked handsome in her white paint and the laps of the plates showed up well. Some important parts of the yacht, of course, were not in view, so no general comparisons could be made with the old cup champion. She is a strong looking boat in many ways, and her lines were admired as far as they could be seen.

Her flat-looking stern gives one the impression that the Columbia is a boat of great beam, but when the underbody was exposed for a short time, it removed the effect, showing at once that she is a powerful racing machine. The sternpiece is not over a foot in depth and is almost eliptical in form, except that the curve is greater at the top than at the bottom. It is about a dozen feet in length and gives the boat a very finished appearance.

From the appearance of the after end of the Columbia, she is an enlargement of the lines of the Beverly Yacht Club boats and other new yachts built at Bristol this year. The workmen were seen painting on the stem, and finishing up in various other ways. Some of the staging was being removed. The name "Columbia" in black letters is on her stern. Everything is ready for the launching, and to-night men are working on a new steel boom for the yacht.

Many New York yachtsmen are expected on board the tender St. Michael's to-morrow afternoon. They will be the guests of Mr. Iselin, and after viewing the Columbia in the south shop, will go on board the steamer to see her lowered into the water, unless it is so dark that nothing can be seen. Although the time set for launching is 8 o'clock in the evening, an impression prevails at Bristol that it will be considerably later than that when the yacht is actually clear of the cradle and afloat. The tide will not be full until a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and rumors are current that it will be 9 o'clock before the yacht is in the water.

As the launching will be under perfect control by means of the lowering apparatus, it will require only a few minutes to slacken the cable and let the yacht slide along the steel rails to the water. When the Defender was put overboard on the same cradle last January it was only a few minutes' work. This morning Foreman Almy had a gang of men preparing the cradle for operation to-morrow evening. The bilge blocks are about all in place, and the prop under the forefoot, resting on a special truck, is nearly ready for use.

The paint put on the yacht yesterday and this morning is of very thin substance. It is to be rubbed down when she is overboard and followed by another coat of the same color.

BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Trial of the Eight Alleged British Officers for Attempting to Foment a Rebellion Begun at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, June 9.—The trial of the eight alleged former British officers who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 16 last on the charge of high treason in having attempted to enroll men with a view to an outbreak of rebellion, began here today. The charges against Lieut. E. J. Tremlett, Lieut. C. A. Ellis, and Lieut. John Allen Mitchell were withdrawn, and they were called as witnesses for the State.

Lieut. Ellis testified that overtures were made to him to hold Johannesburg and the forts until the British troops came. He was given to understand that the cooperation of the military authorities had been secured and that capitalists were financing the movement, but he declared that he did not know the names of the leaders of the movement.

Capt. Patterson, said to have been of the Lancers, and Col. R. F. Nicholls, on account of their alleged connection with the British military authorities, are being defended at the instance of the Imperial Government, with a view of eliciting proof that no British official had any knowledge of the matter.

Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace

LONDON, June 9.—The Princess of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace to-day. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of York, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and other royalties. The function was especially interesting from the fact that it marked the first appearance of the Princess of Wales this year at a state ceremony. The weather was brilliant, and large crowds watched the arrivals. Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States Ambassador, presented Miss Sumner, Mrs. Frances C. Barlow, and the Misses Gertrude Minturn, Taylor, Apperson, and Blight, all of New York.

The Plague at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 9.—There have been twenty-one cases of the plague here and seven deaths from that disease. Two new cases have just been reported.

NAVY SURGEON LUNG HONORED.

For Gallant Services in Samoa During a Reconnoissance.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Long has taken action upon the recommendation of Admiral Kautz and the commanding officer of the Philadelphia and others for official recognition of the gallant services of Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung of the Philadelphia during the troubles with the Samoans at Apia last April. The Secretary has written an official letter to Dr. Lung, in which he says:

The department is in receipt of the report of Rear Admiral Kautz and the reports forwarded through him concerning the reconnoissance made by the American and British forces on April 1, 1899, at Apia, Samoa, and notes with great pleasure the terms in which the commanding officer of the Philadelphia commends your conduct during the trying hours of that day. That portion of his report relating to you is as follows:

"From conversation with British officers and our own men, I am gratified to be able to commend in the strongest terms the work of Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung. At times, when the fire from the concealed natives was thickest, and at all times by his example, he encouraged the young and inexperienced men to the proper performance of duty. On the completion of the work of his profession he assumed command of our bluejackets and marched them to the United States Consulate and reported to me, reaching there at dusk. Special attention is invited to his report."

Lieut. C. M. Perkins, United States Marine Corps, in his report, speaks of your conduct as follows: "At Dr. Lung's suggestion, I assigned him to command of the company of bluejacket infantry. Dr. Lung acted with the greatest coolness and bravery, and rendered valuable service outside his profession."

Your conduct as detailed above reflects the greatest credit upon you and upon the service.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although it is cooler and welcome rains have brought comfort once more, the town is in a state of transit to-day. It will be almost deserted to-morrow. There are house parties every where. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Col. and Mrs. Willie Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald are all to entertain friends. The Golf Club at Southampton and the links at Ardsley and the Baltusrol will be crowded with visitors. There will be extra boats and trains going to the Jersey coast, and several large ships with filled passenger lists sailing away for Europe.

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Miss Julia Dent Grant and her mother have left New York, and are visiting Mrs. Honoré Palmer in Chicago. Miss Grant will return with her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, in two weeks, and go straight to Newport. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and Mr. William Cutting have been the last few days at the Cambridge, just previous to sailing for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie have passed through town this week, leaving Tuxedo, which grew too warm, for Newport. Mrs. R. T. Wilson also left town a week earlier than expected for the same reason. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland have been entertaining friends at their country place, near Rye, and Gen. and Mme. di Cesnola have had several house parties. All these are bits of "on dits" gathered here and there.

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Among the passengers who are booked for sailing this morning to Europe are Lord and Lady Chichester, Sir James Toole, Col. and Mrs. J. N. Duffy, Col. Alexander Gordon, the Misses Whitredge, Mrs. H. L. Townsend and Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Schroeder, and Mr. J. C. B. Wood on the Etruria; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Berry, who were married this week; Miss G. M. Cheever, the Misses Vermilye, Mr. Philip B. Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Houten on the Ems, and the Misses Cornelia and Margaret Post and the Baron and Baroness Quarles de Quarles on the Rotterdam for Rotterdam. Among the future bookings for England are Mrs. John G. Neeser and the Misses Neeser, Mr. C. Stacy Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong.

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The old Clarendon Hotel will undergo a new experience, as it is to be changed into an inn for bachelors. The plan was suggested by some of the Meadow Brook and Westchester men who are not bachelors, and who are frequently during the busy season kept in town until it is too late to go home. In England all the married men retain their bachelor apartments, and in this city Mr. Norman de R. Whitehouse, after his marriage, did the same, and when Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse did not care to go back to the country after the theatre they would go to Mr. Whitehouse's apartment rather than a hotel. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough often occupy the former's bachelor apartments in London. Besides being a temporary home for some, it will be the permanent abiding place of many bachelors. Bachelor apartment houses have succeeded, and there is no reason why a bachelors' hotel should not "fill the long-felt want."

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Philadelphia in this warm weather seems to be somewhat split into factions apropos of clubs. Only a short time ago, there was a row in the Coaching Club, owing to the election of several new members, and the Drexel family threatened to go out almost in a body. Now in the Philadelphia Club, Sidney Wynne Foulkes, the private secretary of Anthony J. Drexel, has been elected, not without some opposition from the older members, who had also a candidate for membership, Richard Vaux, the grandson of one of the founders of the club. Foulkes went through, but Vaux did not, the younger members voting against him. There seems to be considerable feeling over the matter, but it is in statu quo until the Autumn, when, possibly, it may be readjusted.

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The wedding on Monday is that of Miss Grace Adele McConihe, the daughter of Mrs. Alonzo McConihe of Troy, and Grosvenor P. Orton of this city. It will take place at St. Paul's Church in Troy. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's mother, 4 Washington Place.

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On June 21, in the chantry of St. Timothy and Zion, on West Fifty-seventh Street, Miss Juliet Breck, the daughter of the late Charles J. Breck, will be married to Mr. Marshall S. Hagar. The wedding will be a very quiet one, only the relatives and a few intimate friends being present.

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Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega will go to Lawrence Park for the Summer. They will occupy their apartment in the Martinique again next Summer.

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Judge James M. Varnum, Surrogate of New York County, whose marriage with Miss Mary Dickey is to take place next Wednesday, in Grace Church, will give his farewell bachelor dinner this evening in the Council Room of the New University Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

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The wedding of Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin, 69 West Ninety-third Street, and Andrew Bache Newcombe will take place in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Wednesday, June 21. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will be attended by Miss Eleanor Arninger of Baltimore as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. The bride's gown will be of white taffeta, draped with mousseline de sole. She will wear a white tulle hat, trimmed with ostrich tips. The maid of honor will also be costumed in white. The Rev. Dr. Christian will perform the ceremony, which will not be followed by a reception.

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Albert Percival Hall of Chicago, son of the late Albert Hall, a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Miss Edith Marie Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, will be married Wednesday, June 14, in St. Agnes's Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Charles Tyler Olmstead will perform the ceremony. The bride will wear a gown of white Liberty satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil of tulle will be caught with orange blossoms, and she will carry valley lilies. Miss Viola Allen, who will be her sister's maid of honor, will wear a costume of white batiste, trimmed with lace. A short court veil will take the place of the customary hat. Her bouquet will be of white flowers. The bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Lund, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Louise Sloan Wray, both of New York; Miss Elizabeth Dougall, Johnstown, N. Y., and Miss Echo Allen, Los Angeles, Cal. They will be gowned in pink organdie, trimmed with lace, and white appliqued chiffon roses. Their large black hats will be ornamented with ostrich tips. Charles Buchholz of this city will be Mr. Hall's best man, and the ushers selected are Charles W. Allen and Paul R. Allen, brothers of the bride; James Buckley of Detroit, Mich.; Rufus Abbott and Sherwood Larned, both of Chicago, and Arthur Shepherd, New York.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and party are due in Newport on the 20th. Miss Marion Fish did not accompany her mother, but has been stopping with her grandmother in the city. She leaves to-day for Newport.

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The lawn party for the benefit of the Westchester Temporary Home, Westchester, will take place this afternoon at White Plains. There will be conveyances at the station on the arrival of the 2:08 and the 2:58 trains from New York. The charity is a most deserving one, and the ladies interested comprise the Westchester set. There will be a large attendance. There will be music and different amusements and refreshments.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who were at the Muenchinger-King cottage to-day, and returned to New York this evening, met a New York architect at their cottage, By the Sea, and plans for extensive alterations to the interior were decided upon. They will be completed by the time Mr. and Mrs. Belmont return from Europe in August.

Among recent registrations at the Newport Golf Club are the names of Harley T. Proctor, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Goold Hoyt, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, T. McClintock, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Stuyvesant Leroy, Robert W. Goelet, J. B. Potter, Miss Potter, Richard McCreery, and Joseph Harriman.

William Neilson is visiting his sister, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York have arrived at the Berkeley cottage for the season.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are the guests of Mrs. R. T. Wilson. They will take possession of Westcliff next week for the season.

S. Nicholson Kane of the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard at Arleigh.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel will be opened for the season on Sunday. The Rev. W. F. B. Jackson of Providence will officiate.

Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge have arrived at their cottage in Jamestown for the Summer.

A dinner party will be given on board the Narada to-morrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones after the launching of the Columbia.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will take a party of guests on the Carmita to Bristol to-morrow evening to witness the launching of the Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will also take a party to Bristol on the Sultana, on which they will give a dinner in the evening.

Herbert Radclyffe and Miss Radclyffe have arrived at Mrs. J. Amory's cottage on Gibbs Avenue for the season.

Capt. Woodbury, late of the Rough Riders, has arrived for the season.

Miss Gibbes of New York has arrived at the Potter cottage for the season.

The thirty-footer Wawa was to-day used for the first time this season by her owner, Reginald Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went out on the Carmita to-day for a fishing trip.

Mrs. Amos Tuck French has arrived to pass the Summer with her mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.

Miss Hattie Gammell returned to-day from a driving trip to East Greenwich.

The officers of the naval station will give a dance at the War College to-morrow afternoon.

The steam yacht Ballymena, J. Nicholas Brown, owner, has arrived at Bristol for the season.

Pay Inspector J. G. Hobbs of the cruiser Brooklyn is on a visit here.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and her family will arrive at the Havemeyer cottage for the season next week.

Commander C. H. Stockton gave a dinner at the War College this evening.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt arrived at the Breakers this evening for the Summer. Mrs. F. D. French gave a dinner this evening in honor of A. G. Vanderbilt.

It is reported that the Misses Van Alen, daughters of James J. Van Alen, will remain in Europe this Summer, and that their brother, James Lawrence Van Alen, will pass the season with his father at Wakehurst. It is said that Mr. Van Alen will be at his cottage by July 15.

Edward H. Bulkley has arrived for the season.

Fred H. Paine has returned from Washington.

Recent Casino registrations include Fordham C. Mahoney, Joseph Harriman, Capt. Thomas N. Wood, Charles C. Riggs, and Royal Phelps Carroll.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Brill—Josephthal.

Miss Elsa M. Josephthal, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Josephthal, was married to Dr. Nathan Edmis Brill Thursday evening at Sherry's. Prof. Felix Adler performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of appliqué lace and mousseline de soie and carried white sweet peas and valley lilies. Her only attendant was Miss Hilda Emily Josephthal, her sister, who acted as maid of honor. Henry S. Brill was his brother's best man. The ushers were Louis Maurice Josephthal, Arthur B. De Younge, Herbert L. May, Dr. Charles Elstery, Henry Elsing, and Sydney Louis Josephthal. Before the entrance of the bridal procession Miss Josephine Jacoby, the contralto, sang the "Ave Maria." This was followed by the Lohengrin and Mendelssohn Wedding Marches.

Stoughton—Bromley.

Frederick Stoughton, son of Col. Homer Stoughton of Barry, Vt., and Eva May Bromley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bromley of Alpine, N. J., were married Thursday by the Rev. Charles E. Allison. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents. Martha T. Bromley, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. William H. Bromley, brother of the bride, was best man.

MANY POLYTECHNIC GRADUATES

Interesting Exercises Mark the Closing of the Term at the Brooklyn Institute.

Graduating exercises of the Academic Department of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, were held last evening in the chapel of that department. The Choral Society of the school gave a number of pretty musical selections, and there were orations and essays by Henry P. Journeay, Benjamin Swan, J. Ralph Royal, Wolfgang L. G. Joerg, Richard C. Harrison, John F. Elliott, and Clinton G. Abbott.

The following were graduated:

CLASSICAL COURSE—Clinton Gilbert Abbott, Frank Tefft Bogue, Richard Compton Harrison, Charles Le Roy Hendrickson, Ralph Howard Nesmith, Granville Forbes Sturgis, Benjamin Swan, Walter Bertrand Walker, and Frederick Hart Wilson.

LIBERAL COURSE—Rudolph Otto Bothfeld, Philip Leo Farrell, Henry William Gissel, Jr., Richard Walcott Hubbell, Henry Perine Journeay, Harry Clifford Martin, John Ralph Royall, Harry Hunter Sherman, and Clarence Johnson Wyckoff.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE—Griswold Denison, 2d, William Henry D. Feely, August Charles Gundrum, Charles Henschel, Jr., Wolfgang Louis Gottfried Joerg.

COMMERCIAL COURSE—Richard Evan Brown, William Atewell Burtenshaw, William Marie Campbell, John Francis Elliott, William John Casimir Flanagan, John Christie Giles, Jr., George Maitland Gillespie, Wilfred Herbert Gilley, Charles Joseph Godfrey, Jr., Ralph Bonnell Hasbrouck, Gustav Edward Heubach, Joseph Keller, John Reginald Kuhlke, William Carr Middlebrook, Joseph Patrick Quin, Samuel Ogden Steinhardt, James Spence Wilson, Jesse Ryerson Wooster, and Alfred Theodore Zoebisch.

While these exercises were being held the seniors of the institute were celebrating class day in their chapel. The programme included music by Muller's orchestra. The Salutatory, by Ernest H. Welb, President of the class; "Class History," E. Irving Kearsing; "Class Ode," William H. Onkenje; "Class Prophecy," Frank W. Schumann, and "Class Will," by Charles G. Huntington.

This was followed by a dance in the gymnasium, at which about 400 guests were present. The Class Day Committee was composed of Lincoln Burrows, Charles R. Wyckoff, Jr., Joseph S. McCord, E. Irving Kearsing, and Charles V. Rapelje.

ADELPHI COMMENCEMENT.

Degrees and Medals Conferred in the Chapel of the Institute.

The third annual Commencement exercises of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, were held last evening in the chapel of the institute, which was decorated with marguerites, the class flower. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler delivered the invocation and Dr. William H. Shapwell the oration, after an introduction by Dr. Charles H. Levermore, President of the college.

Diplomas were awarded in the normal course to Jessie B. Brown, Ethel Marie English, Florence Jaquith Linnekin, Beulah Beach Munson, Evangeline R. Nixon, Geraldine Mercedes Shevlin, Maude Watson, Celestine Madeline Zerega, and Inez Regina Zerega.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Freda Marguerita Brunn, Alice Casamajor, Mary Casamajor, Margaret Edith Johnson, Emma Louisa Johnston, Mabel Alvord Knudson, Cornelia Lewis, Lucy Taylor Lewis, Mary E. Mathews, Mabel Emily Munson, Marie Louise Munson, Helen Cone Parker, Alice M. E. Pfizer, Edna Story, and Sophie Zollinhofer.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Frank Davis Morgans, Miss Emily Cromwell Seamans, and Miss Mary Douglas Womack.

Barlow Medals were awarded to Miss Helen E. Redding and Hans Trier.

A reception was afterward held in the girls' study room.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE to-morrow (Sunday) will contain a full-page portrait of Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who succeeds Admiral Dewey in command of the American fleet in the Philippines; views of the telephone exchanges of New York; portraits of Duke d'Arcos, the new Spanish Minister, and his wife, formerly Miss Lowery of Washington; illustrated article on the Naval Militia; portraits of Frederick Warde, Annie Russell, and other stage celebrities; illustrated article on Gov. Roosevelt's book, "The Rough Riders"; views of current art productions; illustrations of our army in the Philippines; an illustrated page of sport, including portraits of R. G. Clapp of Yale and Alexander Grant of Pennsylvania; photographs of the new Recreation Pier at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and East River; illustration of the tea service to be presented to Admiral Schley at Washington; portraits of George K. Nash, Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, and other notable men. Many other attractive features. Order to-day, to be sure of getting a copy next Sunday.—Adv.

GEORGE H. RAYMOND DEAD.

One of the Most Noted Masons in the United States Passes Away—His Career.

George H. Raymond, for many years Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and one of the most prominent Masons in this country, died on Thursday in the seventy-fourth year of his age of heart disease. Mr. Raymond had been in feeble health for many years. He was born in New York and was educated in the public schools. While still a youth he became deeply interested in Masonry and devoted a great deal of time to mastering all the details connected with it. Immediately after his majority he became a Mason. Three years ago he retired from his office of Grand Lecturer and was pensioned by the Grand Lodge. He organized several lodges, among them Puritan Lodge, which is not now in existence.

He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and a member of Steuben Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Hornellsville, N. Y. He was also one of the members of the Supreme Council, Mystic Order of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. He was an Alderman of the old Eleventh Ward from 1854 to 1856, serving two terms, and was one of those chiefly instrumental in organizing the paid Fire Department of New York. His widow, who was a Miss Beckner, and two children, survive him. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the State have been called to attend the funeral services, which will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Masonic Hall.

Obituary Notes.

J. P. BURTON, one of the largest coal operators in the Massillon field, died at Massillon, Ohio, yesterday morning.

TOBIAS MARTINI, an uncle of Police Commissioner Adolph Walter of Jersey City, died at his home, 273 Central Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night from apoplexy. He was sixty-nine years old.

ADRAIN SMITH, long a resident of Smithtown Branch, L. I., died Monday in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
STOCK DEPARTMENT, 1ST FLOOR.
SPECIE DEPARTMENT, GROUND FLOOR.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange,

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

6% 20-YEAR GOLD BONDS, APPLY TO W. J. MADDEN, 120 B'way, Equitable Life Assurance Society.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, May 20, 1899.

To the Stockholders of Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co., Chicago and West Michigan R'way Co.:

A plan, dated May 20, 1899, for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the abovementioned companies has been formulated by the undersigned, and has been approved by the Directors of each company. The undersigned have at the request of holders of a large amount of the stock of each company, agreed to act as a committee to carry such plan into effect.

An agreement, also dated May 20, 1899, embodying such plan, has been executed by the undersigned, and lodged with the depositaries hereinafter named. Copies of such agreement may be had upon application to any member of the committee, or to either of the depositaries.

Holders of the capital stock of any of said three railroad companies desiring to participate in said plan may become parties to the Readjustment Agreement by depositing their stock certificates duly endorsed in blank for transfer with the depositaries hereinafter named, **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899.** After that date, deposits of stock will be received only subject to such terms as the Committee may from time to time impose.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, 45 Milk Street, will receive deposits of such stock in Boston, as agent for The State Trust Company. THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, corner of Court and Washington Streets, Boston, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, and Messrs. ROBERT WINTHROP & COMPANY, 40 Wall Street, will receive deposits of such stock in New York for the Old Colony Trust Company. The depositaries will issue transferable certificates of deposit.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER. } Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary,
40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
40 Wall St., New York,
Counsel to the Committee.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies,

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for 6,385,000 GOLD BONDS. Commonwealth of Massachusetts TREASURY.

BOSTON, JUNE 8, 1899.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of Massachusetts Registered and Coupon Gold Bonds to the amount of six million three hundred eighty-five thousand dollars ($6,385,000.00) will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, Thursday, June 15, 1899, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The loans offered are as follows, viz.:

$100,000.00 3 per cent. Gold due April 1, 1928
400,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due April 1, 1929
335,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due May 1, 1929
25,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due March 1, 1936
2,525,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due July 1, 1939

The above loans will be issued in Registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) and multiples thereof, and are authorized by Acts of the Legislature and orders of the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

$3,000,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due July 1, 1939

This loan will be issued in Coupon bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) each, and is authorized by Act of the Legislature and order of the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Principal and semi-annual interest will be paid in Gold Coin or its equivalent at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks for two per cent. (2%) of the amounts bid for.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY ORder of the Board of Directors of the Spanish-American Light & Power Company, Consolidated, a special meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at No. 1 Calzada del Monte, in the City of Havana, Cuba, on June 18th, 1899, at noon, to consider and act upon a proposition made to the Company to purchase the Gas Works and electric light plant of the Company at Matanzas, Cuba, and if such proposition is accepted to authorize a sale of said works and plant. EMILIO YGLESIAS, Secretary.

Dated Havana, June 8th, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Willson Aluminum Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Transfer books will close on the 10th day of June, and will open on the 19th day of June.

Dated June 2d, 1899.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Secy.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 8, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR DESTROYED.—Six certificates of stock of the NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHIC COMPANY, in name of OTTMAR MERGENTHALER, aggregating five hundred and fifty shares. Application has been made for the issue of substitute certificates. Finder or possessor of any of these certificates should address R. F. ROGERS, 45 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

40 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$15,000 Illinois Central R. R., (St. Louis Div.,) 3s, 1951.
$3,000 East Tenn., Va., Ga. R. R. Con. Mtge. 5s, 1956.
$5,000 Green Briar & New River R. R. 1st 5s, 1942.
$5,000 Booneville R. R. Bridge Co. 1st 7s, 1906.
$3,000 Chic., Bur. & Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio So. West. R. R. 1st Income 5s, Series "B," 2043.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central Ry pf.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
109 shs. Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
25 shs. Third National Bank.
32 shs. Mill Creek & Mine Hill Nav. & Ry Co.
$1,500 New Brunswick City Water Bds., 1899.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$400 Fidelity Surety Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., Series A. Class 1, Regst., 90 p. c. paid.

$2,000	do	do	90 p. c. paid.
$400	do	do	Class 2, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do
$400	do	do	Class 3, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 4, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 5, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do

1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
40 shs. Nassau National Bank of B'klyn.
717 shs. Paterson & Hudson River R. R. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$25,000 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nich. Ave. Ry 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Incgme Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Winona & South Western Ry 1st 6s.
$10,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R., (West. Div.,) Inc. Bds., Trust Co. Recpts.
23 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$400 Morris & Essex R. R. Mtge. 7s, 1914.
$27,000 Louisville, New Albany & Chic. Ry 1st Mtge. 6s, 1910.
$8,000 Louisville & Nashville Ry, (Cecilian Branch,) 7s, 1907.
$15,000 Houston & Texas Central Ry 1 Mtge. Gtd. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Denver & Rio Grande Ry 1 Mtge. 7s, 1900.
$28,000 Missouri Pacific Ry 1st Con. 6s, 1920.
$10,000 Wabash Ry 1st 5s, 1939
$16,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron & Ry Co., (Debentures,) 6s, 1910.
$30,000 Metropolitan Elev. Ry 1st Gtd. 6s, 1908.
$5,000 Rensselaer & Saratoga Ry 1st 7s, 1921.
$17,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis Ry 1st 4s, 1937.
$8,000 American Dock Impt. Co. 5s, 1921.
$5,000 Albany & Susquehanna Ry 6s, 1906.
$2,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Conv. Deb. 6s, 1908.
$15,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1923.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
81 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pf.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
35 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
90 shs. State Trust Co.
58 shs. Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. Guar. 8 p. c.
200 shs. N. Y. Phonograph Co.
1,000 shs. International Pulp Co., common.
$15,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 1st Extn. 7s, Guar., 1916.
10 shs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R., (leased at 18 p. c.)
100 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
$450 New York Fishing Club.
10 shs. Brewers' Journal.
100 shs. New York Mannerchor.
$,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1 Mtge. 6s, 1923.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R., (Ex. P. W. Div.,) 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwest R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., Reg., 1909.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1933.
$3,000 St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds, (Series A, B, & C,) 1906.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
CHICAGO, June 6th, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 15. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 15th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
Month May	$132,682	$113,917	$95,314
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	74
4th week May	$30,460	$25,926	$24,406
Month	108,220	97,749	87,299
From July 1	1,096,245	1,018,540	955,340
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week May	$56,427	$41,164	$36,113
From July 1	812,888	671,271	563,806
CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA—			
Mileage	111	111	111
4th week May	$11,042	$7,165	.....
Month	29,097	22,078	.....
From July 1	286,308	262,582	.....
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	334
4th week May	$37,304	$30,980	$28,437
From Jan. 1	558,963	549,224	459,288
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
4th week May	$105,610	$106,339	$108,926
From Jan. 1	1,741,336	1,846,727	1,685,839
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week May	$35,759	$43,464	$31,927
From Jan. 1	624,616	696,360	478,222
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for April—			
Gross earnings	$299,014	$279,209	$246,978
Oper. ex. and tax.	197,040	191,916	171,231
Net earnings	101,974	87,293	75,747
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	2,843,451	2,768,697	2,360,842
Net earnings	882,787	800,049	668,123

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	50	52	51	52½
Anchoria	80	89	75	85
Argentum	25	28	20	27
Battle	28	28½	28	29
Columbine	17½	17¾	17	17¼
Consolidated	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Damon	17¾	18	16¾	18¾
Elkton	89½	90	90	90¾
El Paso	20	25	23	24
Findlay	15	17½	14½	15½
Garfield	11¾	18	12	12¾
Gibson	27	29	25	28½
Golden Fleece	33	35	33	35
Golden King	87½	89	80	93
Gold Coin	198	210	198	210
Gould	23	23½	19½	20
Isabella	82½	82¾	82	82¼
Independence	58	58½	55¾	56
Jackpot	36½	36¾	35½	37
Matoa	30¾	31½	28½	30½
Moon Anchor	100	101½	95	100
Pinnacle	16¼	16¼	14¾	15¼
Pharmacist	5¾	6	5¼	5¾
Portland	191½	192	190	191
Rawlings	35	42	35	42
Rosa	22	25	23	24¾
Union	20½	20¾	20	22
Vindicator	91	94	91	94
Work	22¼	22½	20¾	20¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,854,492
Gold reserve	233,116,218
Net silver	5,310,982
United States notes in the Treasury	14,742,932
Treasury notes of 1890	3009,754
Total receipts this day	1,560,343
Total receipts this month	13,552,617
Total receipts this year	482,652,447
Total expenditures this day	1,370,000
Total expenditures this month	12,053,000
Total expenditures this year	585,762,972
Deposits in National banks	81,600,252
Silver bullion	945,353
National bank notes received for redemption	260,274
Government receipts:	
From customs	568,540
Internal revenue	886,767
Miscellaneous	103,085

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company gives notice to holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant general first mortgage and of sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds, that they may now convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of $1,100 prior lien bonds, ex coupon due July 1, 1899, for each $1,000 general first mortgage bonds. Accrued interest on the general first mortgage bonds from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1. Bonds must be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

Trust Company of America.

George Crocker of San Francisco has been elected a Trustee of the Trust Company of American, of which ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch is President. The company will begin business in the Singer Building June 26.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 9	655,847
To date this year	93,392,964
Corresponding date last year	47,529,982

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 9	$3,836,000
To date this year	$512,073,010
Corresponding date last year	$358,656,580

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Sp. Mfg	¾	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	2¼	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Sug. Refs	¾	Nat. Steel pf	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	N. J. Central	1½
Anaconda Copper	2¾	N. Y. Central	¾
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2¼	N. Y., O. & W.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Northern Pac.	1½
C., M. & St. P.	1¾	Pacific Coast	1¾
C., R. I. & P.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Penn. Railroad	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Col. Mid. pf	2	Pacific Mail	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Reading	1
Col. & H. C. & I. pf	3	Reading 1st pf	2½
Consol. Gas	8	Reading 2d pf	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	4½	St. P. & Omaha	1¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	4	Southern Pacific	¾
Erie 1st pf	1½	Stand. Dist.	¾
Federal Steel	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
Federal Steel pf	¾	Twin City R. T.	½
Homestake Mining	9½	Union Pac. pf	¾
Int. Paper	1	Un. Bag & Paper	2½
Int. Paper pf	1½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Iowa Cent. pf	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
K. C., P. & G.	¾	Wabash pf	¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	West. Union Tel.	¾
Manhattan Con.	4	Wic. Cent. tr. cfts.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	5¾	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	1¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	2
Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Ft. W. & Rio G.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Nat. Lin. Oil	1
Chi. Cons. Tr.	½	Third Avenue	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Col. F. & I. pf.	½		
Cont. Tobacco	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & S. con. 6s	1	Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3s	1¼
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1½	L., E. & St. L. con. 5s	1
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	2	L., N. A. & C. 1st	2¼
C., M. & St. P. gen. 7s	3	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2	Tex. & N. O. con.	2½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st. l. r.	2
Col. & Southern, 4s	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2½		

Bond Declined.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1	Missouri, Kan. & T. ext. 5s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Stock market strength grows in the face of energetic influences trying to put prices down. In yesterday's market the almost uniform rule was the making of advances. There was covering of shorts, there was almost a scramble upon the part of some professional bears in conspicuous parts of the market. But the important feature was in evidence that the general outside public was again in the market, and actively buying. Commission house business was the most influential of all factors operating.

Reports gaining currency represented a number of recent bear traders to be converts to the bull side; but for the most part such tales are to be doubted, being intended chiefly to cover up the fact that raiding processes have failed, while the raiders do not like frankly to admit that they have been whipped.

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Further gold export engagements are announced, but that no longer causes worry. It is not a National weakness that we have gold to lend.

***

If present plans are adhered to it is probable that developments will be disclosed next week of far-reaching market significance. Preparations for active stock market operations under the leadership of the most important financial interests known to Wall Street still progress; and such advancement is already recorded—so near are comprehensive plans to completion—that open declaration of certain purposes may not be much longer held back.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of May to-day will cover fifty-seven roads, and will show 14.63 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

4th Week of May.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$51,552	$7,880	.....
Ann Arbor	45,330	11,180	.....
B. & O. S. W.	174,515	.....	$18,343
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	108,577	5,898	.....
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	143,701	26,272	.....
Canadian Pacific	771,000	61,000	.....
Central of Georgia	124,488	5,762	.....
Chattanooga Southern	2,862	699	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	339,978	22,361	.....
Chic. & E. Illinois	98,123	5,452	.....
Chic. Great Western	164,035	26,232	.....
Chic., Ind. & Louis	103,818	20,471	.....
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	1,000,832	135,309	.....
Chic. Term. Transfer	30,400	4,534	.....
Chic. & W. Michigan	56,427	15,283	.....
C., C., C. & St. Louis	434,210	43,109	.....
Clev., Lorain & W.	50,421	17,314	.....
Col., Sandusky & H.	21,778	2,274	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	264,800	68,200	.....
Det., G. Rap. & W.	37,304	6,324	.....
Dul., S. Shore & At.	71,622	18,523	.....
Evans. & Indianapolis	9,170	2,488	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute	37,761	5,205	.....
Flint & P. Marquette	81,907	10,125	.....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	9,835	1,250	.....
Georgia	39,694	10,028	.....
Grand Rap. & Ind.	58,108	13,884	.....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	18,444	2,516	.....
Traverse City	1,131	198	.....
Mus., G. R. & Ind.	3,496	3	.....
Grand Trunk—			
Chic. & G. Trunk.	686,985	100,853	.....
Det., G.Hav. & M.			
Inter. & Gt. North.	85,775	15,152	.....
Iowa Central	68,112	9,898	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	18,058	1,042	.....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	105,610	.....	1,229
Kan. City, M. & B.	35,759	.....	7,706
Kan. City & Omaha	6,628	25	.....
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	96,335	14,699	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	14,468	990	.....
Lake Erie & Western	115,101	21,956	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	47,235	7,252	.....
Louis. & Nash.	683,420	114,636	.....
Mexican Central	442,096	45,621	.....
Mexican National	212,553	67,102	.....
Minneapolis & St. L.	88,284	34,898	.....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	105,896	3,785	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	258,088	.....	22,288
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	848,000	121,000	.....
Central	93,000	.....	15,000
Mobile & Birming	7,643	188	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West	141,599	44,683	.....
Norfolk & Western	237,582	35,967	.....
Northern Pacific	684,936	48,441	.....
Ohio River	23,390	1,968	.....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	145,298	.....	4,574
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	24,377	2,627	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	62,996	30,280	.....
Pittsburg & Western	104,137	4,631	.....
Rio Grande Southern	14,383	1,151	.....
St. Joseph & G. Isl.	34,890	5,419	.....
St. Louis & S. Fran.	205,402	23,789	.....
St. Louis S. W.	146,891	16,153	.....
Santa Fe, Pres. & P.	25,614	1,199	.....
Sherman, Shrev. & S.	8,652	2,278	.....
Southern Railway	758,585	129,339	.....
Texas & Pacific	202,755	30,003	.....
Tol. & Ohio Central	53,655	3,415	.....
Tol., Peoria & West.	26,525	3,086	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	49,017	1,043	.....
Wabash	411,622	40,221	.....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	84,200	17,300	.....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	43,158	8,084	.....
Wisconsin Central	147,721	22,890	.....
Total, (75 roads)	$11,941,042	$1,581,893	$67,139
Net inc., (14.63 p. c.)	.....	1,524,254	.....

TO-DAY'S GOLD EXPORTS.

In addition to the $1,000,000 gold to be shipped by the National City Bank by to-day's steamers, Lazard Frères will send $2,000,000 by La Champagne. This brings up the total shipments to-day to $3,000,000, and makes the total for the week $4,500,000. Since June 3 the shipments aggregate $5,500,000. Wall Street yesterday gave but little attention to the announcement of further gold exports. The decline in sterling exchange was regarded as an indication that next week's shipments will probably be light, and the stock market was in nowise affected by the gold engagements.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in June were made public last evening. They aggregated $758,971, and show the following, as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$102,420
Increase over 1897	149,861
Increase over 1896	178,199
Increase over 1895	220,607
Increase over 1894	174,060
Increase over 1893	45,058

STEEL AND WIRE'S DIVIDEND.

American Steel and Wire common was kept under pressure during the earlier hours yesterday, and hung below 60 until the late afternoon. The selling was of the same character as that noted for the past few days, some of it coming from interests who are predicting that no dividend will be declared at this time, some of it from traders who hope to make these predictions effective, and some of it from commission house clients who were buyers of the stock a week or two ago and who are now selling out because they fear that their hopes of the establishment of a 6 or 7 per cent. dividend rate will be disappointed. Throughout the morning the buying of the stocks, the bulk of which came from banking interests identified with the property, was quiet and unaggressive. In the late afternoon, however, there was a sudden spurt to 62, in the latter part of which room traders figured prominently as buyers for the short account.

There was again general discussion regarding Steel and Wire's dividend, and Wall Street gave much attention to a statement sent out in the afternoon by Mr. Henry Seligman, in which he disclosed the bullish position of himself and his friends. Mr. Seligman said:

"Statements furnished to me by officers of the company show that during the first four months of the present year the Steel and Wire Company has earned the full dividend for the entire year on the preferred stock and a large surplus applicable to dividends on the common stock. I am in favor of a quarterly dividend of not less than 1¼ per cent. on the common stock; but, of course, as my firm has only two representatives in the Board of Directors, I am unable to say what the board will do at the meeting, the total number of directors being fifteen. I am also in favor of the stocks of the company being put upon the regular list, and that application be made as soon after July 1 as practicable. We understand that until now it has been impracticable to make such application, as it was necessary to take a compl

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 9, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	19	470	Am. Car & Foundry	19	19	18¼	18¼	− ¾
61¼	63¼	200	Am. C. & F. pf. ex d.	62	62	61¼	61½	+ ¼
38	38¾	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	38	38	38	.....
82	82½	1,120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82	82¾	82	82	− ½
30¾	31	180	American Cotton Oil	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	− ⅛
21¾	22¼	100	American Malting Co.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
9¼	10	125	American Spirits Mfg.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
32	33	250	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32½	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¾
61⅜	62	41,950	Am. Steel & Wire	59⅞	62	59⅞	61¾	+ 2⅜
95¾	96	1,875	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96	96	95¾	96	.....
157¼	157¾	98,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	151	157¾	151	157¼	+ 6¾
118	120	500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117¾	118	117¾	118	+ ¼
36¾	37	1,720	American Tin Plate	37¾	37¾	36	36¾	− 1
98¼	99	7,410	American Tobacco	98	98	97	98⅛	+ ¼
27¼	27¾	700	Am. Steel Hoop	27½	27¾	26¾	27	+ ¼
74½	75	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
18⅝	18¼	750	At., T. & S. F.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
57	57⅛	30,570	At., T. & S. F. pf.	56⅝	57⅝	56⅜	57⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	4,805	Anaconda Copper	52	53	52	53	+ 2⅝
52½	53	965	Baltimore & Ohio	52	53⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅜
73	74	410	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73	74	73	74	+ ⅝
116¼	116⅝	51,134	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114¾	116½	114	116¼	+ 2⅛
14	14⅜	900	Brunswick City	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
97⅜	97⅞	1,120	Canadian Pacific	97⅛	98	97⅜	97⅝	− ⅛
52⅜	52½	250	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅜
25½	25½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
60⅜	61	800	Chicago Con. Traction.	60¼	61	60¼	60¾	− ⅛
133⅝	133¾	27,600	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131⅝	133⅝	131⅝	133⅝	+ 1½
13¼	13⅜	2,610	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13½	.....
67½	68	37	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	67	67	67	67	.....
40	41	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	42	42¾	40	40	− 1½
120¾	12 ⅞	31,285	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125½	127	125¼	126⅝	+ 1⅝
172¾	173⅜	273	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	+ ⅛
153	155½	915	Chicago & Northw.	155	155	154	155	.....
113¼	113⅜	13,770	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112¾	113⅞	112¾	113⅝	+ 1½
48⅛	48⅜	2,290	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	48¼	48¾	48	48⅜	− ⅛
55½	55½	2,400	C., C., C. & St. L.	55⅝	55⅞	53½	55⅝	+ 1½
44¾	45	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44½	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
103	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ 2
.....	.....	120	Colorado Midland pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
5¼	5½	100	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
45¼	46½	170	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+1
18	19	40	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17½	18	17½	18	.....
14	14½	20	Col. & H. C. & I.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
30	40	100	Col. & H. C. & I. pf.	30	30	30	30	+3
175	175½	4,715	Consolidated Gas	168½	175½	168½	175½	+8
42	43	100	Consolidated Ice	42	42	42	42	.....
46¼	46⅜	18,240	Continental Tobacco.	46⅜	46⅜	44	46⅜	− ½
81½	82	425	Continental Tobac. pf.	81¾	82	81¾	82	− ½
118⅜	119¼	1,575	Delaware & Hudson	118¼	120	118¼	119	+1
.....	.....	7,120	Del., Lack. & West.	167	171	167	171	+4½
22⅜	22¾	1,500	Denver & Rio Grande.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	− ⅛
77½	77¾	1,440	Denver & R. G. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ⅜
20⅜	21¼	9,120	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	21¾	17	21	+4
99	100	23	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
12¾	13	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12½	12¾	12¼	12½	− ¼
12⅜	13	100	Erie	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	.....
35⅞	36¼	1,720	Erie 1st pf	35¼	36⅜	35¼	36⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	2,600	Evans. & T. H.	41	41½	40⅝	40⅜	+1½
61⅜	62	17,635	Federal Steel	60½	61⅞	60⅜	61⅞	+1½
82¾	83	3,195	Federal Steel pf.	82¾	83	82½	83	+ ⅛
26	26¼	200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	− ⅛
118¾	119	475	General Electric	119	119	118¾	118¾	+ ¼
60	60½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	60	60	60	60	− ½
164	165	150	Great Northern pf.	165	165	165	165	+ ¼
108¼	108¾	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
70	.....	100	Homestake	70	70	70	70	+1½
57½	59	333	Hocking Valley pf.	56	56	56	56¾	− ⅛
113¾	114	1,115	Illinois Central	113¾	114	113¾	114	.....
41	41¾	1,595	Internat. Paper, ex d.	43	44	43	44	+1
69¼	70	900	Int. Paper pf., ex d.	68½	70½	68¼	70½	+1½
17¾	17⅞	700	International Silver	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
12½	12¾	300	Iowa Central	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
47	47½	430	Iowa Central pf.	47	47¾	47	47½	+ ⅛
9	9⅛	800	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	− ⅛
15	15⅜	150	Lake Erie & West.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
67¾	67⅞	3,495	Louisville & Nashville.	67¼	67½	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅛
114⅝	114¾	56,482	Manhattan Con	111⅞	115	111¾	114⅞	+4
57	58	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
223½	224	11,340	Metropolitan St. Ry.	222¼	228¾	220	223¾	+ 5¾
141	141½	1,640	Mexican Central	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
3¾	4	400	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	4	4	.....
94	93⅞	20	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	.....
28¼	28¾	700	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	28⅝	26	28⅝	+ ⅝
69½	70	800	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68½	69¾	69	69	− ⅛
12⅝	13	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
34¾	34¼	4,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33	34⅝	32¾	34⅜	+ ⅝
43¼	43⅝	6,885	Missouri Pacific	42¼	43⅝	42¼	43⅝	+1½
38½	42	10	Mobile & Ohio	40	40	40	40	.....
42¼	42⅝	120	National Biscuit Co.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	.....
97	98	20	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	−1
29¼	29⅜	350	National Lead Co.	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
.....	.....	200	National Linseed Oil	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
48¾	49	1,960	National Steel	48¾	49	48	49	+1
90¾	90¾	1,580	National Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
116⅝	117	4,251	New Jersey Central	110	117	116	116¾	+1½
166	170	10	New York Air Brake	168½	168½	168½	168½	.....
131⅜	131⅞	4,070	New York Central	131¼	131⅞	131	131⅞	+ ⅜
27¾	27⅜	23,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅝	27½	26¼	27¼	+ ⅝
20⅜	20⅞	300	Norfolk & Western.	2 -⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
69	69½	702	Norfolk & West. pf.	60	69½	69	69	− ⅛
11¾	11⅞	800	North American	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	.....
48¼	48⅝	7,000	Northern Pacific	47½	48¼	47½	48⅜	+1⅛
76⅝	76¾	1,400	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	+ ⅜
35	40	10	Oregon R. & Nav.	35	35	35	35	.....
39¼	39¾	100	Pacific Coast	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1¼
48¾	49	2,810	Pacific Mail	48	49	48	49	+1¼
130¾	131	9,085	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¾	131	129¾	131	+1¼
120¾	120¾	14,555	People's Gas, Chicago.	118¼	120¾	118	120¼	+1¾
2¼	2½	600	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	.....
52½	55	1,420	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	52	53½	52	53½	+2
18	.....	40	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	.....
82¾	83	50	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	.....
21	21¼	3,700	Reading	20¾	21¼	20¼	21	+1
6¼	6⅝	22,260	Reading 1st pf	5⅞	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+2⅞
36	36¼	4,800	Reading 2d pf.	34⅝	36	34⅞	36	+1¼
3	4	100	St. J. & G. I.	4	4	4	4	.....
10⅜	10½	25	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
71	71¼	21	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
38¼	38½	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¼	36¾	36	36¼	+ ⅝
13	13¼	515	St. Louis Southw.	13	13	13	13	− ¼
32¼	32¾	2,260	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
99⅜	99⅞	5,770	St. Paul & Omaha.	98	10 0¼	98	99⅞	+1⅝
170	180	10	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	170	170	170	170	.....
32¼	32¾	3,010	Southern Pacific	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅝
11⅜	11¾	760	Southern Railway	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅝	.....
50¾	50¾	4,110	Southern Railway pf.	50¾	51	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	400	Standard Dis. & Dis.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
62¾	63¼	200	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	63¼	63¼	63	63	+ ⅛
7⅝	7½	100	Standard R. & T.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
64	64½	2,701	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64	64½	63¾	64¼	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	350	Texas Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅝
190	192	610	Third Avenue	185	192	185	189¼	− ¼
67½	68¾	200	Twin City R. T.	68½	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
41¾	41⅝	4,690	Union Pacific	41¼	41½	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
75½	75¾	4,955	Union Pacific pf.	75	75¾	75	75¾	+ ⅝
21	21½	780	Union Bag & Paper.	20	21¾	20	21½	+2⅛
8½	81	697	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	.....
48	49	71	United States Express.	47¼	47¼	46	47	.....
5⅞	6	100	United States Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
70¾	71	420	U. S. Leather pf.	70¾	71	70¾	71	+ ⅛
52¼	53	4,925	United States Rubber.	52½	53½	52¼	53	+ ½
117¾	116¾	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	116	116	116	116	+1
7⅜	7¾	200	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
21¼	21¼	2,140	Wabash pf	21	21¾	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅝
90¾	91	632	Western Union Tel.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
9	9¼	575	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
23	24⅜	125	W., St. L. & 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	− ¼
.....	.....	1,200	Wis. Cent., tr. ctfs.	¼	¼	¼	¾	.....
15¼	16	3,790	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	14¾	16¼	14¾	16	+1¾
52⅜	52¾	8,794	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	51	53¼	51	52¾	+2
Sales.....		855,847						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	101	.....
3s, r., 1918	109¾	109¾
3s, c., 1918	109¾	109¾
5s, 1918, c.	110	110¼
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	113
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114½
4s, r., 1925	130⅝	131½
4s, c., 1925	130⅝	131½
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¾
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Adams Exp.	110	113
Alb & Susq.	195	..
Am. Coal	140	92
A. C. O. pf.	91	92
Am. D. Tel.	35	40
Am. Exp.	130	140
Am. M. pf.	73¾	75¼
Am. Lin. Co.	8	10
Am. Lin. pf.	46	50
A. T. & C.	100	102¾
A. T. & S. pf.	83½	84½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146
Ann Arbor.	16	18
Ann Arb. pf.	41	42
B. & O. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½
Beech Creek.	100	..
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B. Un. Gas.	135	136
B., R. & P.	82½	..
B., R. & P. pf.	73	75
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Can. So.	53¾	54
Capital Trac.	92	94
C. & A. pf.	180	..
C. & E. Ill.	75	77½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	124
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	30	31
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	89	91
C. I. & L.	9	10
C. & N. W. pf.	102¼	104
C. T. & Tr.	17	18
C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97½
C. I. & W.	11	..
C. I. & W. pf.	40	42
Cleve. & P.	186	..
C., C. & I.	..	..
Col. Con.	1¾	2
Col. C.	3	6
Dev. pf.	3	6
Com. Cable.	179	..
Consol. Coal.	52	..
Con. Ice pf.	60	87
D., R. G.	4¾	4¾
Eighth Ave.	380	..
Erie 2d pf.	17¾	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	79	80
F. & P. M.	80	82¼
F. & P. M. pf.	63	..
Glucose pf.	106	107
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..
Hock. Val.	22	25
Ill. C. I. L. ex. div.	98	..
K. & M. Mich.	19½	12½
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
Keok. & W.	35	50
Knick. Ice.	58½	58½
Knick. Ice pf.	76	76
Lacled. G.	52½	53
Lac. G. pf.	99	101
L. E. & W.	67½	67½
Lake Shore.	205	..
Long Island.	70	75
Man. Beach.	20	22
Md. Coal pf.	73¼	75
M. & S. El. of Chi.	13½	15
Mich. Cent.	113	..
M. & St. L.	56½	58
M. & St. L. pf.	18¾	..
Nat. L. pf.	110	112
N. L. O. cfs.	3¾	4½
Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Nat. St. ist pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. C. Coal.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	212	217
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	64	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	34
Nort. South.	69	75
Ont. Mining.	8	10
Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	72
Pac. C. 1st pf.	88	88
P. C. 2d pf.	55	62
Park S. pf.	105	110
Penn. Coal.	370	..
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. & St. L. pf.	83	85
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	188	..
Pressed S. C.	51	52
P. & W. pf.	7	8½
Pull. Car.	156	159
Quicksilver.	2	2½
Quicksilv. pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	194	..
R. W. & O.	31	40
Rio G. W.	33	40
R. G. W. pf.	79	81½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	39	41
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	9	10
St. P. & D.	50	52
St. P. & D. pf.	9	10
S. bull. ctfs.	60	62
Sixth Ave.	200	..
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	..
Ut.	..	..
U. S. Ex. pf.	..	100
U. & B. R.	170	..
W. F. Exp.	125	130

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 55; New York Biscuit bonds, 113; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1896, 4 per cent., Cuban bonds, 1897, 4 per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1898, 4 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .52, 300 Best and Belcher at .53, 100 Chollar at .33, 200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .20, 200 Little Chief at .20, 500 Mount Rosa at .25, 100 Sierra Nevada at .74, 300 Utah at .16, and 400 Work at .23.

On the Industrial Exchange 10,500 shares of Burt Gold sold at .02¾@.02⅝, 1,900 Gold Magnet at .04½, 15,400 Good Samaritan at .01¾@.01½, 13,250 Gregory Gold at .02¼@.02⅛@.02¾, 375 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42@.42½, 750 Jennie Blanche at .52¾@52½, 1,900 Justine at .02½, 325 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50¾@1.50⅝, and 1,000 Miami at .10@.10⅝.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Father De Smet	.12
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.60
Anaconda Copper	.52¼	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.35	King & Pem. Iron	.35
Breece	1.00	La Crosse	.12
Brunswick	.21	Leadville	.08
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.17
Com. Tunnel Co.	.04	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	Plymouth Con.	.00
Deadwood	.45	Standard Consol.	2.25
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Occidental	.24
Adams Consolidated	.10	Plymouth	.10
Belcher	.30	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Best & Belcher	.45	Potosi	.37
Breece	1.40	Quicksilver	2.00
Brunswick Con.	.22	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Caledonia B. H.	.60	Savage	.20
Chollar	.28	Sierra Nevada	.86
Crown Point	.25	Standard	2.25
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	Union Consolidated	.40
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Yellow Jacket	.32
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.18	Alamo	.07
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Consol.	.35	Or. Ck. Cons.	.00
Father De Smet	.12	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.09
Gould & Curry	.27	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.32	Golden Fleece	.30
Homestake	.00	Isabella	.79
Horn Silver	1.85	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.53	Mount Rosa	.21
Julia Consol	.01	Pharmacist	.03
King & Pem.	.18	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.	.10	Union	.18
Little Chief	.20	Work	.19
Mexican	.45	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.12½
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Ontario	3.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11½
Ophir	1.00	Gray Forge	.11½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Gold Coin. Gilpin	.35
Burt. Gold	.02¾	Gar. Con.	.12
Gold Magnet	.01½	Golden Fleece	.34
Good Samaritan	.01¾	Isabella	.82
Gregory Gold	.02¼	Justine	.02½
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42	Mollie Gibson	.36½
Jennie Blanche	.52¾	Old Gold	.01½
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.50	Pande Basin	.40
Miami	.10¾	Portland	1.90
Pilgrim	.003	Sentinel	.02¾
R. & E. C. Co.	2.50	Sup. & B. Con.	.06
Anaconda	.51	Union Gold	.23½
Cannon Ball	.03¾	Waldorf	.01½
Elkton	.32	Rosario Honduras	5.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 4,000	106¾	Int & G N 5d 5,000	92¾
U S 4s, coup, 1925 4,000	130⅝	Kan City, F & G 1st 10,000	86
Adams Express 4s 500	106¾	Louisv, Ev & St L con 1st 6s, tr co ctfs 5,000	60
Albany & Sus 6s 1,000	116	Louisv & Nash col tr 4s 48,000	96¾
Am Cot Oil Co 5s 1,000	106	Unified gold 4s 16,000	96¾
Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000	118¼	L, N A & C 1st 10,000	118½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 20,000	93	Manhattan Ry con 4s 5,000	109½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe, adjust 4s 19,000	88¾	5,000	109¾
32,000	89	8,000	109⅞
11,000	88¾	Mex Cent 2d inc 31,000	12
50,000	89	3,000	11¾
5,000	89¼	Mex Cent 1st inc 20,000	20¼
12,000	89	Mex Inter 1st 4s 5,000	89¼
5,000	88¾	5,000	89½
Gen 4s 25,000	102⅞	10,000	89⅝
21,000	103	Mich Cent con 7s 5,000	110½
500	103¼	5,000	110¾
5,000	103	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 33,000	93¼
14,000	102⅞	42,000	93⅝
24,000	103	76,000	93⅝
Austin & N'w'n 1st 10,000	100	Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s 20,000	88
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued 10,000	96	Mo Pac tr 5s 5,000	98
Balt & Ohio 3½s 30,000	100¾	Mob & Ohio gen 4s 2,000	86
77,000	100⅝	2,000	86½
5,000	100⅞	N Y, Ont & West refund 4s 12,000	106¾
Cent of N J gen 5s 19,000	96	Nort & West Ry con 4s 1,000	95½
3,000	95¾	10,000	95¾
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000	121½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 4,000	67¾
Cent Pac 5½s, when issued 10,000	88¾	26,000	68
5,000	88½	10,000	67¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000	94¼	3,500	68
10,000	94½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 10,000	106⅜
15,000	94¾	110,000	106½
5,000	94⅝	15,000	106⅝
6,000	94⅜	25,000	106⅝
2,000	94¼	Ore R R & Nav 1st 2,000	110
10,000	94¼	2,000	114
Chi, Bur & Qy, Neb Ext 4s 1,000	112	Ore R R & Nav 4s 7,000	102¾
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 5,000	122	Ore Sh Line 6s 20,000	132½
Chi & E Ill gen 6s 2,000	115	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 2,000	110
Chi, Ind & Louisv refund 6s 2,000	119½	Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s 1,000	91
Chi, Mil & St P gold 7s 1,000	171½	Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000	104½
Con 7s 6,000	171¾	Penn Co gtd 4½s 10,000	118
3,000	171	Reading Co gen 4s 5,000	89½
Chi & P. W Div 5s 10,000	123¾	3,000	89⅞
10,000	123⅝	6,000	89½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 2,000	110½	1,000	89⅜
5,000	110¾	65,000	89½
5,000	110¾	5,000	89⅝
5,000	110⅝	7,000	89⅝
Clev & Canton 1st, tr co ctfs 1,000	82½	17,000	89⅞
2,000	85½	26,000	89⅞
Ft W & Rio Gr 1st 8-4s 10,000	66¼	10,000	89⅛
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000	103½	1,000	90
Hocking Valley 4½s 10,000	102	1,000	89⅞
10,000	101¾	53,000	89⅞
5,000	101¾	5,000	89⅞
10,000	102	4,000	89⅞
18,000	102¼	5,000	89⅞
Hous, E & W Tex 5s 7,000	101¾	5,000	89⅞
3,000	102	Registered 10,000	88½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 10,000	108¾	Rio Gr West 1st 1,000	100½
Ill Cent, St L Div 3s 34,000	92¼	1,000	64½
Total sales	$3,838,000	5,000	64⅝
		1,000	65
		St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued 15,000	80½
		St L & I M gen 5s 35,000	111¼
		St L & S

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.06 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.20
Butter, Western creamery	.18½@.18¾
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.25

CHICAGO, June 9.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@74¼c; No. 2 red, 75@76⅞c; No. 2 corn, 33¾@34c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 oats, 25½c; No. 3 white, 27@28½c; No. 2 rye, 67c; No. 2 barley, 36½@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; Northwestern, $1.05; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.20@$8.10; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.85@4.87½; short ribs, sides (loose), $4.45@$4.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.90@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.—The leading influences were strongly bearish in the cotton market yesterday, leading to a loss of most of the ground gained early in the week. The opening prices were 1 point higher to 1 point lower. The market showed a fair steadiness for a time, but subsequently developed pronounced weakness under heavy liquidation and broke rapidly, touching at the lowest figures of the day a level 6@7 points under Thursday night's prices. The early stability was in keeping with firm English cables and bullish reports from the world's cotton goods and spot cotton markets. Shorts covered energetically for a time, giving special attention to the Summer months. This demand, in connection with moderate foreign buying orders, advanced prices in some instances 16@2 points. Sentiment underwent a radical change later, under reports from Washington to the effect that general rains had fallen during the night in the central and western sections of the belt, with showers indicated for the rest of the best to-day. Close upon this news came adverse later cables and selling orders from the South. For the rest of the session, except at certain periods during which the decline was checked by profit taking, the market showed a general downward tendency, with liquidation easily the feature of operations. A prominent commission house was the leading seller on the break, offering the August and new crop positions in large blocks. Much heavier receipts than expected contributed to the unsettled condition of the market. At the close the feeling was steady, with prices net 5@6 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.92	5.92	5.87	5.87@5.89
July	5.97	5.97	5.89	5.91@5.92
August	5.97	5.97	5.90	5.92@5.93
September	5.93	5.93	5.88	5.88@5.89
October	5.98	5.98	5.91	5.92@5.93
November	5.97	5.97	5.94	5.94@5.95
December	6.03	6.03	5.97	5.98@5.99
January	6.08	6.08	6.01	6.02@6.03
February	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.06
March	6.13	6.13	6.07	6.08@6.09
April	..	..	..	6.11@6.13
May	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.17

Spot cotton closed quiet with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 5-16c for middling upland and 6 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¼c and 6⅜c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 836 bales were to spinners.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat:—				
July	80¼	80¾	79¼	79¾
September	80¾	80¾	79 3-16	79⅝
December	80⅜	80⅝	80¼	80¾
Corn—				
July	39 11-16	39 11-16	39⅜	39⅝
September	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75	75	73⅞	74⅜
September	75½	75 11-16	74 11-16	75¼
December	76⅜	76⅝	75⅞	76¼
Corn—				
July	33¾	33 15-16	33⅝	33⅞
September	34½	34¾	34 13-16	34⅝
December	31 7-16	33⅜	33 5-16	33½
Oats—				
July	23 7-16	23 7-16	23 3-16	23¼
September	21 11-16	21 11-16	20½	20½
December	20⅝	20¾	20⅜	..

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In a small way the wheat market showed considerable speculative stir. But round-lot operations were few and far between. Very little of the day's business came from without. The local contingent, however, found considerable to interest themselves with in the conflicting character of the crop news. The cables, so far as they had any influence, were adverse. The news from Russia was quite as unfavorable as at any time this season. Some indications of a break in the protracted drought were thought to have been discovered in the falling barometer, but they had failed to materialize, and, according to yesterday's accounts, there has been no relief in Russia from rains to amount to anything. Our market opened ⅛c higher on very bad accounts from Kansas, private as well as public. The State report gave the condition as 55 per cent. for wheat and 40 per cent. for corn. But no outside support in the way of orders reached the market, and the local contingent operated upon the theory that present prices discounted the worst crop conditions. The advance on the bad crop outlook, which was a matter of about 10 points, with recently a partial reaction, still left the market too high as the local traders professed to believe. At present speculators are indifferent, and exporters inclined to withdraw from the market. Therefore the local traders commenced to sell, and a decline of one cent resulted. As the day advanced local traders indicated a disposition to hold off for the effect of the June Government report to-day, which, according to local opinions, is to show a decline of 3 points from the May report. The scope of yesterday's variations described a decline from which the opening to 70¾c, with the official figure 73¾c for July wheat in the local market. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 70¾c, free on board, afloat, and 81¾c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81⅞c, spot, and 82¾c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, June, 72⅝c; July, 72½@72¾c; September, 71¾@71¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, June 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75⅝c; July, 76⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c.

CORN—July corn sold at 39 11-16c, after which the price broke to 39⅝c, with the figure at the close 39⅝c for July corn in the New York market and 33¾c in the Chicago market.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 30¼c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 30@31½c; track, white, 31@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64½c, and No. 1 Western, 65c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and malting, 46@50c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $1.70. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. Buckwheat—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14.25@$14.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75. BEEF—Extra clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50; beef hams, $21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT MEATS —Pickled bellies, smoking, 5@5¾c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5c; 14-lb, 4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; Western, greens, 8c; Western S. P., 8¼c; city, greens, 8½c. TALLOW —City, 4¾c; country, 4½@4.20c. LARD—Prime city lard, $4.85; refined lard, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.40; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d; American refined, in pails, 26s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Cheese—American finest, white, 49s; American finest, colored, 46s; ordinary, new, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, London, 25s 6d.

COFFEE.—The various phases of yesterday's market were more satisfactory in the long run, though room traders had things pretty much to themselves. In keeping with steadier foreign markets, prices, at the opening moved up 5 points on some positions, with the feeling in the pit quite steady. Shorts covered with considerable freedom during the first hour, but later in the day operations were given over mainly to the settling up of straggling accounts. Confident bull action was restrained by continued burdensome receipts at Brazilian ports, heavy arrivals at New York, slack demand for spot coffee, and bearish weekly statistical statements from Europe. The official reports from Rio and Santos indicated a reaction from the downward course of prices for some time past, notwithstanding the generous receipts from the back country. At the close the local market was steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 higher. Total sales futures were 72,250 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee prices were nominally unchanged, on the basis of 6¾c for invoice lots and 6¾c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
July	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
August	..	..	..	4.85@4.90
September	4.95	4.95	4.95	5.00@5.05
October	4.95	5.00	4.95	4.95@5.00
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.05
December	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30@5.35
January	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
February	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
March	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
April	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
May	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6⅝c; stock, 801,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market, not unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market closed at 1½ net higher; total sales, 8,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36.00; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 33.76; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜50; exchange, 8d; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; stock, 230,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 11-16c; muscovado, 4 3-16c; molasses, sugar, 4 1-16c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 9.—The Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say of the wool market: "The market is very much more active than last week, and this activity is due not to speculation, but the legitimate demand from manufacturers. Clay worsteds and serges have been advanced from 2½ to 5 per cent. this week, and the improved condition of the dry goods trade has sent these men into the market. Medium wools have not advanced, but Territory wools of fine medium grade are now selling at 45@47c for clears, and purchases have been made in Texas and Idaho at prices equivalent to 50c, landed in Boston. The export movement is stopped, but only because domestic manufacturers have at last waked up to the fact that there is actually a famine in fine wools abroad, and that the whole now here cannot possibly be duplicated at anything like their present cost. The sales of the week are 4,837,000 pounds domestic and 761,000 pounds foreign, a total of 5,658,000 pounds, against 4,016,000 pounds last week and 1,274,000 pounds for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 41,189,100 pounds domestic and 12,320,400 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show an increase of 87,955 bales domestic and a decrease of 47,900 bales foreign.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $17.25; Iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $16; steel rails, $26.50; pig iron warrants, $13; lake copper, inquot, $17.50@$17.75; Exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $5.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38¼@38¾c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; N, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; prices unchanged. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 30¾@31c. Resin firm, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 9.—Turpentine, 35½c. Resin, firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Common to choice steers, $4.50@$5.50; common bulls, $2.75@$3.30; choice fat bulls, $4.35; inferior cows, $1.80. CALVES—Common to prime veals, $4@$6.25; choice veals, $6.50; buttermilks, $3.12½@$3.37½; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to choice sheep, $3@$4.90; heavy export wethers, $5.35; yearlings, $5.35@$6; Southern lambs, $6.70@$8.25; one car extra, $8.50; State lambs, $7@$7.62½. HOGS—$4.20@$4.30.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lower Fifth Avenue Corner Bought by the New Realty Company—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company has bought from Alfred W. Hearn the property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.10 by 160, the immediate corner being occupied by a four-story brownstone dwelling, altered for business purposes, and the rear 80 feet of the lot by Hardman Hall. The property was bought by George A. Hearn, the dry goods merchant, in 1865, for a residence site. He deeded it to his son Alfred W. Hearn in 1873. The latter subsequently leased the property to Charles R. Yandell, who now occupies the corner building, and by whom Hardman Hall was erected. The present purchaser has acquired the property subject to existing leases, which have about ten years yet to run. The price paid is over $225,000.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of M. H. Ward a gore plot at the junction of Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, having frontages of 175 feet on Manhattan Street and 197 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The same brokers have also sold for Henry Wahlers the brick building at the northeast corner of Pitt and Rivington Streets, 38 by 70; also, for Thomas Cowman, the five-story apartment house 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, for S. J. Barkley, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Walter D. Starr to Arthur S. Luria the five-story apartment house, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment a lot on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Henry S. Hewson has sold to Adelson & Slone 1,467 and 1,469 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, 38.9 by 95. The buyers will erect an apartment house on the site.

Mr. Hewson has also sold to an investor the six-story building 350 East Thirty-third Street, 30 by 98.9.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold to Alfred Blumenthal, through A. Rothmuller, a plot 100 by 100 on the east side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets. The buyer will erect five-story flats on the lots.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for the estate of Isabella H. Fisher to a Mr. Clifford, for about $32,500, the four-story dwelling 110 West Eighteenth Street, 20 by 56 by 102.2.

Borgstede & Klenke have sold for Simon Schaefer to Robert C. Winters, for about $25,000, the five-story double flat 3,319 Third Avenue, 25 by 80 by 100.

John M. Gibson & Co. have sold to Anthony Heckman the five-story brick flat 515 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 70 by 102; also to Catharine Gerhards the two-story dwelling 237 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, on a plot 50 by 98.

Polstein & Pelnberg have sold the three six-story tenements 207 to 211 Eldridge Street, to Max Solomon, who gives in part payment the two five-story flats 84 and 86 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 20 by 100.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Miss Eliza A. Thorne to Newman & Co. the dwelling 375 Fifth Avenue for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $65,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

230 East Thirty-first, 24.9 by 105.11, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling; executor's sale, to Joseph Tauber..... $2,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 445 West Fortieth Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with store; 25 by 83.2; G. Otto Eiterich, Freeport, L. I., owner; William H. Boylan, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 114 Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24.10 by 78.4; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 901 Eagle Avenue, for a three-story frame and brick dwelling, 25 by 54.7; August Schneider of 825 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 7 East Eighty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 36.8 by 60.8 and irregular; William B. Hornblower of 875 Madison Avenue, owner; R. H. Robertson of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 176 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 87.3; Harris & Solomon of 63 Monroe Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

College Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.1 by 95; Albert Rothermel, owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Spring Street, south side, 77.9 feet east of Greene Street, for a seven-story brick loft building; George J. Jetter of 131 East Ninety-second Street, owner; Albert Rothermel, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 112 and 114 East Seventy-fifth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 50 by 100; Edward Banfield of 1,143 Lexington Avenue, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 43 East Twentieth Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 82; Caroline Brinley of 150 Nassau Street, owner; E. G. Gollner of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $115,000.

Unionport Road, east side, 200 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20.6 by 37; Patrick Oscley of 2,961 Third Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsleidel, architects; cost, $3,000.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 113.3, for two seven-story brick and stone flats; John Glass, Jr., of 426 West Twenty-third Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $150,000.

Second Avenue, east side, 100.8 feet south of Ninety-second Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 and 26.2 by 80.9 and 75; Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Gilbert M. Robinson, architect; cost, $110,000.

Alterations.

No. 452 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Charles Appell of 426 Eighth Avenue, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $650.

No. 754 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; J. R. Lawrence estate, owner; J. F. Kelly & Co. of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 11 East Ninety-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; David Sperry, premises, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 47 and 49 West Forty-third Street and 44 and 46 West Forty-fourth Street, to a thirteen-story brick and stone hotel; estate of F. Billings, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 762 to 768 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory; George Abendschein of 150 East Ninety-second Street, owner; G. F. Abendschein, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 74 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Miss F. O. Jones, premises; owner; C. A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 857 First Avenue, to a four-and-one-half-story brick and stone dwelling; G. J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J., owner; P. W. Atkins, architect; cost, $600.

No. 327 Bowery, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; estate of P. Cooper, owner; H. F. Greene, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 436 and 438 Wales Avenue, to two two-story and attic frame dwellings; Mrs. A. C. Fedden of 979 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $3,000.

Fairmount Place, north side, 276 feet north of Marmion Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; W. C. Littlewood, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 2,363 and 2,365 Hoffmann Street, to a two-story frame store and a two-story frame dwelling; Frank Morrone, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1051 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwellinx; E. L. Keyes, owner; A. H. Thorp, architect; cost, $1,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Avenue A, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; Hannah Wallach of 160 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; Edward Wens, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 323 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick factory; F. G. Wagner, owner; P. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 161 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, Benjamin Wright, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $4,000.

Walton Avenue, west side, 107 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, John W. Gunder, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,200.

Gun Hill Road, south side, 50 feet west of Lowmede Street, to a two and one story brick and frame shop; J. McNamara, premises, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 130 Broadway, to a five-story brick and frame office and store building; estate of W. S. Rhinelander, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $800.

No. 15 East Sixtieth Street, to a four and five story brick dwelling, C. L. Blair, premises, owner; Robertson & Manning, architects; cost, $850.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 9.

AVENUE B, s w corner of Cliff St, runs s 50x e — to Cauldwell Av, x n 50x w— to beginning; Frank B. Town and another, trustees, to Thomas H. Baskerville 25

AVENUE B, s w corner of Cliff St, runs s 50x e — to Cauldwell Av, x s 50 x w — to beginning; Thomas H. Baskerville to Palen Thompson, corporation 1

AVENUE B, s e corner of 12th St, 103.3x 3d8; 1st Av, n e corner of 18th St, 92x90; 1st Av, e s 50 ft s of 19th St, 50x100; n 50 ft to 19th St x w 20x s 20x w 50 ft to avenue x s 36; 18th St, n s, 165 ft e of Avenue A, 50x92; Avenue A, w s, 42 ft n of 18th St, 20x190; 19th St, s s, 223 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100; 1st Av, n e corner of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Avenue A, n e corner of 18th St, 142x90; 5th St, n s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 19.10x97; 5th St, n s, 154.4 ft w of Avenue C, 39.4x97; Francis J. Griffin and others to Olga F. Heinicke and others, one-ninth of one-tenth part of one-third portion of estate of Mary Griffin 1

AVENUE C, n w corner of Cedar St, runs n 210x e to Trinity Av x s 210x w —; Dora S. Thompson to Palen Thompson Corporation 1

AVENUE C, w s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 48x 90; Avenue C, w s, 72 ft n of 4th St, 24x90; Celina Dodin and another, executors, to Isaac Stark 1

AVENUE C, w s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 48x 90; Avenue C, w s, 72 ft n of 4th St, 24x90; Celina Dodin and others to Isaac Stark 1

CARMINE ST, 80, s s; Varick St, 222, e s; Downing St, 61, n s; Minard D. Mildeberger to Amelia A. Mildeberger ... 1

CEDAR ST, s w corner of Avenue C, runs n 210x e — to Trinity Av, new line x s 210x w —; Frank B. Lown and another, executors and trustees, to Dora S. Thompson 25

CEDAR ST, s w corner of Avenue C, runs s 167x e — to w s of Trinity Av x n 167 x w —; Eunice S. Watrous to Palen Thompson Corporation 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 20 ft n of Elmwood Place, 20x100; Henry C. H. Rivett to Elizabeth Koerner $1

CROTONA PARK North, n s, 103.6 ft e of Broad St, 25x89.11x25x88.11; Isaac A. Train to Mary A. Glennon 1

GREEN AV, w s, Lots 13 and 14, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, each lot 25x100.10; Hudson P. Rose to George H. and Marina Donahue 1,500

HOME ST, 1,072, s s, 16.9x74.2x17.11x80.9; Alfred Allard and wife to Patrick J. Scully 1

HOME ST, 1,072, s s, 16.9x74.2x17.11x80.9; Patrick J. Scully to Roman Arnold 25

LAFAYETTE PL, w s, 200 ft s of Pine St, 200x250; George W. Tubbs to Jefferson M. Levy 1

LAFAYETTE PL, w s, 550 ft s of Pine St, 50x250; Mark Wightman, by guardian, to Alfred B. Dunn, ½ part 1,600

LAFAYETTE PLACE, w s, 550 ft s of Pine St, 50x250; William A. Wightman and another to Alfred B. Dunn, 2-3 parts 3,199

LAFAYETTE PLACE, w s, 550 ft s of Pine St, 50x250; Jessie Wightman to Alfred B. Dunn 951

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 300 ft s of Pine St, 180x240; Lafontaine Av, w s, 480 ft s of Pine St, 70x240; 3d Av, n e corner of 21st, 22, map of property Montenay; also plot adjoining Levy property x 125 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 130x n 100x w 130x s 100; Jefferson M. Levy to City Real Estate Company 100

LOTS 19, 20, 21, Block 7; Lots 20 and 21, Block 17; Lots 12, 20, 21, 22, 23 Block 19; Lots 21 to 30, Block 24; Lots 2, 5, 6, 8, Block 28; Lots 1 to 10, Block 30, map of Pelham Park; Columbian Marble Company to Sarah A. Vaden 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75 ft n of 56th St, 25x75; Alfred C. Bedford to Henry H. Rogers 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x83; Tobias Krakower to Bernheimer & Schmid 100

MADISON AV, w s, 70.5 ft n of 115th St, 30.6x85; Maria C. Herrick to Fannie M. Updike 26,000

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x100; Frederick Pirk to Louisa Schnell 4,500

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 61.5 ft s of Elton St, 61.5x88.7x97x112.1; Elizabeth Trotter and others to Benjamin Stern 1

PELHAM AV, s e corner of Cambreling Av, 25.5x111.5x25x106.6; Mary E. Broderick and another to Frederick C. Fischer 5,750

PINE ST, indefinite, Westchester County; Jefferson M Levy to City Real Estate Company ..... Omitted

PINE ST, s w corner of Lafontaine Av, runs s w 300x n w 240x n e 200x n w 162 to Quarry Road, x e 177.6 to Jefferson M. Levy to City Real Estate Company 100

PINE ST, s w corner of Lafayette Place, runs s w 300 x n w 250 x n e 200 x n w 162 to Quarry Road, x e 177.6 to Pine St, x s x 207; Robert E. Skidmore to Louis N. Levy 1

PLOT ON HARLEM CREEK, adjoining lands of Jacobus Dyckman, contains 3 acres; Charles A. Chesebrough, individually and as trustee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 16,000

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Suffolk St, 18.10x52x19x52; Babetta Kaufmann and others, executors, &c., to Isack Greenman 22,500

RYER AV, w s, 470.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x128.3x25.5x132.8; William J. Scully to James T. Barry 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 75x93.6; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser ... 49,000

THOMPSON ST, 141, w s, 24.8x100; Angelo Alpi to Theresa Emanuel 1

UNION AV, e s, 225 ft s of Wall St, 135x 160; Robbins B. Smith and another, executors, to Ole Olsson 15,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100.4 ft n of 179th St, runs n 275 x w 180 x s 122.2 x s e 159.4 x e 134.9; William L. Sheafer to Sumter L. Happy 100

WOODY CREST AV, e s, 125 ft s of 164th St, 37.6x100; Louis G. Friess to Louise S. Friess 1

2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Charles D. Olendorf to Sarah C. Browne. 8,000

3D AV, e s, 30.10 ft s of the angle opposite 159th St, 25x156x25x152; Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, to George W. Eggers 9,000

3D AV, e s, 300.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 100.4x249x100x256; also, Lafayette Place, w s, 480 ft s of Pine St, 70x250; Lafayette Pl, w s, 300 ft s of Pine St, 180x250; plot 600 ft s of Pine St, 200 ft w of Lafayette Pl, runs w 50x s 200x e 50x n 200; L. Napoleon Levy and wife to Jefferson M. Levy 1

3D AV, widened, 752 ft n of 178th St, 75x 125; 3d Av, widened, 827 ft n of 178th St, 25x125; Lafontaine Av, w s, 550 ft s of Old Pine St, 50x240; Alfred B. Dunn to City Real Estate Company 100

3D AV, e s, 827 ft n of 178th St, 25x125; Alexander C. Campbell to A. B. Dunn .. 1

3D AV, e s, 752 ft s of 178th St, 75x125; Veronica Perls to A. B. Dunn 1

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x 76; Andrew Busch, executor, to Mary C. Prigge 21,200

9TH ST, 223 East; Isaac Polstein and Louis Cohen to Mary C. McMahon 50,000

9TH ST, 225 East; Isaac Polstein and Louis Cohen to Adelaide and Mary A. Brady 50,000

67TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 40x97.10x58x97.1; Mary C. McMahon to Pincus Lowenfeld 1

11TH ST, n s, 183 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 100.3; Max Levy to Yetta Friedman 1

14TH ST, n s, between 6th and 7th Avs, indefinite, Lot 3, map of property of John Rogers; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Beatrice Bernheimer 28,100

15TH ST, s s, 73.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 77.4; Augusta Seide to Bertha M. Strfem. 1

42D ST, 556 West, 25x98.9; Edward Browne, referee, to Gertrude T. Cockerill 20,500

42D ST, 558 West, 25x98.9; Edward Browne, referee, to Gertrude T. Cockerill. 20,700

45TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.4; Catherine McNulty to Michael P. Schlichter 10,000

60TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 40.11x100.5; Leon Abbett to John T. Fox 1

65TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Ernestine Newborg and others, executors and trustees, to Fannie Veith. 22,000

65TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, Ernestine Newborg to Fannie Veith .. 1

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 148.9x25.4x144.6; Frederick Schermerhorn, trustee, to George F. Droste 10,500

80TH ST, s s, 275.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.4x102.2; Sarah Rubenstein to Celia R. Marcus 15,000

82D ST, s s, 102 ft w of Broadway, 55x 102.2x irregular; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Philip Hauseman ... 45,000

84TH ST, 420 East, 17.11x102.2; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Tobias Krakower 100

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; William R. Bell, Jr., to Edgar Coles 1

106TH ST, 203 West, 33.4x100.11; Alfred H. Morris to William C. Schmidt 85,000

106TH ST, 207 West, 33.4x100.11; Alfred H. Morris to William C. Schmidt 55,000

116TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 21x 100.11; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Tobias Krakower 100

121ST ST, s s, 280 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; 121st St, n s, 92 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company to Matilda G. Tinker.. 1

129TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Johann G. F. Carlsen to Johanna Carlsen 1

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 225x99.10; James T. Barry to William J. Scully 1

135TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 24.11x99.11; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to United States Trust Company, trustee. 15,000

148TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Cortlandt Av, 2.6x106.6; Leopold Hutter to William and Ottilie Weingartner 500

149TH ST, s s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 28.10x106.6; Catherine Hughes to Daniel J. Harrington 5,450

149TH ST, widened, s s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x86.6; also all title to 20 ft in front, taken for widening of the street; Daniel J. Harrington to Enrichetta and Maria Biondi 4,500

149TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of Morris Av, 0.3x106.6; 149

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127, Stewart Building.
No. 280 Broadway, third floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1899.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents and city, State, and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person or by this office only, under severe penalties. Exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, but will send correct name, residence, &c., &c. Attention paid to letters.

Good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their names to be withdrawn to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment for any person to request, offer or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors.
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools, who are legal residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and who may wish to enter one of the High Schools, will be held at the High School buildings on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, June 15th and 16th, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

Applicants will be examined in Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, English Grammar and Composition, Spelling, Reading, and Writing, and they will take their examination at the school which they desire to attend.

The Boys' High School is at 60 West 13th St., the Girls' High School at 38 East 12th St., and the High School for both Girls and Boys is at 157th St. and 3d Av.

JOHN JASPER, Superintendent,
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

DRY GOODS.

WE SELL, AND ALWAYS SOLD, THE BEST Chamois Gloves and light Kid Gloves at most reasonable prices. Positively no agents. Phone as cheap. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM BIALOS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Bialos, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES F. GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses F. Goldstein of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Moses F. Goldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEHREND WINTJEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Behrend Wintjen of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Behrend Wintjen was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 9th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES LERNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Lerner of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Lerner was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 257 Broadway, in New York City, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 8th, 1899.

No. 928—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM RICHMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Richman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee,
New York, June 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK R. SHERWIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank R. Sherwin of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Frank R. Sherwin was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 9th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY THORN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Thorn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

No. 1,072—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD H. WATSON, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edward H. Watson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Edward H. Watson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WALDMANN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Waldmann of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Waldmann was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEHREND WINTJEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Behrend Wintjen of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Behrend Wintjen was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 9th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the assignment of JOHN W. O'CONNELL, doing business under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 31st day of May, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Martin F. Hatch, Esq., auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title, and interest of John W. O'Connell, lately carrying on business in said City of New York, under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co., or otherwise, all interest of the undersigned as his assignee of, in, and to the following book accounts, notes, and judgments, to wit:

JUDGMENTS—Frank Murray, Croton, N. Y., $107.91; Mathew Gahran, Newburgh, N. Y., $41.65; Robert Doherty, Verplanck, N. Y., $55.63; John Farley, Jr., Larchmont Manor, N. Y., $142.37; Hugh Golden, Jersey City, N. J., $194.02; Philip Murray, Hoboken, N. J., $121.66; Halsenstein Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $88.51.

BOOK ACCOUNTS—Debtors reside at Waterbury, Conn.; James Foley, $36.62; Peter Bennett, $2.00; Patrick Thompson, $75.55; George F. Rice, New Britain, Conn., $45.40; Martin Fox, Hartford, Conn., $1.50; William Hanrahan, Middletown, Conn., $24.88; Gorman & Cody, Middletown, Conn., $73.60. Portland, Conn.: Mrs. Thomas Nealon, $5.00; Frank Flood, $55.55; James H. Hagerty, Greenwich, Conn., $99.75. Debtors reside at Stamford, Conn.: J. B. Loveland, $70.75; Mrs. Mary Hayes, $1.00; William Philpot, $534.71; Mrs. John O'Grady, $217.67; Thomas O'Neill, $38.25; John Ryle, $2.00; Thomas Callahan, $116.88.

Peter Lee, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., $19.44; James Degnan, Croton, N. Y., $6.00; Simeon Gilbert, Croton, N. Y., $1.00; Martin Mullen, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., $573.44; William B. Kennane, same place, $21.00; Mrs. M. Gouch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $72.00; Timothy Kennedy, same place, $2.00; William J. Foley, Newburgh, N. Y., $9.00; William Grossman, same place, $181.69. Debtors residing at Verplanck, N. Y.: Frances Meehan, $30.60; John McFarland, $2.00; Thomas McGee, $14.64; William Reilly, $169.16; William O. Mackey, $36.25; M. O'Shea, Peekskill, N. Y., $1.00; Charles Scott, New Rochelle, N. Y., $55.00; John Sheehan, Tappan, N. Y., $1.00; James Lawn, Tarrytown, N. Y., $8.00; Mrs. P. Kennedy, same place, $6.00.

Debtors reside at Jersey City, N. J.: B. S. O'Reilly, $933.00; John H. Shearan, $232.86; A. J. Shallow, $2.00; William Hill, $288.50; Michael O'Connor, $458.82; Mrs. P. Patterson, $15.00; James Cowan, $1.00; George McClernan, $344.06; James D. McKernan, $2.00; Bernhard Farrell, $22.25; William Mahon, $49.25; Frank McMartin, $90.88; Thomas B. O'Neill, Bergman Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $3.50; Peter Heagney, Weehawken, N. J., $5.00; K. D. Klov, Roselle, N. J., $177.23.

Mrs. Ann Dunn, Sea Cliff, L. I., $4.00; Mrs. K. Nolan, Long Island City, $489.07; Mrs. P. Burke, Flatbush, L. I., $80.00. Debtors reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.: John J. Lynch, $641.19; P. Wynne, $2,500.00; James J. Lafferty, $270.32; P. J. Donohoe, $9.80; M. Corcoran, $318.72; Patrick Beattie, $56.00; James Burns, $385.21; Hugh O'Brien, $56.38; Thomas Hannon, $61.50.

Debtors reside in New York City. B. Donlon, $125.00; John Cooke, $2.30; Thomas J. Byrne, $400; J. J. Donohue, $84.75; & W. Stanley, $11.40; Edward Fairclaugh, $60.76; John H. McGinn, $1.75; John Coogan, $1.00; M. Buenerotian, $22.00; Thomas F. Brady, $6.90; Charles Kiehler, $2.70; James McIntyre, $7.15; Thomas O'Brien, $1,124.51; D. F. Murphy, $28.50; P. Warnock, $109.00; Thomas H. Smith, $152.85, Edward McQuillam, $193.79; Timothy McCarthy, $8.26; Cornelius Ahern, $5.00; Warren A Maloney, $2.00; J. Klingenschmith, $88.58; John M. Boese, $16.80; J. J. Desmond $1,872.72; estate P. Reddy, $1,044.96; J. McCarthy, $31.85; Patrick McGee, $15.88; George McQuillan, $2.00; James Lenihan, $50.00; Mrs. Cornelius Brunsack, $14.00; M. Bush, $52.21; M. Boyle, $40.00.

Dated, June 6th, 1899.

CLINTON S. HARRIS, Assignee,
150 Nassau St., N. Y.
GWILLIM & MEYERS,
Attorneys for Assignee.
je7-2aw2w*&S

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., or in which they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City. (Manhattan.)
my27-1aw6wS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held in the City of Binghamton on the 8th day of July, 1899, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the corporation "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY" to change its name to "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION."

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.
By THOMAS M. OSBORNE, President.
UNDERWOOD, STORKE & SEWARD,
Attorneys for Petitioner, Auburn, N. Y.
my18-1a6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK Plaintiff, against THE EMPIRE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York Receiver of the Empire Loan and Investment Company, and of all the property and effects of such corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, by the 15th day of December, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or papers of such debtor will deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of December, 1899.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me by the 15th day of December, 1899.

4. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, to present the same to me in writing and in detail, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 15th day of December, 1899.

JAMES O. CLARK.
Dated June 10th, 1899.
WILLIAM H. GIBSON, Attorney for Receiver,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je10-1aw3w8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL MERKLEIN, IGNACE MERKLEIN, BENJAMIN MERKLEIN, and LOUIS SPATZ, lately doing business at Nos. 390 to 396 East Third Street and 157 to 158 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Michael Merklein, Ignace Merklein, Benjamin Merklein, and Louis Spatz, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1899.—Dated at New York this 13th day of May, 1899.

HENRY G. SCHRENKEISEN,
Assignee.
ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, New York City.

J. S. HALEY & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the J. S. HALEY & CO. Steam Fitters and Engineers, late of 81 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been dissolved by the death of Josiah S. Haley, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Patrick T. Brady, sole surviving partner in said firm, under the said firm name and style of "J. S. Haley & Co.," at the City of New York. All outstanding liabilities of said firm are to be met, and all bills hereafter contracted in firm name are to be paid, by said Patrick T. Brady.

PATRICK T. BRADY.
City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 23d day of May, 1899, before me personally came Patrick T. Brady, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

GILBERT J. JOHN,
[L. S.] Commissioner of Deeds,
je2-2aw8w New York County.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New York the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,005, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
Ancillary Administrator.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 96 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of New York, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.
ap8-1aw6mS

GREEN, ALICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE S. GREEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward A. Savage, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1898. DOUGLASS GREEN, Administrator.
EDWARD A. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d10-1aw6mSa

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. BROOKS, Executor. B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f25-1aw6mS

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
ja7-1aw6mS

KERR, LAWRENCE R.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Leonard R. Kerr, Caroline Wallace, Thomas S. Loeser, Charles McC. Loeser, Margaret A. Everett, Catharine Francis, Harriet F. Elliott, Sarah Francis Ridgeway, William Francis, Charles Francis Connor, Henry Fowler Connor, Ethel D. Connor, Emma Hayes, Juliet Hyneman, John R. Eddy, Lawrence C. Eddy, William C. Eddy, Walter Ashe, William Jolley, Frank Jolley, and to all persons interested in the estate of LAWRENCE R. KERR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the proceedings of Leonard R. Kerr as surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and show cause (1) why the final account filed herein on May 2d, 1891, should not be reopened, (2) and the consent of Mary Kerr, deceased, thereon vacated, (3) and the decree thereon filed May 22d, 1891, vacated, and a new account stated in accordance with petitioner's objections, in accordance with the order of this court filed herein May 12th, 1899, and the petition herein filed May 17th, 1899; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County, the County of New York, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
my20-1aw8wS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty fo. Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
fe-1aw6mSa

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria J. Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Leith, Marie Hill, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; Ludwig Dreyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je3-aw6wSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.
ap22-1aw6mS

PELL, SUSAN M.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, Mary Pearsall Field, William Bradhurst Field, Augustus C. Field, Osgood Field, Franklin C. Field, Fannie Pearsall Field, Augustus B. Field, Maunsell B. Field, Thomas Pearsall Field, Mary Field Payne, Maunsell B. Field, Hickson W. Field, Louise M. Field, Emily B. Field, Julian Osgood Field, George F. Riggs, Mary R. Hunt, Alice Riggs Hunt, Charles Warren Hunt, Jr., United States Trust Company of New York, Children's Aid Society, Louise C. Pell, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN M. PELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julie G. Cruger, as executrix of Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, deceased, executor of said Susan M. Pell, deceased, with respect to so much of the estate of Susan M. Pell as has come into the possession of said executrix, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County, the County of New York, the 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EARLEY, HEATH & STEWART, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau St., New York City.
je8-1aw6wS

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1898.

HELEN P. WEST, STUART P. WEST, Admrs. HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD F. BURKE, plaintiff, against JOHN W. HAZLETT and others, defendants.

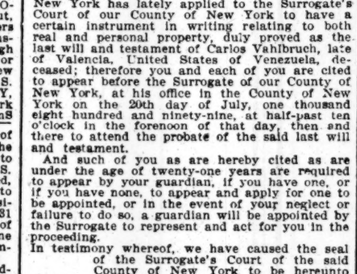
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 9, Block No. 1,308, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 100 East 54th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the easterly side of the Fourth or Park Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, and partly through a party wall seventy-eight feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches to the easterly side of said Fourth or Park Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly, along the same seventy-eight feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 54th Street.



East 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,752.43, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $1,500.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.
je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CATHERINE SLOAN and MARY LAMB, as Trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against GOTTFRIED REUSTLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and known and designated upon a map of property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by parts of lots numbers five hundred and sixty (560) and five hundred and sixty-one (561,) commencing on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street at a point distant one hundred and sixty-eight feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; thence running southwesterly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-seven feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence westerly along Thirty-eighth Street twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1899.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 448 West 88th Street:

88th Street.

CLEVER CONFIDENCE GAME

A Cripple Who Successfully Fleeced Many City Lawyers.

HE TOLD A PLAUSIBLE STORY

Said He Was Run Over by a Third Avenue Cable Car and Wanted Damages —Always Secured an Advance.

A very clever confidence man has recently been operating in New York, and with marked success. Differing from many others in the business, who confine their attentions to farmers and unsophisticated people in general, this man boldly attacked the New York City bar, supposed to represent a matchless aggregation of acuteness, and persuaded many of its members to contribute varying sums to him and his cause.

His name was sometimes George Smith, sometimes George Smyth, and he was a human wreck. His right leg was bruised and twisted; his right arm was as crooked as his character was subsequently found to be; he had four newly healed wounds distributed about his head; the index finger of his right hand was missing; he was minus several teeth, and he said his spine was badly strained and twisted. He was a living demand for damages—a permanent, hobbling, pitiful protest and testimony against the recklessness and cruelty of a heartless and giant corporation. He said he was a victim of the Third Avenue cable road.

His plan was to struggle painfully into a lawyer's office, introduce himself as Smith or Smyth, and proceed to tell of the circumstances which had made him a combination of all known casualties. He had been run over by a car, of course. He looked as if all the rolling stock in the system had utilized him for a right of way. He wanted $50,000 from the company, and was willing to give half of all he recovered to any good lawyer who would undertake his case.

He interested many lawyers. So far as can be ascertained he began early in May with Lawyer Morris W. Hart, 114 Nassau Street, but his story was then lacking in the details necessary to give it an artistic finish. He did not present a clear account of the accident, and he said Mr. Robinson of the Third Avenue line had offered him $400 cash to settle. Mr. Hart doubted, and when the climax came and he was asked to make a small cash advance on the prospective verdict, he tendered 10 cents. The wreck cursed him copiously and cordially and rebuked his lack of enterprise bitterly, but took the 10 cents.

He is known to have visited Moses I. Falk, 114 Nassau Street; McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, 90 West Broadway, and Counselor James A. Donegan, 7 Beekman Street. There is reason to believe that he saw many others, and that they will remember him. In some of the big office buildings the elevator men learned to know him well, for he seemed to have consulting attorneys on every floor, but most of the firms he employed decline to discuss their connection with the case.

Mr. Taylor of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor served a summons and complaint on Hoadly, Johnson & Lauterbach, the attorneys for Doe road. So did Mr. Donegan. It is said several others did likewise, so that Mr. Scheuerman of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who has charge of railroad cases, acquired the habit of answering telephone and other communications regarding Smith, or Smyth, with the question: "How much did he get from you?

When Smith reached Mr. Taylor he was perfect in his part. His accident had occurred, he said, Aug. 31, 1898, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He had scrawled on a bit of brown paper the names and numbers of two policemen, the names and addresses of three doctors who had attended him, the names of conductor and motorman, the number of the car that had passed over him, and the names and addresses of two men and a woman as witnesses. All these memoranda looked as if they had been hastily scrawled in the street. There was also a neatly drawn dragram, showing exactly how the running over was accomplished. The victim said he had been offered $4,000 to settle. Mr. Taylor advised him not to accept such a trifling sum, drew up the papers, and advanced his client $2. That completed that part of the transaction. The next and final step was the reply from Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson that no such accident had occurred. There were no such policemen as the client had described, no such railroad employes, and the witnesses were all imaginary persons at fictitious addresses.

Counselor Donegan filed his complaint on May 6, Mr. Taylor's being dated May 31. To Mr. Donegan Smith said that the accident occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 31. Other complaints had it at 5 o'clock in the evening. In fact, the complainant swore to so many injuries and circumstances attending that his complaints, when compared, make him the most extensive and varied sufferer in the history of railroad litigation. But he never forgot to ask for the small loan against the verdict and he never failed to get it. The sums varied from $1 to $20. Toward the last he strengthened his case further by becoming, in his imagination, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, a hero of San Juan, a protégé of Miss Helen Gould, and a boarder in the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker Street. All this made the lawyers more enthusiastic and the advances easier.

It is not strictly an original scheme. So far as is known, however, no other man has acquired such a number and variety of injuries or has inflicted such a number and variety of injuries on the finances and feelings of the legal profession as Smith.

He is described as being about forty-two years old and looking and talking like a workingman. Sometimes he says he is a printer, while at other times he represents himself to be a second engineer on a steamboat.

WILD RUN THROUGH THE CITY.

Jersey City Man, Thinking He Is Pursued, on the Go for Seven Hours.

William Thomas Smith, twenty-five years old, of 258 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, said in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday that he had run through the streets of New York from 2 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the morning with no intermission except when he crossed the Brooklyn Bridge on a truck. He might have gone on running indefinitely if he had not been stopped by a Brooklyn policeman. There is no doubt that he did a good deal of running, for reports all along the line covered by Smith describe a man running and yelling through the streets.

Smith said he was a butcher, and came to New York to look for work. "At 2 o'clock this morning," he said, "I was in Union Square, where I saw a number of men sitting on benches in their shirtsleeves. These men thought I had complained about their appearance to the police, and about eighteen of them, some white and some colored, started to follow me. I went on the run down Broadway, with them after me. I dodged through a number of streets, and finally got to the Barclay Street Ferry. The men got in front of me, and prevented me from entering the ferryhouse.

"I then started across town, going up and down different streets. I ran so rapidly that most of the crowd was glad to give up the chase. I got to the Brooklyn Bridge, and, turning around, saw two of the men close on me. I jumped on a wagon which was crossing the bridge, and asked the driver to let me ride with him. I got off at the end of the bridge, and saw part of the crowd after me again, so I kept on running."

His run in Brooklyn started in Fulton Street, and he doubled on his track through the Brooklyn Heights region in an effort, he said, to throw off his pursuers. He had been through nearly every street in the Heights region and had got down to the Annex Ferry when he was stopped by Policeman Thomas McDonough.

Smith asked Magistrate Brenner to let an officer accompany him to Jersey City, saying that he was afraid the crowd would get after him again. The Magistrate compromised by letting Smith send for some friends in Jersey City to take him home.

Contributions Acknowledged.

The following contributions have been received at this office for Christian Thompson, who, with his sick wife, was ejected from their rooms in Brooklyn: "Dakota," $5; Anne E. Erickson, 262 East Fifty-eighth Street, $2.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, Dayne's Expectorant will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

Quality

It is the high quality of Royal Baking Powder that has established its great and world-wide reputation.

Every housewife knows she can rely upon it; that it makes the bread and biscuit more delicious and wholesome—always the finest that can be baked.

Never experiment with so important an article as the human food

It is economy and every way better to use the Royal, whose work is always certain, never experimental.

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A judgment dismissing the complaint in a suit brought by Kate Healey, a child three and a half years old, by Martin Healey, her guardian, against George Ehret for damages for injuries she received by being run over at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Second Avenue by one of defendant's wagons, was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, said it was evident there was sufficient to go to the jury upon the question of the driver's negligence, and that that view was apparently shared by the trial Judge, whose ruling was based upon the ground of contributory negligence on the part of Mrs. Mollarky, having the child in charge, being imputable to the infant plaintiff. "Considering the tender age of the child, the court was right in holding that she was non sui juris, and though not, therefore, capable of being guilty of negligence herself, her custodian's negligence, if proved, was imputable to her. It, therefore, remains to determine whether the course pursued by Mrs. Mollarky in attempting to cross the street under the existing conditions can be held as matter of law to have been negligent. She saw the wagon while it was proceeding from the west side diagonally across toward the southeast corner of the avenue, and from the position which she and the children reached near the track in the middle of the avenue, it is evident that had the wagon gone in the direction in which it was headed, to the east side of the avenue, and northerly, she and the children would have passed in safety. She was not guilty of negligence as matter of law in failing to anticipate the change of direction of the horses and the wagon. There was not even a lack of judgment on her part. The accident was due to the sudden change in the direction taken by the horses attached to the wagon and the speed with which they approached the crossing. They were not under the driver's control when they reached the place where the children were. It is true that Mrs. Mollarky had not the children, as she could not very well have had them, both by the hand, because she had one child in her arms. She testified that they were not more than two feet in front of her; she is supported in this by her further statement that she was close enough to them to be able to see her own child and draw it back to a place of safety, but that the time was not sufficient to permit her also to reach her niece, who was injured. Upon the defendant's view of the law applicable to pedestrians and vehicles, a wagon would be entitled to the unrestricted use of the entire roadway, and a person in Mrs. Mollark's position would have to wait until every vehicle using the street had passed up or down before she might, without negligence, venture to cross. It has frequently been held that as between pedestrians and vehicles, the former had not priority in the use of the streets, but each in using them has equal or reciprocal rights and duties."

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PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT UPHELD.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion per curiam, unanimously affirmed, with some modification, the decision of Justice Beckman punishing Charles M. Palmer, Treasurer of The Morning Journal Association, for contempt in failing to produce before the referee appointed to take his deposition, certain books and records of the corporation, in the suit brought against it by The Press Publishing Company. The Appellate Division says the record disclosed a clear case of a deliberate and sustained effort to impede the examination and to render it abortive. The suggestion that the witness could not produce the book was held to be clearly an afterthought, availed of to escape the consequences of repeated refusals, under the advice of counsel, to obey the terms of the order or the directions of the referee. But the imposition of a fine of $345.92, which was the actual outlay for fees of the referee and other expenses, besides committing the witness to the county jail until the books were produced, was held to be without authority; although, if it were authorized, the court says it would sustain it as being both reasonable and just

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

J. B. B. Roche, M. P., Talks with the Mayor on Their Proposed Purchase.

James Boothby Burke-Roche, member of Parliament for West Kerry, Ireland, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, in company with James E. Fitzgerald, a well-known Tammany Hall orator, who comes from the same part of Ireland as Mr. Burke-Roche.

Previous to calling on the Mayor, Mr. Roche visited President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan, and had an informal talk with him in regard to the project of the purchase by Irish-Americans of the Herbert estate, which includes the Lakes of Killarney and Muckross Abbey, for an Irish national park. Mr. Roche expressed himself in favor of the plan.

Mr. Roche received word yesterday that Richard Croker would be in West Kerry for the coming week, and he sent a cable message to his people to give Mr. Croker a hearty welcome and to do everything possible for his comfort and entertainment.

FOR A TELEPHONE TRUST.

Plan for Consolidation of Principal Factories in the Country.

Options on about one-half of the telephone manufacturing concerns in the East have been secured by William T. Blaine of Chicago and other persons, who are endeavoring to form a general combination of the principal manufacturers of telephones in this country. It is expected that the new concern will be capitalized at $7,000,000, and one-half of the stock will be preferred. Mr. Blaine, who is President of the Victor Telephone Manufacturing Company of Chicago, was in this city early in the present week, and he expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the organization of the new corporation.

This movement was started by some of the independent telephone manufacturing interests in the West as a fight against the Bell Telephone Company. The first meeting was held in Chicago on March 22, and soon afterward the statement was made that nearly 90 per cent. of Western telephone manufacturing concerns had been secured for the combination. The method on which the promoters of the scheme worked was to get options on the property of each individual concern. It is proposed to take over the different plants for part cash and part stock. There is still some opposition to the scheme within the ranks of the independent telephone manufacturers in Chicago. Some of the well-to-do firms do not see the advantage of a "trust" organization.

There are about a dozen important telephone manufacturing companies in the East, and each one has been approached by the organizers of the new combination. A member of the firm of De Veau & Co. of this city said yesterday he understood that options on some of the Eastern concerns had already been secured, but he could not tell how many. He added that the whole matter would be settled one way or the other by the latter part of this month.

Mr. Hornblower's New House.

William B. Hornblower submitted plans to the Department of Buildings yesterday for a four-story dwelling, which he will erect at 7 East Eighty-ninth Street on a plot 50 by 100, recently purchased by him. The house itself will be 37 by 61 feet in size, and, according to the estimate of the architect, R. H. Robertson, will cost $60,000.

City of Lowell's Sunday Trips.

The "up-the-Hudson" Sunday trips of the Sound steamer City of Lowell will be resumed for the Summer season to-morrow. The fare for the round trip is 50 cents. The boat goes to Poughkeepsie, but makes no landing, and is due in New York at 6 P. M.

3D AVENUE AND METROPOLITAN.

Mr. Lauterbach Issues a Statement About His Company's Position.

At the request of Edward Lauterbach this bulletin was issued yesterday in Wall Street:

"The statement which appeared to the effect that the Third Avenue Company has consummated or is about to consummate an agreement with Metropolitan by which the two companies will divide about sixty miles of streets is wholly untrue. Equally without foundation is the statement that the two companies have arrived at a complete understanding regarding the use of Amsterdam Avenue.

"The situation there may be summed up by saying that about a year and a half ago a friendly understanding was reached between the two companies under which they were to act harmoniously in matters relating to franchises and extensions. However, when the Amsterdam Avenue fight began, we found the Metropolitan Company disposed to adopt a course which we considered insincere. Since that time we have not discussed with the Metropolitan people any plans for dividing miles of streets or with relation to the use of Amsterdam Avenue."

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY A WOMAN.

Visited House Where Child Was Dying and Offered No Resistance.

While John Craig and his family were sitting by the bedside of a dying child in their home, at 1,938 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, a noise was heard in another room. Mrs. Mary Mullaney of the same address, who was sitting up with the child, went out to investigate and found a man going through the drawers of a chest.

On account of the nearness of the dying child, Mrs. Mullaney spoke to the man in a low voice. She told him that he must go with her. The man begged to be allowed to go free, but Mrs. Mullaney was determined.

"I'll give you $15 to let me go," pleaded the burglar.

"You will go with me," was the only reply.

Mrs. Mullaney took her prisoner down to the street, where they encountered Policeman Leonard. Mrs. Mullaney turned her prize over to him, and went back to the death watch. The baby died a few hours afterward.

The burglar was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court. He gave the name of John Reichert of 138 Rivington Street, and was held for examination.

Insane Man on a Ferrybont.

Bartholomew J. Neville, who is said to be connected with the tea firm of Robinson, Brown & Co., at 142 Front Street, but who lives in Scanton, Penn., was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday insane. Mr. Neville was brought here from Scranton yesterday morning by his brother, William Neville, of Binghamton, N. Y., accompanied by Policeman Meuls of Scranton. As they were crossing the Barclay Street ferry Mr. Neville created considerable excitement aboard the boat by striking Meuls. He was handcuffed and taken first to the Church Street Station, and from there to the hospital. The insane man had been nursing a sick son, a Yale undergraduate, and had so little sleep that his mind became affected.

Will of Thomas Henry Mason.

The will of Thomas Henry Mason was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The testator leaves to his son, Thomas Henry, $100,000; to Nannie O. Hyde, $50 and 300 shares in Quincy Mining Company's stock, and some personal effects. The will provides that ten years after the death of the testator his son is to receive $155,000, the residue of the estate, and $20,000 a year for his support and maintenance; Nannie O. Hyde at the same time will receive $70,000, and Henry M. Grant and Sarah T. Grant $10,000 in addition to $10,000 left them at his death.

Prospective Bridegroom Disappeared.

The police of West Hoboken are looking for a young man who was to have been married last Wednesday night, but who disappointed the intended bride and nearly 200 guests who had gathered to witness the ceremony. The missing bridegroom is Conrad Kissel, Jr., of 812 Traphagen Street. The bride is Miss Lena Fritsch of 517 Monastery Street. It is said that a man supposed to be Kissel boarded a train of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad at Grand Street early Wednesday evening. Where the man left the train could not be learned. It is feared that Kissel has met with foul play.

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company has completed its organization by the election of these Directors: E. C. Benedict, Frank Rockefeller, James Jourdan, Harry Keene, John Sloane, H. S. Holt, Charles W. Mayer, Casimir Tag, Frank S. Hastings, Frederic R. Coudert, Alfred A. Cowles, John Fox, W. L. Elkins, Jr., Hamilton Fish Kean, and Frederick De F. Williams. The officers of the company are: President—Harry Keene; Vice President—Frank S. Hastings; Treasurer—Casimir Tag. Coudert Brothers will be the general counsel of the company.

Funeral of Henry L. Clinton.

The funeral services of Henry L. Clinton were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 58 Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Matthews of the Episcopal Church of St. James, Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, officiated. The pall bearers were ex-Mayor Smith Ely, George G. Williams, E. F. Prissell, Jefferson M. Levy, Judge Noah Davis, George Nicholas, Samuel Riker, E. Ellery Anderson, and E. R. De Grove. The body was taken to the Grand Central Station at 7 o'clock. The interment will be made at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Buffalo.

"When a girl says that a man looks so distinguished, she generally means that his clothes fit him."

We make to fit.

And don't charge for it.

Every sort of suit, for every purpose, for every weather.

Just as good shoes, hats and furnishings.

For Man or Boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MEN'S

Imported French UNDERWEAR.

Just opened up more of those celebrated Balbriggan Shirts & Drawers

At 50c. Each.

Good value, Seventy-five Cents.

NOTE.—Patrons who were disappointed last week can now be supplied.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Thin Attire

"Smart" enough for semi-dress—and worn for both outing and business.

Soft grey Striped Flannel Suits, $12 & $22.

Striped Flannel Trousers, $4.50 to $7.50.

Blue Serge Reefers, $6.50 & $7.50.

Plaid Golf Breeches, $3.50 to $9.

Crash Golf Breeches, $2.50 to $3.50.

New Cycling Hats in pearl, with white and black bands, $1.50.

Open Late This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

The thin woollens and flannels here, make ideal hot weather clothes—they are the accepted favorites.

But if you don't like these, there's a host of other styles that you will like—many exclusive.

Plain and Striped Flannels—Coats and Trousers—$10 to $20.
White and Figured Waistcoats, $1.25 to $4.50.
Duck Trousers, $1 to $4.50.
Gauze Underwear, 75c.
Silk Front Shirts, $1.50 & $2.
Bathing Suits, $2 to $8.
Fancy Hose, 25c. to $2.50.
Straw Hats, rough or fine, $2 to $4.

The always becoming, always economical Serge Suit, $15 to $28.

Special attention to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

For Summer, Light Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

REPORT ON THE MANHATTAN.

Health Board's Investigations, President Murphy Says, Will Soon Be Presented to a Grand Jury.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Board, when asked about the report that he had submitted the investigations of his engineers into the condition of the elevated structure of the Manhattan Railway Company to the present Grand Jury, said emphatically that he had not. He explained that he had submitted the matter to the May Grand Jury, but owing to a rush of business before that body no action had been taken.

"The investigations of the engineers and experts go on as usual," said Col. Murphy. "My men are constantly finding new flaws in the structure."

When asked if he intended to present the matter to a Grand Jury at an early date he replied in the affirmative, saying that he would consult the District Attorney on the matter.

President Murphy showed a photograph of a portion of the spur of the "L" structure on East Thirty-fourth Street, running toward the Long Island Ferry from Third Avenue. He said that inspectors had been closely examining this part of the road and had submitted their report and findings to him, and an expert photographer had taken the picture. The photograph showed the end of the road, looking west from the ferry. Col. Murphy said the picture showed that the road is an absolute menace. He declared that there is an insufficiency of girders at this point, making the road dangerous to safety. He declared that the rails at this point, because of this dearth of girdings, are liable to spread apart, inwardly or outwardly, at any time by the passing of trains. He said the road should have more girders at this point at once, so that the danger of the spreading of the rails might be eliminated.

It is said that District Attorney Gardiner, after examining the report of his assistant, Mr. Hennessy, who has been assigned to aid Col. Murphy in the work, does not regard the presentation of the matter to the Grand Jury with any great amount of enthusiasm. Mr. Hennessy finished his report last week, and upon its completion the matter was to go before the investigating body, in full. The delay in carrying out this part of the schedule is thought to imply that the project may be abandoned.

MILITARY PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Four of Them Missing from Castle Williams, Governors Island.

Four military prisoners escaped from Castle Williams, on Governors Island, on Thursday night, and armed guards from the garrison were searching the river fronts all day yesterday with orders to arrest on sight, or shoot down, the men if they attempt to get away. The names of the fugitives are Frank Harney of the Second Artillery, Michael J. McCarthy of the Eleventh Infantry; Fred Simons of the Seventh Artillery, and Carl Decker of the Seventh Artillery. The men were all serving time for attempted desertion in Cuba, and, with the exception of McCarthy, would have been released next year. McCarthy's term expires in 1901.

The Sergeant of the guard, in making his midnight rounds on Thursday night, discovered that the men were gone. Seven men occupied the cell which overlooks the bay. During the hot weather the prisoners have been allowed to sit in the port openings close to the bars to get as much air as possible. Upon looking into Cell No. 4 during Thursday night the guard thought that the figure in one of the seven cots had a suspicious look. An investigation disclosed the fact that the occupants of four of the cots were missing, their places being taken by coils of clothing. The remaining three men were sound asleep. In the cell from which the men escaped were found a piece of saw blade and a note signed by the four men, which read as follows: "To the Commanding Officers: We, the undersigned, do not desire that the other occupants of this cell be blamed in any way for our escape. We did the work during the daytime while the others were out, and they do not know we are going to-night."

Simons, who is credited with being the ringleader, has been working in the kitchen, and it is thought he secured a meat saw there and secreted it in the cell. While sitting in the embrasures to get the air the prisoners had taken turns in sawing through a couple of iron bars. Another of the band had secured a flag halyard, which they fastened in the cell, and by which they let themselves down hand-over-hand to the shore, sixty feet below.

There is no boat running from the island, and it is believed that the men were met by confederates in a boat.

Accused of Passing Worthless Checks.

Francis J. Montgomery, sixty years of age, of 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who says he is a broker, was held in $500 bail in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on two charges of passing worthless checks. The complainants were Stephen E. Noble of 2,323 Eighth Avenue and William Meyer of 2,077 Third Avenue. The police claim that Montgomery has passed many worthless checks.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN

50c

GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED

In Event of Bad weather the Show will be given in the Music Hall. Augmented orchestra. Military Brass Band. 40 Solo Musicians. Hungarian Band.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY NIGHT | MONSTER OPEN AIR CONCERT. | ALL STAR PROGRAM.

THE COOL CASINO! Summertime Matinée To-day! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in The Sparkling Success, The Jolly Musketeer! ROOF OPENS TO-NIGHT! LEDERER'S ROOF FESTIVALS! Tremendous Inaugural Bill of Varieties! DOROTHY MORTON, Phaseys, Annabelle Moore, Irene Snyder, Buckley, Violet Holmes, Adelaide, Glenroys, Santo, Cyr, Hill, Fransiollis, Lambert, etc. Including Cole & Johnson Co. of 45.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance SPECIAL! BABY MARION CLARK in BIOGRAPH. Odell Williams, Idalene Cotton, McIntyre & Heath, Morton & Revelle, Hayes & Lytton. LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Suburban Mat. To-day! The Great Golden Spectacle THE NEW YORK! IN THE MOON! & Promenade de Luxe, Miles-Stavordale Quintet. Mon. Evg.—Opening of Aerial Magnolia Grove!

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Matinée To-day. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d, B'way, & 7 Av. Eve., 8:15. Last night. Rogers Bros. A REIGN OF ERROR. Adm. 50c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Boston vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES June 10, 12, 13, 14, 15. 6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M. Great American Stakes, $12,500. BROADWAY STAKES.

Music by Conterno's Concert Band. Field Stand, 50 Cents. Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40 (1:00, Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.

BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes.

GOV. McMILLIN PLEASED.

Leaves for Home After Putting Through a Loan for Tennessee.

Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who has been in the city for a week negotiating a loan for the State, started back to Nashville last night after having accomplished his mission to his entire satisfaction.

"It is often necessary," said Gov. McMillin at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "in order to meet our interest charges before the taxes are collected to borrow money in January and July. We have succeeded in negotiating through the City National Bank a loan of $250,000 at 5½ per cent. without the deposit of collateral of any kind."

Gov. McMillin was particularly gratified, he said, at securing this loan at the same rate as that paid by the City of New York, which keeps money on deposit.

New Post Office Sub-Stations.

The following new Sub-Post Office stations, where money orders, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards can be procured and letters registered, have been established in this city: No. 115, Second Avenue and Sixth Street; No. 116, 137 Ninth Avenue; No. 117, First Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; No. 118, Union Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and No. 119, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Alleged Swindlers Discharged.

Max Loeb of 165 West Forty-fourth Street and William Myers of 101 West Thirty-second Street, who were arrested on Thursday night charged with having swindled Max Jacobs of the Hotel Martin out of $80, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. As Jacobs failed to appear, Magistrate Pool discharged them. Jacobs stated that he had been swindled in a poker game.

O'Neill's

Saturday Hints

that may prove profitable to you.

Bicycles and Sundries.

A few more of those $15.98 Men's Wheels waiting for you. If you haven't bought your wheel this is a splendid chance for you. Your choice of three colors and one size of frame (24 inch), and our guarantee for the year 1899 goes with each wheel—remember the price . . 15.98

20th Century Lamps	1.98
B. & R. Gas Lamps	1.49
Banner Automatic Gas Lamps	1.81
Never Out Oil Lamps	2.70
Search Lights	2.50
Rubber Grips	45c
3 in 1 Oil	12c
Veeder Cyclometers	54c
Trousers Guards	1c
Watch and Bracket	82c
Stirrup Toe Clips	27c
Continuous Bells	53c
Hartford Tires, pair—No. 70	5.50
No. 77	6.48
No. 80	6.75

Bicycle Suits.

Men's Bicycle Suits of fine all-wool cheviot, well made and will give good service; cheap at $6 to $8; on sale at 2.95

Sweaters, Belts and Caps, &c., at specially attractive prices.

Men's Blue Serge Suits at 9.75.

This is by far the greatest bargain in Men's Clothing we have ever offered. We guarantee these suits to be fast color and the linings to last as long as the suit. Remember the price, please . . 9.75

Negligee Shirts and Golf Hose.

A special sale now going on with two remarkably attractive bargains, both choice patterns and both unusually cheap at these prices, each . . . 50c. & 98c

MEN'S GOLF HOSE, footless, in a variety of choice patterns, the turnover top kind, worth $1 ordinarily, but we have them on sale at 69c

Hats.

Women's fine Split Straw Sailors, elegant quality and worth $1.95 . . 95c

Rough and Ready Sailors, best quality made 75c

Children's Primrose Hats, neatly trimmed and worth $1.75 . . 75c

A large variety of Dress Shapes, formerly $1 to $2.50; marked to close out 65c

Women's Separate Skirts.

A sale that will interest you—A special lot of Imported Blue Linen Skirts, full circular shape and finished with deep hem; ordinarily the price would be $3, but we offer them while they last at . 1.98

In the Shirtwaist Section

You'll find about everything that is manufactured, from the 50c. garment to the finest grade made, and all priced remarkably low. It will pay you to see them, even if you don't purchase.

Hosiery for Women and Children.

Two splendid values—Women's fast black Cotton Hose, worth in regular stock, 25c., now 15c., and Children's fast black Ribbed Cotton Hose, in sizes 6 to 10, at 12c

Summer Clothing for Little Girls & Misses.

A special lot of Children's fancy Lawn Dresses, all neatly trimmed with lace, in 6 to 14 year sizes, worth $1.75, at 1.39

Also Children's Organdie Dresses, with handsomely trimmed waists, worth $7, at 5.00

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits, of Tan, Blue and Black Serge or Covert Cloth, fly front; formerly $12.50, now . 6.98

Misses' White Organdie Dresses, waists prettily trimmed with lace and ribbons, 14 to 18 year sizes; formerly $13, now 9.98

Also a complete stock of Misses' Crash and Pique Skirts at remarkably low prices.

Bathing Suits.

A select stock for men, women and children, embracing everything that is new and desirable. The prices are more than tempting.

Also a host of other good things in outing requisites by far too numerous to mention.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

FRANK W. GERATY REMOVED.

Civil Service Act, It Is Said, Caused Buildings Inspector's Dismissal.

Frank W. Geraty, Chief Inspector of Public Buildings in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, was removed from office yesterday by Commissioner Kearny, the head of the department, in accordance with the White Civil Service act, which requires that all temporary appointees to places for which competitive examination must be held must be removed and the place filled from the eligible list.

A rumor was circulated about the City Hall that Mr. Geraty's removal was due to the influence of Charles Welde, Commissioner of Jurors and Tammany leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District. It was said that Geraty was concerned in the fight for the leadership against Mr. Welde and that the latter had punished him by demanding his dismissal. Commissioner Kearny denied the truth of the report, and said that his action was only prompted by his desire to obey the law. Mr. Geraty, the Commissioner explained, will remain on the rolls as an Inspector in the department.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

100 Books for Summer Reading.

As announced last week, THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue on June 24 (two weeks from to-day) a special number of its SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books have been selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor has been to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprise 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking. THE NEW YORK TIMES, including this double number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will be sold for ONE CENT.

It seems safe to say that THE NEW YORK TIMES here offers the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for one cent. Readers have in large numbers expressed surprise that so much can be given for so little. But the surprise is not theirs alone; it is also ours. Bearing in mind all that goes to the making of those two publications sold as one—the editorial skill and knowledge, the business management, the composition, the printing, the white paper, and all the rest, have we not here one of the marvels of this age? THE TIMES is not alone surprised. Readers will be glad to know that the results have also pleased it.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

We are enabled to state on the highest authority that the presentation of Le Temps says engraved M. Gustave Larroumet to succeed the late M. Guillaume

as has been said, wrote the Lundi dramatic feuilleton for that journal for over forty years. M. Larroumet is an ex-Director of the Department of Fine Arts. He is less of a scientific critic than Sarcey was, although the latter was steadily turning toward the Lemaitre school when the end came. M. Larroumet has his standards, of course, but he is quite ready to say that a play is "delightful" without adding "but unfortunately its construction is inartistic." He describes the emotions that move him at the time. The next day he is capable of contradicting himself as flatly as ever M. Jules Lemaitre contradicted himself. On the eve of giving his first feuilleton to Le Temps M. Larroumet contributed a glowing appreciation of his predecessor to Le Figaro.

"The Mind and Art of Poe's Poetry" is a serious contribution to analytical interpretation that will appear shortly from the press of A. S. Barnes & Co. The author is John Phelps Fruit, Professor of English Language and Literature in William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. The work in reality, to judge from the advance sheets that we have glanced over, is more of an interpretation than a criticism. The author himself believes "that every genius has a message for the world, and stands more in need of interpretation than of having his measurements taken by dogmatic criticism." He "is of the opinion that to trace the lucubrations of a poet's brain from their first manifestation to their full flowering in his finished work is not only fascinating, but profitable as fascinating, and that to get 'the right good' of the poet is to 'plunge soul-forward, headlong' into his works." Then Mr. Phelps takes the plunge, and the verse of Poe will, we doubt not, have a new significance for his so doing.

"The Life of Charlotte Brontë," by Mrs. Gaskell, is shortly to be reprinted from the first London edition by Dodd, Mead & Co., with notes by Clement Shorter, author of "The Brontës and Their Circle." The new edition will also include the much-discussed suppressed chapters. It may be recalled that on the publication of Mrs. Gaskell's work the friends and relatives of the Brontë family demanded, with threats, the exclusion of certain chapters. The book finally made its appearance with important omissions. We are told that the forthcoming issue will be particularly handsome in letter press and binding.

An authorized translation has been prepared for the Macmillan Company of Clara Tschudi's "Life of Eugénie, Empress of the French." It is little reckoned nowadays that the mother of the wife of Napoleon III. was a daughter of a Scotchman named Fitzpatrick, who kept a wine room in Malaga, where Don Cipriano, Count Téba, wooed and won the daughter of the house. The translation from the Norwegian is by E. M. Cope, who also translated Clara Tschudi's "Marie Antoinette."

H. L. Stephen of The Inner Temple, a well-known London writer on law subjects, has compiled and edited for the Macmillan Company a work in two volumes entitled "State Trials: Political and Social." This should be a valuable, entertaining, and intimate side chapter to English history. Even the contents of the first volume fill the mind with eager anticipation—"Sir Walter Raleigh," "Charles I.," "The Regicides," "Colonel Turner and Others," "The Suffolk Witches," "Alice Lisle." Think of what the above quotations mean to England and one cannot deny that Mr. Stephen's promises are most attractive. No truer view of society of a given period can be presented than that made permanent through the notes of the court reporter. This is as true to-day as it was in the time of James I.

"La Tristesse Contemporaine," by M. Fierens-Gevaert, is the book of the moment just now in Paris. It should prove particularly attractive to the translator. Although the author does not confine himself entirely to France, one has only to read between the lines to grasp a Frenchman's view of the degeneration of his own people. "Contemporaneous Sadness" rather literally construes than connotes the title, for the book is a study of the causes of the melancholy views taken of life by the present generation. The causes are said by M. Fierens-Gevaert to be three-fold—celibacy, excessive study, and intellectual progress. In support of his theories the author cites the influences of the French Revolution on Napoleon, Wagner, Schopenhauer, Tolstoi, Nietzche, and Verlaine. The work, however, is not pessimistic, as the title might imply, for the author gives as his remedy—love and respect. "For work based on love can alone procure us enduring happiness on this earth."

Certainly the title of a book announced in England has a rather undignified sound, for it does not consort with the dignity of a United States Ambassador. The Messrs. Scott are to publish "Joe Chatto's Jest Book." It is to be edited, as it is said, by Mr. W. H. Clement

KIPLING'S TRAVEL LETTERS.

His Early Newspaper Correspondence Collected and Republished.*

Two volumes of letters and "special articles" contributed by Mr. Kipling to The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore and The Pioneer of Allahabad are prefaced with a curt statement signed by the gifted author that he has been forced to republish these early writings "by the enterprise of various publishers, who, not content with disinterring old newspaper work from the decent seclusion of the office files, have in several instances seen fit to embellish it with additions and interpolations."

This seems, after all, but an ungracious beginning. Doubtless Mr. Kipling's "public," which comprises nearly if not quite all cultivated persons in Great Britain and her colonies and the United States, is not very much disturbed because his popularity is so great as to get him into squabbles with "enterprising publishers." And it becomes even a man of genius to seem urbane in his public relations. Moreover, the best possible excuse for the republication of these articles written between Mr. Kipling's twenty-third and his twenty-fifth year is to be found in their unquenchable vitality. Wine as good as this truly needs no bush.

The two volumes contain nineteen chapters of description of life in India, entitled, collectively, "Letters of Marque," and thirty-seven sketches of travel in the East and West, including the Western United States, called "From Sea to Sea," as well as "The City of Dreadful Night," "Among the Railway Folk," "The Giridih Coal Fields," "In an Opium Factory," and "The Smith Administration."

It is perfectly safe to say that there is not an uninteresting page in all the 860. The subjects are sometimes trivial, the writer's mood merely whimsical, but his extraordinary powers of observation, his vigorous personality, and his happy knack of saying things smartly are everywhere manifested. Of quotable phrases, passages, and pages there is no end, and one hastily running through the book, with the burden of "scant space" on his mind, is impelled nevertheless to begin marking as near the front as Page 6, with its characteristic description of the Taj at Jeypore first seen in the morning sunlight, "beautiful, after the beauty of a woman who has done no wrong."

Youthful, even for his years, except in the remarkable development of his literary gift; aggressive, inconsiderate sometimes, frequently unfair, is the writer of these collected papers, but his fresh, young skill, his humanity, the temperament and the eye of the poet, more than compensate for his faults.

Kipling was twenty-five years old in March, 1889, when, as he expresses it, Necessity turned to him and said: "Now, you need do nothing whatever. You are free to enjoy yourself. I will take the yoke of bondage from your neck for one year. What do you choose to do with my gift?" He thought of regenerating society, of going on a "monumental bust." But—

"Then came by the person that I most hate—a globe-trotter. He, sitting in my chair, discussed India with the unbridled arrogance of five weeks on a Cook's ticket. He was from England and had dropped his manners in the Suez Canal. 'I assure you,' said he, 'that you who live so close to the actual facts of things cannot form dispassionate judgments of their merits. You are too near. Now I—' He waved his hand modestly and left me to fill the gaps.

"I considered him, from his new helmet to his deck shoes, and I perceived that he was but an ordinary man. I thought of India, maligned and silent India, given up to the ill-considered wanderings of such as he—of the land whose people are too busy to reply to the libels upon their life and manners. It was my destiny to avenge India upon nothing less than three-quarters of the world. The idea necessitated sacrifices—painful sacrifices—for I had to become a globe-trotter, with a helmet and deck shoes. In the interests of our little world I would endure these things and more. I would deliver 'brawling judgments all day long; on all things unashamed.' I would go toward the rising sun till I reached the heart of the world and once more smelled London asphalt."

On the way he stopped over in Calcutta, which he never had liked, and went to the much-praised Eden Gardens, which he thought detestable:

"Overhead was a woolly, warm sky; underfoot feverish, soft grass, and from all quarters the languorous breeze bore faint reminiscences of stale sewage upon its wings. Round the horizon were stacked lines of carriages, and the electric flare bred aches in the strained eyebrow. It was a strange sight and fascinating. The doomed creatures walked up and down without cessation, for when one fled away into the lamp-spangled gloom twenty came to take his place. Slop-hatted members of the mercantile marine, Armenian merchants, Bengal civilians, shop girls and shop men, Jews, Parthians and Mesopotamians, were all there in the tepid heat and the fetid smell.

"'This,' said my friend, 'is how we enjoy ourselves.'"

This, then, was his real or fancied mood in all his travels. He says: "I put my twelve-inch rule in my pocket to measure all the world by." Let that be remembered when his comments hurt. But will anything

ish says really hurt anybody? He met some Americans in Japan:

My experience is sadly limited, but the American I have heard up to the present is a tongue as distinct from English as Patagonia.

A gentleman from Boston was kind enough to tell me something about it. He defended the use of "I guess" as a Shakespearean expression to be found in "Richard III." I have learned enough never to argue with a Bostonian.

"All right," I said, "I've never heard a real American say 'I guess,' but what about the balance of your extraordinary tongue? Do you mean to say that it has anything in common with ours except the auxiliary verbs, the name of the Creator, and Damn? Listen to the men at the next table."

"They are Westerners," said the man from Boston, as who should say, "Observe this cassowary." "They are Westerners, and if you want to make a Westerner mad tell him he is not like an Englishman. They think they are like the English. They are awfully thin-skinned in the West. Now in Boston it's different. We don't care what the English people think of us."

The idea of the English people sitting down to think about Boston, while Boston on the other side of the water ostentatiously "didn't care," made me snigger. The man told me stories. He belonged to a Republic. That was why every man of his acquaintance belonged either "to one of the first families in Boston" or else "was of good Salem stock, and his fathers had come over in the Mayflower." I felt as though I were moving in the midst of a novel. Fancy having to explain to the casual stranger the blood and breeding of the hero of every anecdote. I wonder whether many people in Boston are like my friend with the Salem families. I am going there to see."

San Francisco struck him as "a mad city—inhabited for the most part by perfectly insane people, whose women are of a remarkable beauty." Many of his observations recall Dickens's "American Notes," which were always true enough as far as they went:

In a vast, marble-paved hall, under the glare of an electric light, sat forty or fifty men; and for their use and amusement were provided spittoons of infinite capacity and generous gape. Most of the men wore frock coats and top hats—the things that we in India put on at a wedding breakfast, if we possessed them—but they all spat. They spat on principle.

"Scores of men," while he was in San Francisco, told him, "with no false pride, that they would as soon concern themselves with the public affairs of the city or State as rake muck." But he says, in the same breath, that he was in love with "eight American maidens" at that very moment, including a "big Kentucky blonde," a millionairess, and "a girl in a 'dive' blessed with a Greek head and eyes that seem to speak all that is best and sweetest in the world."

Does he draw the long bow occasionally? Certainly. All globe-trotters do. Witness this passage:

The girls take every gift as a matter of course. Yet they develop greatly when a catastrophe arrives, and the man of many millions goes up or goes down, and his daughters take to stenography or typewriting. I have heard many tales of heroism from the lips of girls who counted the principals among their friends. The crash came; Mamie or Hattie or Sadie gave up their maid, their carriages, and candy, and with a No. 2 Remington and a stout heart set about earning their daily bread.

"And did I drop her from the list of my friends? No, Sir," said a scarlet-lipped vision in white lace. "That might happen to me any day."

Kipling did not spend all or even much of his time in towns and cities, hotels and drawing rooms. He fished for salmon, shot big game, and rode broncos. He saw the Yellowstone. He journeyed through Utah and studied Mormonism. He "interviewed" Mark Twain, whom he reveres.

"The City of Dreadful Night," being a series of descriptive articles on Calcutta, written in 1888, should not be confounded with his later imaginative sketch bearing the same title. It was in this early contribution to the press of North India that Kipling "cursed Calcutta." He gravely expresses surprise in beginning "From Sea to Sea" a year later to find it still flourishing.

A BOOK OF THE SEA.*

The author of this book made his acquaintance with the sea at first hand. He has had all the experiences familiar to those who go down to the sea in ships, and a few which are unfamiliar. He has been dragged down in the whirlpool of a sinking ship, he has been the only survivor on a waterlogged derelict, he has been over a submarine earthquake, and he has seen the most fearful of all fights to the death between a whale and a giant squid. He learned his sailoring as a boy, and signs himself on the title page of his book "first mate." His observations are those of a seaman, not a scientist, yet it is not impossible that in some instances he may be right, as he confidently believes he is, and the scientists wrong.

The volume consists of a varied assortment of material. The first part, "Idylls of the Sea," from which the book takes its name, is a collection of word pictures of sea life. This is the part of the volume which makes the strongest claim to literary distinction, and it will earn for its author no small amount of praise. Yet its merits must be accepted with reservations. It may not be unfair to say that it is astonishingly good writing for a sailor. That, however, may not be a fair way of putting it, for we have no information as to the manner in which he gained his "book learning." That he formed early in life the habit of observing the phenomena of the sea is beyond question, but where did he get his command of picturesque description? It is an acquired command, as one cannot help perceiving from a careful reading of these idylls. His style has none of the hall marks of the natural gift, such as that of John Bunyan. It lacks straightforward simplicity, naked power. It is a Turneresque profusion of colors, not a sculpturesque purity of line and form that this style possesses. Yet it paints, and it paints vividly, if laboriously, at times. There is nothing better in the idylls than "Running the Easting Down." Perhaps there is nothing else quite so good.

This is a well-made picture of a big modern sailing ship cracking on canvas in a following gale and rushing madly before it across mountainous seas till even her mighty fabric can stand no more strain and the skipper perforce takes some of the cloth off her. The sketch is less burdened with epithet than some of the others, and the swift certainty of the style conveys to the mind a clear picture of the five-thousand-tonner tearing her way across the yelling sea at sixteen knots an hour, making money for her owners with every staggering plunge into the yawning hollows, while the "old man," perched like a sea hawk on the weather quarter, watches the straining sails with piercing eyes, calculating to a shade just how much more the stretched stitches will endure. Such a sketch is good reading, and because it belongs to to-day it goes to show that the vomiting funnel and the measured pitch of the whirling screw have not driven the old-time romance of spars and canvas from the deep.

Another fine sketch in these idylls is that entitled "The Silent Warfare of the Submarine World." In this the author paints with much wealth of detail the ceaseless struggle for existence among the living things which dwell in the sea. We have all heard often enough that the big fish eat the little ones, but perhaps few of us have a realizing sense of the fearful fight for life which goes on under the placid surface of Summer seas. In two or three places in this volume the author depicts the struggles of sea monsters, such as cachalots and squids, but nothing is more convincing than his story of a herring's struggle for life.

The second division of the book is called "Studies in Marine Natural History," and this is full of interesting matter. No doubt the scientists will fall foul of some of Mr. Bullen's statements, for he trusts more to his own eyes than to the results of methodic investigations by others, and he does not appear to suspect that he has any personal equation. Two chapters of these studies, however, will be read with general interest—those called "Some Oceanic Birds" and "The Kraken." The chapter on the birds is written with much tenderness. The author shows fine sympathy with the feathered creatures which sweep the sea and become the intimates of Jack. Landsmen who contemplate voyages out of the beaten track of the Atlantic liners will learn from this chapter much that will add to the interest of their travels.

As for "The Kraken," the author holds that this is the best name for the monster cephalopods. He will no doubt be suspected of spinning twisters when he tells of giant squids with arms fifty or sixty feet in length, yet no one except another old and experienced seaman like himself is competent to gainsay him. Rare, indeed, is the landsman who has seen an octopus, and yet there are masses of testimony as to their existence and their size. Doubtless the author is right in supposing that down in the enormous depths of the ocean dwell monsters more formidable than any which man has ever seen. If it were not for the fact that giant squids do not frequent these latitudes, one might suspect that the arm of an octopus raised to the surface would supply all the material needed for sea-serpent stories.

The third division of the book is entitled "Other Sketches." Some of these are stories and some are sketches pure and simple. They are not up to the standard raised in the idylls, but they are well worth reading. One of them, "The Truth About the Merchant Service," contains facts which are probably unfamiliar to the general reader. We frequently hear or read complaints about the prevalence of foreign seamen on board our ships, but probably most of us suppose that the British sailor is at the top on his own vessels. Mr. Bullen, however, shows that Germans and Scandinavians are in the majority in the English merchant service, and he grumbles bitterly about England's neglect of her merchant marine. In his remarks about the mismanagement of the naval reserve he says some things which might be taken to heart at Washington. They would possibly be instructive to the bigoted and ill-informed bureaucrats who are trying to kick the Naval Militia overboard to make room for a force of merchant seamen to be called into service in case of emergency. Mr. Bullen, himself an experienced merchant sailor, says:

"Except that he would be hardly likely to get seasick, the merchant seaman suddenly transferred to (let us say) a first-class battleship would feel as much out of his element as any landsman, more so than an engine fitter or a man accustomed to some of our big machine shops."

On the whole, Mr. Bullen's volume is readable, chiefly because it sounds a personal note, and is filled with the fruits of experience. The highest literary merit is to be found in the first part, and those who love the sea will enjoy the pictures therein contained.

*IDYLLS OF THE SEA. By Frank T. Bullen. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A MESSAGE TO GARCIA.

The above brochure, which bears as a sub-title "A Preachment by Elbert Hubbard," is more or less familiar. First appearing in The Philistine Magazine for March of this current year, it was afterward reprinted in separate form, with a hand illuminated initial letter, bound in paper, of which four editions have been printed. It then appeared as No. 25 of the "Four-Track Series," issued by the New York Central Railroad Company, in which latter form a second edition of 100,000 copies has already been printed. Now it comes to us in a de luxe edition of 1,000 copies, numbered and signed by Mr. Hubbard, illuminated by hand, and bound in ooze calf with satin cover linings. Judging from this specimen, the Roycroft Press is doing the most beautiful work. Nowhere else do we find type that so closely approaches the beauty and clearness of the Golden Type of the Kelmscott Press. The title page is charming, with its one gold leaf, hand-done line, inside a heavy floral border printed in black. The little ornaments scattered through the text are also delightful, as is the printer's mark of the Roycroft shop printed in green on the end page of the book, the latter being very decorative. In fact, too much cannot be said for the beauty of its whole make-up.

The little "preachment," too, carries a valuable ethical lesson, one which would benefit us all to follow; but will Mr. Hubbard pardon the suggestion that the book might be more effective were it less picturesquely written, or, to use plain English, were less slang introduced. Indeed, such is the beauty of the whole make-up of the book that the Roycroft Press is to be congratulated upon its ability to turn out such effective work, but one could wish the contents of the book, interesting as it may be for one reading, were more worthy of its beautiful garb.

The Roycroft shop not only prints, illumines, and binds books, but also produces artistic pieces of furniture, ironwork, and pottery. About a hundred workers are employed, mostly drawn from the young men and women of East Aurora. Good wages are paid and the profits divided at the end of the year. The only fault to be found with the Roycroft books is not in their mechanical details, which are always satisfactory, but with the fact that the books themselves are so seldom those one cares to own.

THE CENTENARY OF TOM HOOD.

On the 23d of May one hundred years ago Thomas Hood was born, and he died May 3, 1845. To those of an older generation familiar is the name of Tom Hood, for the "Thomas" does not seem to concert with his joyousness. His life must have been in a measure a troubled one, for he had to fight against bad health and poverty. How he did labor for his bread and cheese, working off trifles for the red satin bound ephemeral volumes, which were called "Keepsakes," or Friendship's Offerings. There is a disposition to slight Tom Hood, and it is because the critic of to-day is in doubt as to whether the man was better in his merry or in his more serious moods. For ten years Tom Hood worked away at "comic annuals." Is he only to be remembered for these? Because he forced us to laugh, are we to forget how he could make our eyes to be dimmed with tears? Are we to forget the pathos his "Song of the Shirt," or the sadness of "The Bridge of Sighs"? Are we to pass over the epigrams he wrote, perfect of their kind? Why, some of these are alive to-day, and pass from mouth to mouth, and those who say them are ignorant of their source. There was that uncommon stuck-up person Rae Wilson, who abused Hood for what Rae Wilson affirmed was his flippancy. Hood wrote what he called an ode as a reply, and in it are four famous lines:

A man may cry "Church! Church!" at every word
With no more piety than other people—
A daw's not reckon'd a religious bird,
Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple.

Walter Savage Landor, who was a difficult man to please, wrote the most perfect appreciation of Hood that we know of:

I tried at wit—it would no do;
At tenderness—that failed me, too;
Before me on each path there stood
The witty and the tender Hood.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW who have had their files of it bound for 1898 must have been impressed by their dimensions. A sturdy-looking volume that year's file makes. It contains nearly 900 pages—to be exact, 896. The editor wishes he had time to estimate the number of words in those 896 pages. But he is certain of one or two facts about them. There are, for instance, nearly or quite double the number that were printed last year in the highest priced American magazines. Again, there are enough to have made many, many books of the familiar 300-page, 12mo size—probably as many as forty. Many books selling for a dollar or more contain far less reading than a single issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. What is more, they have far fewer readers. In fact, to find books of the day of which as many copies are disposed of as of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, one would be restricted to a very small list. After "David Harum," "The Day's Work," and "Mr. Dooley," very, very few, if any books could be added to such a list. And perhaps one of these should not be included. THE SATURDAY REVIEW cannot undertake to compete with "Mr. Dooley."

KANT.

Immanuel Kant! Certainly a distinguished name, for he who bore it was the most subtle of modern philosophers. Kant quickened thought and was the father of modern rationalism, and still a God-fearing man. Kant outlived the last century and was eighty when he died, in 1804. Philosophers—all save M. Voltaire—do not know how to make money, and their descendants do not fall heir to rich estates. Fräulein Benigna Kant, a grandniece of the author of the "Criticism of the Pure Reason," died recently at the poorhouse at Mitau, in Courland, aged seventy-two. She was destitute, without friends, and so passes away the last descendant of the great Königsberg philosopher.

BONHEUR'S HUMOR.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur (Rosa stood for Rosalie) was not without a sense of humor, so it is told of her that when presiding over a school of design in Paris, the pupils being girls, the artist was disgusted with the class because, imitative of their teacher, the young women had cut their hair short. "Grand Dieu!" cried Rosa Bonheur, "how horrid you all look. This is not a class of boys. You silly creatures, let your hair alone and do your best so as to retain all the advantages of your sex."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

A Bibliography Prepared for "The Times Saturday Review"—The Golden Treasury Edition.*

The appearance of the Fitz Gerald translation of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" in Macmillan's Golden Treasury Series would mark it as a classic were such approval necessary at this late day. This little edition, published in London at half a crown, has already reached a wide circulation, and was doubtless issued in response to the many appeals which have lately appeared in The London Chronicle, begging the Macmillans to issue a cheap edition. In America, however, we have long been able to purchase copies at prices ranging from 20 cents to $200.

The story of the first issue of Fitz Gerald's translation, its utter neglect, and sudden leap into popularity, is too well known to need any reference, but it may be well to reiterate the fact that the Rubaiyat was well known to Americans at a time when it was exceedingly difficult to procure a copy in England. The first reprint of Fitz Gerald's translation on this side of the water is said to have been one issued by Belford Brothers, Toronto, in 1875, two years earlier than the Boston edition; but never having seen a copy, it has been thought best not to add it to the bibliography given below.

One reason for the great variation to be found in the different translations, and also in the number of quatrains given, lies in the fact that no two of the old manuscripts agree. The Lower Bengal manuscripts, including that of the Asiatic Society, the two India Office, and the Calcutta manuscripts are tolerably uniform; but their claim to being the best representatives of the genuine text is materially weakened by their great dissimilarity to the Persian and Oude manuscripts. Even the Persian manuscripts do not agree, the Bodleian manuscript, written at Shiraz in 863 A. H., being quite different from the one lithographed at Teheran, and reprinted by M. Nicolos. The Oude, or Upper India manuscripts, (to which belong the one lithographed at Lucknow, and quite probably the Cambridge manuscript,) contain a large number of quatrains not found in other sources. In fact, the more modern the manuscript, the greater seems to be the number of quatrains it contains, which would seem to prove many of them gradual additions from later sources. For instance, the old Bodleian manuscript contains only 158 quatrains; the two Paris ones (dating from the tenth century) consist of 175 and 213, respectively, while the modern Cambridge copy contains the comparatively large number of 801.

The late Mrs. Caddell, who collated all the Omar manuscripts in Europe, is said to have found in the different versions an aggregate of 1,200 quatrains. In an article in Fraser's for May, 1879, she expresses the opinion that the number of genuine quatrains is not more than 250 or 300 at the utmost. Many authorities think this a rather high estimate. An added difficulty will be found in the fact that many of the Omar quatrains are claimed for other poets. Fitz Gerald's versions, too, are so unlike, and made, as he himself writes, "by mashing together various quatrains," that to determine which really are genuine becomes more and more difficult.

A new edition by Mrs. Caddell is about appearing, but for most of us the "Rubaiyat" will always be the one which Richard Le Gallienne, in the introduction to his "Paraphrase," calls Fitz Gerald's "Wonderful Rose of the Hundred and One Petals."

One would like, too, to have spoken of Fitz Gerald's other delightful books, which are less well known than they deserve to be, as well as to have included some of the best "Ana," such as "The Rose of Omar," by Edmund Gosse, London, 1893, of which only forty copies were printed for private distribution—"A Pilgrimage to the Grave of Edward Fitz Gerald," by Edward Clodd, London, 1894, fifty copies only being printed for the members of the Omar Khayyam Club; "Verses," by Austin Dobson, London, 1897, 100 copies for the same club, and the little "In Praise of Omar," an address before the Omar Khayyam Club by the Hon. John Hay, which was reprinted by Mosher of Portland, in 1898, were it not for the fact that space forbids. The Caxton Club of Chicago has published a very full and interesting little monograph on "Edward Fits Gerald: A Chronological List of His Books, &c.," which accompanied a Fitz Gerald exhibition held at that club in January of this year, which will be found to contain a good introduction, and very adequate and copious notes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse. London. Bernard Quaritch, Castle Street, Leicester Square, 1859. Paper wrappers; pp. xiii.+21. 250 copies.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. Second edition. London. Bernard Quaritch, Piccadilly, 1868. Paper wrappers; pp. xvi.+30. 500 copies.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. Third edition. London. Bernard Quaritch, Piccadilly, 1872. Half Roxburghe; pp. xxiv.+36.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. First American, from the third London, edition. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1877. Square 16mo. Cloth; pp. 78. Printed one side page only. Known as Red Line edition.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and the Salaman and Absal of Jami. Rendered into English verse. Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London, 1879. Half Roxburghe; pp. xv.+112.

Omar Khayyam: The Rubaiyat. Translated into English verse. Royal 4to. Title printed on covers. Boards. London. John Campbell, Jr., 1883. A pirated edition, very rare. The first leaf bears the following inscription: "To the Translator, with the Printer's Thanks and Apologies. Henry Quilter."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, with accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1884. Folio. Limited to 100 copies on Japan vellum. Bound in full brown morocco, with design by Mr. Vedder in gold on cover. Satin linings, &c.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, with accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1884. Folio. Cloth, gilt top.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. The Grolier Club of New York, 1885. One hundred and fifty copies, printed from type, on Japan paper. Illuminated paper wrappers; pp. xx.+62. Reprinted from Quaritch's 1879 edition, with headbands from Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament" and cover from example in Audesley's "Outlines of Ornament."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, with an accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Boston, 1886. New phototype edition, reduced plates, quarto, cloth, gilt top.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Privately printed by T. J. Wise. London, 1887. Type reprint of first Quaritch edition.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. In English verse, Edward Fitz Gerald. The Text of the Fourth Edition, followed by that of the First, with notes showing the extent of his indebtedness to the Persian Original, and a Biographical Preface. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1888. Half vellum, pp. 124. The biographical preface is signed "M. K.," (Michael Kerney, a bibliographer on Mr. Quaritch's staff.)

Works of Edward Fitz Gerald. Translator of Omar Khayyam. Reprinted from the original impressions, with some corrections derived from his own annotated copies. Two volumes. Bernard Quaritch, London. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1887. Cloth. Also issued in limited large paper copies. Contains biographical preface, "Omar Khayyam's Grave," Biography of Omar Khayyam and the text of the first and fourth editions. Also notes by Fitz Gerald and by the editor.

Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitz Gerald. Edited by William Aldis Wright. Three volumes, crown 8vo. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1889, cloth. Vol. III. contains the first and fourth versions of the Rubaiyat, list of variations in second, third, and fourth editions, and stanzas which appeared in second edition only.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1890. Vellum, pp. 112. This edition has been frequently reprinted.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. San Francisco, 1891. Pamphlet edition, green wrapper, 12mo, pp. 48, (20 cents.)

Selections from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Small quarto, paper cover, pp. 21. Printed for private circulation. Preface, dated Dec. 8, 1893, signed by John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, who says: "The following verses have been selected out of the many which appear in the four different editions of the Rubaiyat, in order that I may have my favorite stanzas arranged by themselves as I best love to read them."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. With an accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1894. Popular edition. Crown octavo, cloth, top edges gilt. Size of this issue one-quarter of the original folio. A note shows Vedder made slight changes in Fitz Gerald's text.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Narrow 8vo. Portland, Me., 1894. Boards; pp. 80; 725 copies Van Gelder paper, 25 on Japan vellum. Andrew Lang's quatrains to Omar Khayyam, from "Letters to Dead Authors," serve as proem, and four stanzas from Justin H. McCarthy as L'Envoi.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Narrow foolscap 8vo. Portland, Me., 1895. Boards; pp. 125. An edition definitive, giving variorum of all canceled and altered readings, the omitted quatrains of the second edition, and the printed texts of the first and fourth. Sonnet by Rosamond Marriott Watson on Omar Khayyam serves as a proem to this edition.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Printed for the R. W. Foster Company, publishers, 180 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn., 1895. Paper boards, with cover design, frontispiece, and title page by W. Robert Pike; pp. 93; 750 copies hand-made paper.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam of Naishapur. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse. Ashendene Press, 1896. Small 4to. Paper; pp. xi.+48; 50 copies printed for private circulation only. Contains Mrs. Watson's sonnet, "Omar Khayyam"; Dedication to Memory of Edward Fitz Gerald, Fitz Gerald's Introduction, and the text; bibliography and colophon, part of which is as follows: "Imprinted in this manner by St. John Hornby and his sisters at their private press, Ashendene." "The text is selected from the four readings and united in such fashion as to best please the printer."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. English, French, and German translations. Comparatively arranged in accordance with the text of Edward Fitz Gerald's Version, with Further Selections, Notes, Biographies, Bibliography, and Other Material Collected and Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. 2 volumes; printed and published by the Joseph Knight Company, Boston, 1898. Cloth: pp. clxxix.+597.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Published for Will Bradley by R. H. Russell, New York, 1897. Dark green stamped paper boards; pp. 61.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. William Doxey, at the Sign of the Lark, San Francisco, 1898. No. 1 of Lark Classic Series. Paper covers; pp. 113. Opens with four quatrains by Justin Huntly McCarthy; followed by Porter Garnett's poem, "Glose Upon a Rubaiyat," a quotation from "M. K." and reprint of first and fourth versions.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Text of the fourth edition, followed by that of the first, with notes, showing extent of indebtedness to the Persian original; a Biographical Preface, Fitz Gerald's sketch of the Life of Omar, and a Foreword by Talcott Williams. Philadelphia: Henry P. Coates & Co. 1898. Limp leather. Pp. lxxi.+75.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, and into Latin by Herbert Wilson Greene, M. A., B. C. L., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Privately printed by Nathan Haskell Dole, Boston, Mass., 1898; pp. 62; 950 copies on English hand-made paper and 50 numbered copies on Japan. The "Bilingual Edition," designed as a "breviary for those who make a sort of cult of the Rubaiyat." The text, with Latin version in red on opposite page, is the one used by Mr. Wright in "Letters and Literary Remains," and is without notes or introduction.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald; Decorated by W. B. Macdougall. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898. Small 4to, cloth, unpaged. Dedicated to the members of the Omar Khayyam Club. Reprint of first edition, without introduction or notes, and limited to 1,000 copies.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. New issue. Nathan Haskell Dole's Variorum Edition, with 56 pages additional matter. Illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett and Gilbert James. L. C. Page & Co. 1899.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. 16mo. The Golden Treasury Edition; pp. 111, with introduction, notes, text of fourth and first editions, variations, &c.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me. 1899. Wrapper; also limited Japan vellum edition. Vest Pocket Edition, with preface by Nathan Haskell Dole, and pronouncing vocabulary of Persian names.

SOME OTHER VERSIONS OF THE RUBAIYAT.

Note sur Les Rubá'iyát de 'Omar Khayyam, Par M. Garcin De Tassy, Membre De L'Institut, Paris, Imprimerie Imperiale, 1857. Paper covers; pp. 11.

Die Lieder und Sprüche des Omar Chajjam, verdeutscht durch Friedrich Bodenstedt, Breslau, 1881. Schletter'sche Buchhandlung, (E. Franck,) small octavo; cloth; pp. xxii+217. Printed in three colors, black, red, and blue. Bodenstedt claims to give a fairer idea of Omar than does Fitz Gerald.

The Quatrains of Omar Khayyam. Translated into English verse by E. H. Whinfield, M. A., late of the Bengal Civil Service. London Trubner & Co., 1882; contains 253 quatrains.

The Quatrains of Omar Khayyam. The Persian text, with an English verse translation by E. H. Whinfield, M. A., late of Bengal Civil Service. London: Trubner & Co., 1883; cloth; pp. xxxii+333; contains 500 quatrains.

The Strophes of Omar Khayyam. Translated by John Leslie Garner, with introduction and notes. Milwaukee: The Corbitt & Skidmore Company, 1888; square 12mo; cloth; pp. xii+76.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated by Justin Huntly McCarthy, M. P. London: David Nutt, 1889; pp. lxii+civi; Fcap, 8vo; prose version, printed in capitals; 550 copies; 60 large paper.

The Quatrains of Omar Khayyam. Translated into English verse by E. H. Whinfield, M. A., late of Bengal Civil Service. Second edition; revised and enlarged. London: Trubner & Co., Ltd., 1893; pp. 124. Contains 267 quatrains, with introduction and notes.

In a Persian Garden: A Song Cycle for Four Solo Voices, (Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass. With pianoforte Accompaniment. The words selected from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, (Fitz Gerald's translation,) the music by Liza Lehmann. London: Metzler & Co., Ltd. New York: G. Schirmer, 1896. The twenty-eight quatrains and four complete poems making up the book have been modified and transposed to meet the requirements of the music.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, a paraphrase from several literal translations by Richard Le Gallienne. London: Grant Richards, 1897; paper boards; with introduction by Le Gallienne; pp. xvi+86. Also small limited edition, numbered and signed by Le Gallienne.

American edition of above: New York, John Lane, The Bodley Head, 1897; octavo; boards; pp. 107. Limited 1,250 copies.

The Quatrains of Omar Khayyam of Nishapour. Now first completely done into English verse from the Persian, in accordance with the Original Forms. With a Biographical and Critical Introduction by John Payne, author of "The Mask of Shadows and Other Poems," &c., and Translator of "The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night," &c. London, 1898. Printed for the Villon Society by private subscription and for private circulation only. Vellum covers; pp. lxxxi+206; 485 quatrains; 750 copies hand-made paper; 75 on large paper.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Being a fac simile of the manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. With a transcript into modern Persian characters. Translated with an Introduction and Notes and a Bibliography by Edward Heron-Allen. London: H. S. Nichols, Ltd., 1898. Cloth; royal 8vo; pp. xiii+326. The printed title page is preceded by an engraved title in black and red capitals. Large paper edition of above limited to twenty copies.

Second edition of same, revised and enlarged, bears the imprint of L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

The Stanzas of Omar Khayyam. Translated from the Persian by John Leslie Garner. Second edition, with introduction and notes, 1898. Published by H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia. Limp leather; pp. 72.

*RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English Verse. Square 16mo. Cloth. Paper. (The Golden Treasury Series. New York: The Macmillan Co. 25c. and 50c.

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"DAVID HARUM."

Correctness of Its Dialect—Remarkably Like the English Spoken at the End of the Seventeenth Century.

Some doubt has lately been expressed as to the correctness of the dialect which the author of "David Harum" has assigned to several of his characters, and especially to the protagonist, David. This doubt is wholly without foundation; and it may be positively asserted that the dialect, as given in the book, is a faithful reproduction of the speech one constantly hears throughout the rural districts of Central New York.

Of course, no two men ever talk precisely alike any more than they think alike or look alike; and it would therefore be impossible to find another man who misuses English in exactly David Harum's quaint and humorous way. Such a man would be as well worth knowing as Mr. Harum himself. Moreover, David is not a portrait of any one person, (upon this point the author always strenuously insisted,) but a composite picture; and his speech, therefore, ought to be, as it is, a composite dialect—that is, a dialect compounded of the mannerisms and peculiarities of several men. It should be noted, however, that every phrase and word and even every termination and accent which appear in the pages of "David Harum" are in common use throughout Central New York to-day.

This dialect will be found to differ only in unimportant details from that which we find in "Seth's Brother's Wife," by the late Harold Frederic; and even these differences are due rather to the diverse personalities of the characters than to the inaccuracy of either novelist.

It is probably true that there is not now so distinctive a dialect in New York State as there was twenty, or even ten, years ago. Year by year it has been slowly losing its local characteristics; and in time the rural speech of New England, New York, and possibly of Pennsylvania and Ohio, may come to differ very little in essentials, though there will always be words and phrases which must remain sacred to certain districts. The little red schoolhouse at the "Four Corners" is one of the causes of this change; the steam and electric railroads and the bicycle, which give us such extraordinary facilities for cheap and easy travel, are others; but most important of all are the newspaper and the free delivery which daily brings it to the farmers' houses.

It should be, indeed, a subject for congratulation that nowhere in this country can be found such marked differences in speech and manners as now exist between Yorkshire and some of the counties adjoining it in England. There the inhabitants of one district find it extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible, to understand those of another. Or along the Solway Firth, where a few miles measured north or south are sufficient to produce most amazing changes in vocabularies and vowel sounds. The sooner these sectional peculiarities disappear in this country the better for us all, for with them will go in some measure those sectional differences which now make our political and commercial questions so difficult.

One can still find plenty of dialect spoken in Central New York, but it is chiefly in the rural districts and even there it is confined to the older men and women. The most conspicuous variations from the correct form are:

First—The invariable use of a wrong form of the verb, as "I done that thing I told you of," or, "I have saw him."

Second—Using the wrong case in pronouns, as "Him an' me was there."

Third —The use of the double negative, as "I didn't do nothin' to him."

Fourth—Dropping the final letter of all words whenever it is possible, especially the final *g* in words ending in ing. Where a word ends with t the letter is sounded, if the following word begins with a vowel, as "jest about." Otherwise the t is dropped, as "jes' so."

Fifth—Vowels in the middle of a word are often dropped where it is possible, as gen'rally for generally, and merc'ful for merciful.

Sixth—An extra vowel is sometimes inserted in certain words, as peound for pound, and caow for cow; but this is rather the exception than the rule.

Many of the expressions current, which seem as if they must be indigenous to this country, can in fact be traced directly to an English source; and when David Harum says "he drove his hoss three four mile up th' road," he is actually using a form that appears in George Eliot's "Adam Bede." Indeed, Prof. Emerson of Cornell University has shown that the dialect of the central counties of New York State is remarkably like the English spoken at the end of the seventeenth century.

FORBES HEERMANS.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 4, 1899.

SOME REMARKS ON THEIR DIALECT.

"As it comes along to within a mile I'm the deadest beast I ever seen yet nearly in the road, an' when I come to cloter I see it was the deakin himself, in trouble, an' I kind o' slowed up to see what was goin' on. There he was, settin' all humped up, with his ole brand-brim hat slopin' down his back, a-catchin' water like a roof. Then I seen him lean over an' larrup the hoss with the ends of the lines he all he was worth. It appeared he hadn't no whip, an' it wouldn't done him no good if he'd had. Wa'al, Mr. rain or no rain, I just pulled up to watch him. He'd been a spell, an' when he'd got back; an' then he'd lean over an' try it agin, harder'n ever. Beat my ——! I thought I'd die a-laughin'. I couldn't hardly cluck to the mare when I got ready to move on. I drove alongside an' pulled up. 'Hullo, deakin,' I says, 'what's the matter?' He looked up at me, an' I won't say he was the maddest man I ever see, but he was long ways the maddest-lookin' man, an' he shook his fist at me jest like one o' the unregen'rit. 'Consarn ye, Dave Harum!' he says, 'I'll hev the law on ye fer this.' 'What fer?' I says, 'I didn't make it come on to rain, did I?' I says. 'You know mighty well what, fer,' he says. 'You sold me this damned beast,' he says, 'an' he's balked with me nine times this afternoon, an' I'll fix ye fer 't,' he says. 'Wa'al, deakin,' I says, 'I'm 'fraid the Squire's office 'll be shut up 'fore you git there, but I'll take any word you'd like to send. You know I told ye,' I says, 'that he'd stand 'thout hitchin'.' And at that he only jest kind o' choked an' sputtered. He was so mad he couldn't say nothin', an' on I drove, an' when I got about forty rod or so I looked back, an' there was the deakin a-comin' along the road with as much of his shoulders as he could git under his hat an' leadin' his new hoss. He, he, he, he! Oh, my stars and garters! Say, Polly, it paid me fer bein' born into this vale o' tears. It did, I declare for't!"

"Another thing," he went on, "the' ain't no gamble like a hoss. You may think you know him through and through, an' fust thing you know he'll be cuttin' up a lot o' didos right out o' nothin'. It stands to reason that sometimes you let a hoss go all on the square—as you know him—an' the feller that gits him don't know how to hitch him or treat him, an' he acts like a diff'rent hoss, an' the feller allows you swindled him. You see, hosses gits used to places an' ways to a certain extent, an' when they're changed, why they're apt to act diff'rent. Hosses don't know but dreadful little, really. Talk about hoss sense—wa'al, th' ain't no such thing."

"Wa'al,' said David, resuming, "he says to me, 'Would you like to go to the cirkis?' an' with that it occurred to me that I did want to go to that cirkis more'n anythin' I ever wanted to before—nor since, it seems to me. But I tell ye the truth, I was so far f'm expectin' to go 't I really hadn't knowed I wanted to. I looked at him, an' then down agin, an' began tenderin' up a stunbruise on one heel agin the other instep, an' all I says was, bein' so dum'd shy, 'I dunno,' I says. But I guess he seen in my face what my feelin's was, fer he kind o' laughed an' pulled out half-a-dollar an' says: 'D' you think you could git a couple o' tickits in that crowd? If you kin, I think I'll go myself but I don't want to git my boots all dust,' he says. I allowed I c'd try; an' I guess them bare feet o' mine tore up the dust some gettin' over to the wagin. Wa'al, I had another scare gettin' the tickits, fer fear some one that knowed me 'd see me with a half-a-dollar, an' think I must 'a' stole the money. But I got 'em an' carried 'em back to him, an' he took 'em an' put 'em in his vest pocket, an' handed me a ten-cent piece, an' says, 'Mebbe you'll want somethin' in the way of refreshments fer yourself an' meube the el'phant,' he says, an' walked off toward the tent; an' I stood stun still, lookin' after him. He got off about a rod or so an' stopped an' looked back. 'Ain't you comin'?' he says.

"'Be I goin' with you?' I says.

"'Why not?' he says, 'nless you'd rather go alone,' an' he put his finger an' thumb into his vest pocket. Wa'al, Ma'am, I looked at him a minute, with his shiny hat an' boots, an' fine clo'es, an' gold pin, an' thought of my ragged ole shirt, an' cotton pants, an' ole chip hat with the brim most gone, an' my tin pail an' all. 'I ain't fit to,' I says, ready to cry—an' wa'al, he jest laughed, an' says, 'Nonsense,' he says, 'come along. A man needn't be ashamed of his workin' clo'es,' he says, an' I'm dum'd if he didn't take holt of my hand, an' in we went that way together."

"What you got there?" she asked.

"Vewve Clikot's universal an' suv'rin remedy," said David, reading the label and bringing the corners of his eye and mouth almost together in a wink to John, "fer toothache, earache, burns, scalds, warts, dispepsy, fallin' o' the hair, windgall, ringbone, spavin, disap'inted affections, an' rips in hens," and out came the cork with a "wop," at which both the ladies, even Mrs. Cullom, jumped and cried out.

"David Harum," declared his sister with conviction, "I believe thet that's a bottle of champagne."

"If it ain't," said David, pouring into his tumbler, "I ben swindled out out o' four shillin'," and he passed the bottle to John, who held it up tentatively, looking at Mrs. Bixbee.

"No, thank ye," she said with a little toss of the head. "I'm a son o' temp'rence. I don't believe," she remarked to Mrs. Cullom, "thet that bottle ever cost less 'n a dollar."

"Wa'al putty soon the band struck up some kind of a dancin' tune, an' the curt'in went up, an' a girl come prancin' down to the footlights an' begun singin' an' dancin', an', scat my ——! to all human appearances you c'd 'a' covered ev'ry dum thing she had on with a postage stamp." John stole a glance at Mrs. Cullom. She was staring at the speaker with wide-open eyes of horror and amazement.

"I guess I ouldn't go very fur into pertic'lers," said Mrs. Bixbee in a warning tone.

David bent his head down over his plate and stuck more hoss to cost, and it was nearly a minute before he could trust himself to go on. Wa'al," he said, "I hadn't ben in sich kind of a queer arth a spell 'fore I begun to feel as if I'd somehow got into a book. But she didn't say nothin', an', I swanny, I didn't dast to look at her, fer a spell; an' putty soon in come a fresh crowd more girls that had lost their clo'es in their trunks or somewhere, singin', an' dancin', an' wavin' 'round on the stage, an' after a few minutes I turned an' looked at Polly. Ha, ha, ha, ha!"

"David Harum," cried Mrs. Bixbee, "if you're goin' to discribe any more o' them seand'lous gals's as I ain't take my victuals into the kitchin'. I didn't see no more of 'em."

How the Book Has Sold.

The history of a book after it leaves its author's hands in revised proofs is more or less interesting. If the book be a success its career, as it runs into one issue after another, is particularly instructive. That much talked-of novel "David Harum," by the late Edward Noyes Westcott, has been and is still a very successful book, and its relations with its publishers, D. Appleton & Co., are worthy of note.

The manuscript was received by the publishers in the usual way Dec. 23, 1897, and was read by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, who has said that he was at once charmed with David's shrewd and quaint personality. Some modifications became necessary, and the manuscript was returned to the author. In the meantime a severe illness had seized Mr. Westcott, and he looked over the last proofs of his work while lying upon his deathbed. His friend Mr. Forbes Heermans, whose intimate account of the author of "David Harum" will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, read the revised proofs and wrote an introduction to the story. The book was copyrighted in England and was published in this country Sept. 23, 1898. Among the first reviews to recognize the undoubted merits of the work was one printed in these columns, which has in part been reproduced by the publishers and printed on the wrapper of the book itself.

"David Harum" seemed first "to take hold" in the interior of this State, where the author had lived, and where many of his dramatis personae were said to have actual existence. The book seemed to appeal to a large, although localized public, at once, and within two weeks after its publication three large editions had been exhausted, but the call for the book continued until in early Spring it reached almost a thousand copies a day. Through April the average sale was about 1,300 daily, and in that month, as well as in May, the daily sales often exceeded 2,000, and on one occasion 5,500 copies were disposed of on a single memorable Monday.

Some idea of the enormous quantity of material involved may be gathered from the fact that if the 175,000 copies of "David Harum" that have been sold to date were to be laid end to end, they would reach from New York City to Rye, N. Y., a distance of twenty-two miles, or from New York City to Cedarhurst, N. Y., or from New York City to New Rochelle, N. Y., and return. The paper used to print this number weighs 200,343¾ pounds, or 104 tons 1,343¾ pounds.

Of course the publishers expect that with the growing warm weather and the popularity of cheap paper-covered novels, the enormous average of sales of "David Harum" will not be kept up. At present, however, it holds its own, and bids fair for many reasons to continue to do so for some time to come. There is much in the book which has aroused discussion that is as yet far from being terminated. People are asking, "Are Mr. Westcott's characters real persons?" "Are the incidents in the book taken from life?" Besides these, doubts have been raised by some knowing ones who live up the State as to the genuineness of the dialect employed, as to the realism of the episodes in which John Lenox is an actor, &c. All these and many other questions are being asked and responded to in many and varied ways.

No Character from Life.

Ever since "David Harum" started upon its phenomenal run of popularity, many persons in the interior of the State have declared that they were this or that character in the book or that they knew somebody who was this or that character. In order to set all troubled or credulous spirits at rest, the following note will shortly be published in those regions that most devotedly believe that they possess the originals of the dramatis personae of "David Harum":

"Having frequently been asked from whom the various characters in 'David Harum' were drawn, and noticing that several people in different parts of the country assert themselves to be the originals of the hero (John Lenox) or heroine, (Mary Blake,) it seems worth while to state, for the benefit of those whom it may interest, that to my certain knowledge no character in my brother's book was drawn from life.

"'David Harum' may be called a composite photograph. All the other people in the book are entirely creatures of Mr. Westcott's fancy and imagination.

"MARGARET WESTCOTT MUZZEY."

In the meantime this remarkable tale has climbed into its one hundred and thirty-fifth thousand, or, including the Canadian edition, into its one hundred and forty-fifth thousand. It is now selling at the rate of between 6,000 and 10,000 weekly.

One of Its Critics—Another Problem

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

And so he lives in Holley? I wondered if I should ever find him, and lo! he has revealed himself. He has come out in a letter to THE SATURDAY REVIEW and said plainly that he doesn't like "David Harum." He gives his reasons, too; he says that the book is vulgar and extravagance, that the description of home life in New York is inaccurate, that the "portraiture" of Harum should have ended with the opening chapters, and concludes by asking how such a "third rate" book was boomed into popularity.

Such a letter seems unworthy of an answer. It can do Mr. Westcott's book but little, if any, harm. By the average man who has read "David Harum," it will be dismissed with an indignant "Bosh!" and a sigh for the intelligence (?) that failed to find much that was delightful in those pages. Mr. (or is it Madam?) Holley is evidently the sort of person who still believes that the theatrical manager dictates to the dramatic critic, over terrapin and champagne, the review of his newest offering, as he wishes it to appear, and that the enterprising publisher of to-day finds it advantageous, in the words of Pooh Bah, to "insult" the reviewer "with a considerable bribe."

And yet the possibility that some person who has read this diatribe may have accepted it for more than it is worth, and because of it may forego the pleasure which a perusal of the book is certain to afford to one not lost to a sense of humor and a fondness for pure romance, has determined the present writer to set down not merely a personal opinion to refute this individual who has traveled "the whole length of the New York Central," but certain facts in favor of the book upon which the Pedant of Holley has jumped with both his metaphorical feet.

One of the strictures uttered by this sage is that the picture of New York home life is defective. Study of the map reveals the fact that "Holley," whence this profound opinion came, is in Orleans County, and it seems pertinent to ask the self-appointed critic what he knows about New York home life anyway? If he has not lived in New York his criticism is worthless; and if he has lived there, I beg to inquire of him in what respect the picture is faulty? A young man rides from down town to Madison Avenue in a cab with a girl and two other people. He goes home, having been abroad, and finds the old servants glad to see him, dines quietly with his father, and goes to his club. He calls on a girl and is received by her in the presence of her aunt and uncle. When the acquaintance has become friendship, the elder people occasionally leave them together. The present writer, coming himself from the northern part of our State, has lived for four years in New York, and in reading Mr. Westcott's story considered it remarkable that one who had never been a New Yorker could have drawn so faithful a sketch—the same which "Holley" says is "as far from the truth as those of England's aristocracy when drawn by the writers for the sensational story weeklies." Why, Holley, tell us why?

He says that the story is commonplace. Perhaps it is; there isn't a murder in it, neither is there a smutty situation nor a woman with a past. But when he pronounces the book "vulgar," he writes himself down a prig. Full of curiosity, we have gone over "David Harum" carefully in an endeavor to discover the vulgarity to which this writer alludes. There is just one incident which might strike a hypersensitive reader as a trifle "off," and that is where Harum tells his skunk story at the dinner in Newport. But isn't it funny? And isn't it just the sort of story that a man of Harum's stamp would have told? Far from being vulgar, David Harum's history is a step away from the "morbid" school, to which Mr. Holley undoubtedly refers when he speaks of "the novels which are literature and which barely reach a second edition." Thank goodness that they don't!

And then comes that withering sentence, in which the wrath of Holley reaches its climax: "That portraiture (of Harum) were well ended with the opening chapters, with the account of the horse trade with the Deacon." Well, it might have, and still be a mighty clean bit of humor work, but which of us (bar Holley, of course,) would have willingly missed the delightful description of Lenox's meeting with Mary Blake on shipboard, the droll humor and homely philosophy of the country banker, the neat stroke of Lenox's being "moved" from the Eagle Hotel by Aunt Polly's orders, and the crowning scene in the bank on Christmas morning, when Harum releases the Widow Cullom from her debt?

Holley asks: "How did such a story get a leading publisher to bring it out?"

The manuscript was submitted in the usual way, and on Jan. 17, Mr. Ripley Hitchcock of the firm of Appleton & Co. wrote to Westcott expressing his appreciation of the work, and saying that he "wished to make David's delightful humor known to the public." That is how, Holley.

With childlike ingenuousness, Holley asks: "And how did that publisher manage to get it talked about so successfully?" He didn't, Holley. He didn't need to do so. The book did that for itself, and it was a foregone conclusion that it would do so. Doubtless, in his mind's eye, Holley has seen a copy of Harum reaching the jaded reviewer, and in fancy seen that worthy's face brighten as he espied a new five-dollar bill concealed therein, "with the compliments of the publisher." Nay, Holley, it was not thus.

At the time when this story was published the present writer was engaged in reviewing books for a New York daily newspaper, and "David Harum" claimed his attention. Westcott's name was, of course, strange, but it was easy to detect the unusual quality of his work, and, certain that it would be generally well received, he praised it warmly, and waited with interest to know if his fellow "book-whackers" would agree with his estimate. They did. In the chorus of

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praise that went up from every section of the country, there was hardly a dissenting voice. In actually advertising it, however, the publishers seemed to me tardy, seemed not to have realized what manner of book it was that they had printed. Meantime the work won on its merits, thousands were laughing, and thousands more will laugh (all but Holley) over the pages of this splendid book, of which one of our foremost reviewers said: "Its author's place is beside S. L. Clemens and George W. Cable," and which Holley found only "commonplace and vulgar!"

How generally it has been liked! It seems to have been a book which the adherents of all "schools" could unite in praising. Since I read it, I have hunted to find one who didn't like "Harum," and now my patience has been rewarded. The man from Holley is "IT."

Is Holley a dyspeptic, or did he sit down with the determination that he wouldn't be pleased? As, with his eye in fine frenzy rolling, he launches his rustic thunderbolts at "Harum," does he not recall the lamented one who

"Died of a rose
In aromatic pain"?

CHARLES HAYDEN CHURCH.

New York, May 20, 1899.

Not a Problem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent of Holley, N. Y., in a letter published May 13 last puts the cart before the horse when he assumes that "David Harum" sells well because it is seen in every book stall "the whole length of the New York Central." Because "David Harum," from its real merit and value, as a picture of American life, early became a much read, much talked of and rapid selling book, it found its place in book stalls and stores everywhere. This was the result and not the cause.

"David Harum" is no more "commonplace" than Pike's Peak is "commonplace." The story is not "vulgar." It is peculiarly but not badly constructed.

The question is asked if there has ever been such a picture of New York home life given in a popular novel before. Let me say, I do not believe there ever has been such a picture given, and the failure goes down to the discredit of the other novelists.

When the critic says the story is untrue to itself, he is simply displaying his ignorance of at least one phase of New York village life. It has been my privilege to dwell in two homes, about twelve miles from Syracuse, either of which bears striking resemblance to many situations in and about the home of "David Harum." The horse trading, the deacon, the going to the circus, the moving of the mortgage, and the side cuts at the church are so racy and so real as to make the story a marvel of fidelity. This is what makes the book popular; and its popularity, instead of being "depressing," should be rather encouraging, for it points to a genuine love of the real article as over against the book so packed with "literature," so called, as to leave no room for a story.

"David Harum" is a first-class story and deserves all the popularity it has attained, and more too. JONATHAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 2, 1899.

Where the Strength of It Lies.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, "Holley," who considers "David Harum" "a third-rate story," and wonders at its popular success, should return to the fray and explain what he means when he criticises its picture of New York home life "as far from the truth as those of England's aristocracy when drawn by the writers for the sensational story weeklies." I confess it did not strike me that way. We are introduced to two New York households, well ordered and highly refined, perhaps too much so to fill the bill of what is imagined extant urban society in the rural districts. In the brief episode of Lenox's stay in New York City, his unsympathetic life with the perfunctory society functions, and especially his [illegible] in contrast with the [illegible] lacks life the critic admits. In this lies the strength of the book. Take, for instance, the arrival of John Lenox at the Eagle Tavern at Homeville. Who that has traveled off the main routes has not been the victim of just such an experience? The utter indifference of the landlord to the comfort of his guest, the covert sneers of the village loafers sitting round the stove—it is a picture to the very life.

No, it is not a "third-rate story" by any means, but an exceedingly clever and originally worked out picture of American [illegible] and [illegible] by a single [illegible] and [illegible] by a single [illegible] and [illegible] by a single

FRENCH POLICE WAYS.

Various Gradings of Rascals in Paris—Some Notable Cases.*

M. Goron, "Ancien Chef de la Sureté," is undre voluminous as a writer than is Major Arthur Griffiths, whose "Mysteries of Police and Crime" was reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in March last. M. Goron is the author of four volumes treating of criminals and the action of the police in France—more particularly in Paris—and as his narrative is in a large measure a personal one it is not the less interesting on that account. Two of M. Goron's books, "Haute et Basse Pègre" and "La Police de l'Avenir," being closely related, may be considered together.

"Pègre" as pure argot, is rather difficult of exact translation. It means crime in general, and the distinction between "Haute et Basse" would be the difference between greater or lesser crime, and would range from the picking of pockets to assassinations. M. Goron indulges freely in French slang, (argot,) which has an unlimited vocabulary. It is a pliant language, not fixed, but always taking on new words. Perhaps Balzac's Vautrin would find some trouble in making himself understood to-day. M. Goron, who is a philologist, writes:

> Those bandits who disregard social rules have certain inflexible rules which all of them obey. You might call these rules the code of the perfect rascal. Methods of appropriating other people's money and putting it into their own pockets are almost classic. In the dictionary of the Academy new words have always to be added, and accordingly in the dictionary of the thief every year there are modifications of language and novelties.

Do not imagine that the thief neglects the scientific achievements of to-day. He takes great interest in all modern discoveries and adapts them to his nefarious calling. When the power of the X rays and the method of applying them are better understood, the thief will certainly use them.

The swindler (escroc) has more chance in France than has the burglar, (le cambrioleur.) The burglar forces a door, steals 10f., is caught, condemned, and goes to prison for ten years, while the swindler who has bagged a million gets only five years. Article CCCCV. of the Penal Code lays down the positive rules for these differences of punishment. Hence, writes M. Goron, "men who have stolen millions and have brought about the misery and death of their victims may have passed only a couple of years in prison, and may turn up again, strutting on the steps of the Paris Bourse, and even assuming an air of triumph. Cases are known where these swindlers have been clever enough to secrete their stolen money and have enjoyed it afterward, living a life of luxury."

Of the two classes of swindlers—those who have been fairly well born and the poor wretches whose life surroundings have been of the worst—the former is by far the more dangerous. Prominent as an escroc was a man whose name was Allmayer, and who earned in Paris the title of "le Rocambole Moderne." The man's father was a well-to-do Parisian merchant. As a lad, Allmayer stole his father's money and was forced to enlist as a soldier, his regiment being sent to Africa. There he robbed his superior officer, was imprisoned, and escaped. In 1886 he was in Paris, and was received by his family. Then, finding a position in a banking house, he stole a bill of exchange for £1,659 and managed to have it cashed. Somehow, so clever was he that, although often arrested, he baffled justice for a time. Finally he was put in Mazas Prison. How he managed to get out M. Goron explains. He secured certain stamped official papers, which he filched from one of the Judges' tables while he was being examined. He wrote his own release on these papers, and so made his escape. Think of the cheek of the man, who put in an appearance the same night he left Mazas Prison at the Théâtre Français. Then he went to Brussels, and thence made excursions to various capitals of Europe, always engaged in swindling operations. He called himself le Vicomte de Maistre, le Comte de Maupas, le Comte de Motteville, and, having lots of money, was invariably well received.

Certainly M. Goron was after him, but all trace he had of the Protean swindler was a poor photograph and his anthropometrical measurements. Allmayer was a master in the comedian's get-up, and the man walked the Boulevard. Later on there came to M. Goron's ears the story of a swindle at Lyons. In it figured a fine gentleman, and the coup was so well carried out that the Ancien Chef de la Sureté was certain that Allmayer must have had a hand in it. The news came that a M. de Bonneville had left Bordeaux, and had changed his name to Mariomagnan. The police were slow. The gentleman had gone to Havre. Then one evening an elegantly dressed man and woman were captured there. They had lodged at the Hotel Frescati. Their rooms having been searched nothing compromising was found, only an abundance of bottles of perfumery and nice underwear. Then the fine flaneur was charged by the police with being Allmayer, and finally he gave in. At last the swindler got his deserts and was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. M. Goron summarises Allmayer as the cleverest rascal he ever came across. As to ever becoming honest despite the imprisonment of twenty years, the Chef de la Sureté believes that when Allmayer is free we shall be informed that Allmayer has begun a new career by stealing a gold mine, (qu'il a raflé une mine d'or.)

"Jealousy and vengeance," writes Mr. Goron, "are the great helps of the police." The detection of the famous band of Catusse, Menegard & Co. shows the truth of this axiom. There had been two great robberies in Paris. In one case 300,000f. worth of bonds had been taken from a fire-proof safe, which had been broken open. The police, the detectives worked up the matter, and there was no clue. One morning there came a caller, who presented his card to M. Goron. On it was printed "Catusse, former Post Office employe." The officer of police remembered the man. He had been at headquarters before about some trivial business.

"I know," said the visitor, "that your present preoccupation is to discover who were the authors of the theft committed on M. Benoit-Barnet, whose safe was broken open." Then the man began explaining what ought to be done. This Catusse had "a face," writes M. Goron, which did not "inspire confidence." It is a good rule, and one the author insists on, to keep a constant watch on those who volunteer testimony. Then, when M. Catusse had finished his story, M. Goron dryly remarked, "You need not be surprised if I put you in charge of four of my agents, whose business it will be to keep you always in sight." Some arrests were then made, when it was found that Catusse had been one of the band, and that he had considered himself as defrauded because he had not received his full share of the plunder, and for revenge had given away his accomplices. Catusse in argot was what is called "une vache," or a cow.

An amusing incident is told of the way a grand rascal and assassin, Victor Chevalier, was found. So far the man could not be tracked. He was known to have kept a parrot. Paris was hunted up and down for a particularly loquacious parrot. One day M. Goron was in a street near the butte Montmarte, and was looking up some man who had broken the laws, when he noticed a parrot, a splendid bird, green and orange, and Polly cried: "Totor! Totor! Il est beau Totor! Riri, Riri." The detectives knew what was the vocabulary of the particular parrot they were looking for and had recorded it. It was unquestionably Victor Chevalier's pet. A "souricière," or mouse-trap, was at once arranged, or the house was watched, and it ended by Chevalier's coming and his capture. Chevalier had committed murder.

Numismatists all over the world learned some eleven years ago of the famous robbery of MM. Rollin and Feuardent. The plunder, in antique coins, was estimated to be worth 500,000f. From certain indications M. Goron was satisfied that it was the work of one man. Suspicion was at first directed toward those who as collectors had made purchases of coins. Then a member of the firm told M. Goron that among the callers had been some Greeks wanting to dispose of antiquities. The Greek Vice Consul in Paris gave all the necessary information. A man named Raftopoulos was among the newcomers. An officer was sent to hunt him up. Very soon the detective returned and reported that M. Raftopoulos was not at home—had gone to Italy—but that he had found in his room a valise, and as an enterprising officer he had taken the liberty of opening it, and in it were the precious pieces of money which had been stolen. But Raftopoulos was not to be found. He had told his concierge that religious duties had called him to Rome. There was another trap set, and after a while the Greek walked into it. On searching him there were found certain very rare modern coins, and particularly the ones Napolean III. had struck in honor of his uncle Jerome. Raftopoulos was no numismatist, for he had sold some of the rarest Greek masterpieces for their weight in gold.

Major Griffith gives the mere outline of the robbery of the villa in which lived le Marquis Panisse-Passis, in the Avenue Marceau, near the Champs Elysées. This particular incident M. Goron writes about in full, and calls it "Le Faux Panama et les Faux Magistrats." This was indeed the high comedy of villainy, the stage peopled by artists of consummate ability. A lot of thieves personated all the characters assumed by the regular police. They were after the Marquis for having received a bribe from the Panama Canal Company, and insisted that the concierge had been a partaker in the proceeds of the bribery. The concierge and his wife were held close prisoners while the house was ransacked. The villa was cleaned out—absolutely gutted—everything portable having been carried away. M. Goron gives a catalogue of the many things which disappeared. At once M. Goron put to work all his detectives. A certain man, Allesarme, was suspected. His room was searched, and fragments of gold belonging to jewelry were found. All the thieves were finally caught. The business of these cambrioleurs was found to have been most carefully studied in this case. There turned up a book with many carefully written indications as to the houses which might be broken into, and in the list was the villa of the Marquis de Panisse.

In "La Police de l'Avenir" the distinctions between the actions of the American or the English detective officers are marked. Individual spies, employed by the French police, seem to be common. Some time ago there was an article in The Spectator which said about this that every concierge in Paris was in the employ of the police, and a warning was given as to letters received by the locataires, for the chances were that they would be opened. The function of the concierge is like that of the janitor in a New York apartment house, only the Parisian concierge has very much more extended powers. M. Goron certainly is conscious of the advantages to be derived from the pumping of the concierge. In describing the reports sent in to Police Headquarters, he writes:

> Nine times out of ten the report of the agent (of police) is the résumé of what the concierge has told him in regard to the person whose antecedents are under inquiry. It might as well be said that it is a good thing to be in close touch with your concierge. The fact is, however, that the concierges differ in no respect from the ordinary human beings, and worth neither more nor less than the rest of us, and that sometimes they are apt to get into difficulties with their lodgers. The worst thing about the concierge is his tendency toward exaggeration. How can he be impartial?

M. Goron inclines toward the more careful cross-questioning of the concierge, not by the detective, but by some superior officer. Then it would come about, says our author, that many of the wonderful things told by the concierges would be found worthless.

In relation to kleptomaniacs, M. Goron gives some excellent advice, and particularly regarding arrests made in the large stores in Paris. When in Paris on certain great bargain days stores were crowded the proprietors always had to call on him for aid, and a number of agents de sureté were sent. They were given positive instructions.

> They were to make no arrests unless they saw with their own eyes some one taking an object with the hands. If an arrest was necessary, it was not to be made in the store, but beyond the exit, and when in the street, so that the excuse could not be made that the person was going back to pay for the object which had been carried off. The rules governing these arrests have been entirely changed ever since the Court insisted that the proprietors of shops had no right to administer justice. Formerly the custom was after an arrest to take the persons to one of the rooms in the establishment, where they were searched. There are many female thieves who frequent "les magasins de nouveautés," and I am not inclined to think that the women so hauled up are innocent. Nevertheless in these robberies stealing in shops is not a regular business. Kleptomania is a disease of the brain, so determined by the physicians, and is brought about by such temptations as only the great shops of Paris offer.

What is the character of what M. Goron calls "la cuisine" or the method of "cuisiner," to be translated the "kitchen" or the way of cooking a suspected person? Does it resemble in the least the torture chamber of mediaeval times? The process differs from that of the barbarous period, but the end sought for is the same. M. Goron sums it up in this way:

> The cuisine de la sureté consists in soft-soaping (amadouer) the suspects and in inducing them to impart their secrets in exchange for a good dinner furnished by the nearest cookshop, and then Esau sells his birthright for a mess of pottage. Sometimes a package of cigarettes does the business. You may call la cuisine de la sureté something like the torture of persuasion or when teeth are drawn without pain. * * * What is, however, positive is this—that this kitchen is of the greatest possible service.

M. Goron explains an actual case. A man is arrested. He may be a thief or only a drunkard. Very little is known so far about the prisoner, only the circumstances lead to the idea that he has not been arrested without cause. The prisoner won't talk. He has passed certain examinations, has been kept in the cells say forty-eight hours, and has been fed on prison fare and is possibly hungry. Maybe his rations have been purposely curtailed. He is famished. Then he goes to the cuisine. A good meal is given him. There are soup, beef, vegetables, cheese, and a bottle of wine. For hosts he has detectives, who share the dinner and the wine with him. Between "la poire et le fromage," or "the apple and the nut," the man's tongue becomes untied. The man loses his timidity. The detective does not howl "You wretch, your crime is infamous! Ask pardon of God and man." Tout au contraire. The detectives say: "See here, my covey, why don't you give it us all clean? Of course you did the job. It isn't a matter of life and death anyway. Don't you understand that there always can be worked in extenuating circumstances? Make a clean breast of it."

As the detectives are usually well up in argot, their speeches are well larded with the slang the thief understands. Then it happens that the prisoner may sometimes give himself away. M. Goron certainly does not approve of this method. It is not just, he says, that such a trap should be set. He advises the abandonment of the method of law which warns the prisoner not to incriminate himself without consulting his lawyer.

The chapters entitled "The Police and the Anarchists," "The Anarchists as Assassins," "The Anarchists as Makers of Bad Money," "The Murder of Gen. Seliverstoff," and "The Repression of Anarchism" show many remarkable phases of crime. As often as not French robbers declared that they did not steal for their own profit, but to advance the cause of the general brotherhood of mankind. M. Goron presents the whole history of those horrors which took place in Paris when bombs were used in public places. For a time there was a reign of terror in Paris. The houses belonging to those Magistrates who had condemned the Anarchists were those invariably subjected to demolition by means of bombs. M. Goron writes that for a certain time Magistrates could not rent their own houses, nor could they seek a refuge anywhere, and he cites the case of a high dignitary of the court asking a concierge to let him lease an apartment, and the concierge replying: "Monsieur, we cannot receive Magistrates in our house."

Perhaps American or English methods of police would never answer in France. M. Goron is an excellent raconteur, having a picturesque way of telling a story. In his advice concerning "La Police de l'Avenir" he certainly differs in many ways from the methods now in use in France.

*(1) HAUTE ET BASSE PEGRE. (2) LA POLICE DE L'AVENIR. Les Mémoires de M. Goron, Ancien Chef de la Sureté. Paris: Ernest Flammarion.

Sketches by Remington.*

This portfolio of frontier sketches presents the work of Mr. Frederic Remington upon subjects to which the public is most accustomed and which it likes best, and forms a fair example, as a whole, of the artist's talent. As to the meed of praise to be given to this talent, artistically considered, art critics are disagreed. Some say that Remington, even in his most carefully thought-out pieces, is too illustrative, too photographic; less an artist than a reporter. The settlement of this can be left to the art critics and the artists themselves, who, by the way, never settled anything. The discussion would be irrelevant here, anyway, because these half-tones from black and white "sketches" are manifestly illustrations, in the sense that they portray scenes and incidents which not only might have been real, but that actually exist or have happened. Some of them, as we know, Remington himself saw; but whether he did or did not, he long ago familiarized himself so thoroughly with the frontier he portrays, and with its life, that his actual presence when this or that incident occurred is unnecessary to its intelligent portrayal.

Hence it was needless for the publishers to provide the pictures with more than a label. Each one tells its own story vividly, and carries to the mind a clearer idea than would many pages of description. What description could make us see so well the stony, lizard-haunted, prickly, blistering desolation of an Arizona hillside as does that sketch of the soldier train in search of Geronimo, picking its way between the columnar cacti? What words could express the raven of thirst which often seized upon the men who stood between us and the Apaches as does that picture of the straggling line of infantry in the midst of a mirage-haunted desert, disordered and fallen from exhaustion, opening the veins in their arms to drink the moisture of their blood?

These are hard, gruesome themes for an artist's pencil, but a true set of frontier sketches must be hard and tragic. In Summer, heat and drought and dust; in Winter, gales and biting cold and gnawing famine. Year by year life has grown harder for the Indian. This was not always his fault, nor always ours. It was the pressure of events which bereft him of his buffalo and other game and forced upon him a new theory and practice of life faster than he could adapt himself to it. It is this transition period—the sad time and process of this too swift and compulsory change—that Mr. Remington illustrates, and his drawings will form a most vivid and important document in the history of the Western United States. They will be valuable not merely in the sense that photographs might, but because they will show the redman to a great extent from his own point of view. Such is the feeling one has as he looks at the plate wherein a single Indian sits erect upon his mottled pony, holding up his hand in the native gesture for "Attention!" and speaks to the commander of a cavalry troop which has been sent to call his band to order. He is not afraid. He faces like a man other men who respect him and halt to hear what he has to say. His speech is the whole body of redskin doctrine—explanation and plea in one sentence: "God Almighty made me an Indian and not an agency Indian!"

Yet the soldiers had to fight him, and how they fought and what it cost both them and their foolish heroic enemy are

*REMINGTON'S FRONTIER SKETCHES. By Frederic Remington. 1898. Folio, boards, 3 pp. introduction, 15 plates. New York: The Werner Company.

graphically set down for us in brilliant drawing. Here are the rush upon the tepee village, the brave defense of the surprised men, the headlong flight of the women, the running cavalier fight for the possession of the horse-herd—the final result. Perhaps the most telling, powerfully drawn, history-lighting picture of this set is that last one in the sad progress of Indian fighting—the surrender of Joseph, one of the greatest of his race. He stands erect and personally undaunted amid the wreck of battle. A single warrior accompanies him, holding a white rag tied to a lance-shaft, but dead Indians and ponies lie thick about the desert, and dead men in blue thick among them. A little way off stands an army officer, with others near him, and the distant ridges are dotted with troops. The chief has done his best and lost. He faces the victors with unsullied courage and calm dignity, and raising his hand to the sky surrenders honorably and sincerely in memorable words: "From where the sun now stands I fight no more against the white man."

It is well, both for Mr. Remington and for the public, that this small collection of his masterly drawings should be preserved, and the portfolio will make a good gift for any boy or man who loves the history of his land.

"The Kinship of Souls."*

Mr. Reuen Thomas's "The Kinship of Souls" begins with a pretense of being a mere novel of travel, with an American love story slowly developing itself among the glories of effete Europe, but long before the shores of Ireland appear the heroine is seen to be really educated and capable of actual thought, and the hero is led into philosophical and theological discussions, not into literary and artistic flirtation. The girl is an admirable specimen of the New England professor's daughter, a type self-portrayed in Mrs. Phelps Ward's little book of autobiography, but the author lacks the delicacy of touch necessary to vivify her, and she is little but an automaton voicing excellent sentiments. Nevertheless, she wins the heart of the hero, who has newly escaped from a theological seminary, and says, "There is some one to your right," and "Might I trouble you for the salt," and addresses a young woman with "Good morning, Miss," and generally justifies the complaint of the clergyman who lately compared the manners of West Pointers and seminarians, and regretted the seminarians' inferiority. As fiction, the book is faulty in every detail of form; as a tract it is very good and will undoubtedly be widely and attentively read among evangelical Christians. As it is the fifth theological novel to appear within a few weeks, is it too much to presume that the fashionable type of fiction is changing? Mr. Doyle and Mr. Weyman may yet find themselves studying the Fathers of the Church for "material," and Mr. Kipling may add a larger work to the "tract" in "Plain Tales."

Short Stories by Mrs. Harrison.*

Unaffectedness is the principal charm of the little volume of short stories by Mrs. Burton Harrison, called "The Carcellini Diamond." Whether she is dealing with the densely interwoven strands of New York life, choosing for her purpose the thickest part of the web, in which the most varying threads come unexpectedly together, or with the simple ease and plainness of existence in the hills of Virginia, Mrs. Harrison tells her stories in a quiet, straightforward manner, which seems to be almost bald till one comes to realize the realism of it. She makes no attempt at brilliant word painting and she never emphasizes the dramatic note in a situation. She rather seems to court the air of letting a story tell itself, and the results are generally pleasing to the reader.

Those who have studied the nature and possibilities of the short story, especially with Prof. Brander Matthews's conception of it in mind, will, perhaps, be disappointed in the subject-matter of these narratives. Prof. Matthews distinguishes what he calls the "short-story" from the story which is simply short. He holds that the "short-story" is a distinct species, and that the proper subject-matter for one will not admit of treatment in any other form. These tales of Mrs. Harrison's are not "short-stories"; they are only stories which are simply short. Some of them might easily have been developed into novels, or at any rate novelettes.

This is certainly the case with the story which gives its title to the volume, and also to the "Three Alias Benedicts at Yale." The former, indeed, contains far more material than is necessary for the manufacture even of a story which is simply short. But the author has elected to tell the tale with a brevity which suggests a closely edited newspaper account, and it must be admitted that the result is far from unpleasing. The story, however, lacks originality in plot, and perhaps this defect would stand out more clearly if it had been made long enough to fill a small volume by itself.

The same comment must be made on the Yale story. The material is of a well-worn sort, and the brevity of the tale may possibly save it from failure. On the other hand, expansion would possibly have afforded more room for the study of character and the analysis of motives, and would thus have given the story an air of deeper conviction. In "Leander of Betsey's Pride" Mrs. Harrison has told in a very simple manner a pretty story of slavery days, with its sequel. But it is unnecessary to discuss each of these tales individually. The book is one of light but pleasant substance. The handling shows the skill of an experienced story-teller, and the collection will meet the tastes of many Summer readers.

"The Confounding of Camelia."*

Is there a new edition of Mrs. Ople abroad in the land? This novel is the third or fourth of the season in which the case of lying versus truth telling is argued on hypothetical grounds. Camelia is an interesting liar, that we grant, but the rapid gradation of her fibs is bewildering, and her impersonal interest in them discouraging. She can laugh at the deepest defect in herself, "recognize it, analyze it, and stick to it," and when she deeply desires the ill-gotten gains of sincerity she can be unblushingly sincere. It is necessary to the balance of the plot that the hero be an uncompromising personality, and uncompromising Perior undoubtedly is, but he is not a bore. It is largely a matter of personal taste whether the sympathies of the reader are on the side of a hero who shields under his "sharp, blunt (?) bearing a quivering sensitiveness," who is soured but has a heart still soft, who expects nothing and is hurt by everything, who is clever and eccentric, and has rough gray hair, or on the side of one who is fortunate, optimistic, young, handsome, and universally agreeable. Since Rochester fell captive to the moderate charms of Jane Eyre the contest has raged between the two types.

Camelia's taste inclines violently toward the less conventional, and if her love for truth in the abstract had equaled her love for it in the concrete Perior, the story of her adventures must have ended with the third chapter. It is not until we are two-thirds through the book and thoroughly disgusted with the shifty and irresponsible heroine that we realize the development of a genuine tragedy. It is here that the author shows her strength. She has written under conviction, and she succeeds in making credible Camelia's latent nobility. The conception and the study given to the essential elements of the characters deserve greater care in composition. There is no excuse for the slovenly level to which the style frequently descends, and the story as a whole is deficient in harmonious co-ordination. Some parts, notably the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh chapters, are admirable, while other parts—the dancing scene and the chapter following—are clumsy and weak. On closing the book a critic must wish that it could be written over again and written better. But aside from the always important fact that it holds the attention with increasing interest, it is much above the average "character novel."

English Church Movements.*

Mr. Rogers's interest in movements, though a marked one, is, after all, secondary to his interest in men. We might describe the volume by saying that it is an attractive, thoughtful, and exceedingly sympathetic study of the thoughts of the various religious leaders of England, and an endeavor to do justice to all that was beautiful in their lives. The ecclesiastical tone of the book will hardly be oppressive, even to the unecclesiastical. Newman and Kingsley are gathered into one volume, although we know that in life Kingsley held uncomplimentary opinions as to Newman's veracity. In like manner we behold Pusey and Frederick D. Maurice side by side, although Pusey declared that he and Maurice worshipped different Gods. It is our private opinion (not, we confess, a learned one,) that Maurice was one of the biggest-minded, biggest-hearted men that ever gave themselves to the service of the English Church; whereas Pusey was a remarkable example of the power of a narrow little intellect to disfigure the purest of intentions. But let that go, for Pusey had great virtues. The human interest of Mr. Rogers's book may be illustrated by the following extracts:

Of Stanley—"He hated the details of business and of administration. 'There are two things,' he used to say, 'that I can never learn; one is to understand arithmetic, and the other is to take care of myself.'"

"It was said of Kingsley that the two most distinctive features of his religious teaching were that the world is God's world and not the devil's, and that manliness is entirely compatible with godliness."

The old Rugby proverb concerning Thomas Arnold: "It's a shame to tell Arnold a thing he always believes one."

And many others.

The book concerns itself with the nineteenth century, but there is an introductory chapter on the religious decadence of the eighteenth century. It is a little surprising to find Jowett omitted from the collection—Jowett, who has done more than anybody else to introduce into the Church of England the modern methods of Biblical study, whose sayings teem with wisdom, and whose benignant care for the Oxford undergraduates is a light that yet hovers around Balliol. Probably the omission is to be accounted for by the strong rationalistic tendency of Jowett's mind. Jowett was, in fact, a survival of much of the very best of the eighteenth century; and, except in his scholarship, not a true child of the nineteenth century nor a representative of the religious revival of that period.

A Gray and Sombre Book.*

This is a gray book, a book of sombre tints, yet one of more than passing interest. It is the story or rather the sketch of a queer community, and it sets forth an aspect of human nature which will repay study. It is a more than ordinarily successful attempt to portray in the guise of fiction a phase of existence which must be peculiarly unattractive to the ordinary mind. The characters in the book are the members of a quaint, narrow-minded religious community dwelling apart from their fellow-men and sunk in that ignorance which is bred by bigotry.

The people live dry, dull, unbeautiful lives. Their whole existence is sordid, narrow, uninspired by high thoughts. Yet they are full of the foibles of humanity, and they are all of them studies. While it is quite unlikely that readers will find the book one of absorbing interest, no one can fail to perceive the skill with which the author presents the results of what must have been a long and careful observation of these people and their habits of thought. The book is one of those side lights of history which are sometimes cold lights, indeed, but which have a permanent illuminating power. Mrs. Rooney, who is one of the chief figures of the book, is a type. She is a slattern, a gossip, a poor housewife, a meddler, and a ceaseless talker. Such persons are not peculiar to Windy Creek. As for the poor, deluded creatures whose religion is of a kind with hysterics and who are prone when suffering from indigestion to fancy themselves possessed of devils, they, too, are to be found in all the world. But it is worth while to study the effect of religious charlatanism in all its guises.

Botsford's History of Greece.*

Not only were the Greeks by nature the most gifted of men, but they occupied a country, which, more than any other in the world, favored the growth of enterprise, intelligence, imagination, and taste. As it is impossible, without taking the country into account, to appreciate this many-sided development, it has been my aim throughout the book, by bringing the geography into immediate connection with the history, to show the influence of surroundings on character.

Though the Greeks were constantly at war, we must not lay too much stress on the details of their campaigns and battles. It is far more profitable to learn the character and achievements of the great men, whatever their field of activity, to follow the development of the social and political life, and to enter into the spirit of civilization. Is it too much to hope that this book may do a good service in directing the attention of the reader to the nobler and more instructive aspects of Greek life?

These two paragraphs from Mr. Botsford's prefatory note (somewhat unfortunately entitled "The Mission of the Book") tell much of the story. No other school history of Greece that we know of has been written from so philosophical a point of view, and with so true an appreciation of Greek achievements in commerce, industry, government, society, art, letters, and philosophy. We sincerely hope that the book is not over the heads of the high-school pupils, for whom it is intended. We are confident that it isn't, if it falls into the hands of competent instructors. For young people have a greater aptitude for philosophising—that is to say, for generalising and accepting generalisations—than is sometimes supposed. And Mr. Botsford has been, for the most part, very happy in avoiding the cumbrous, six-footed words to which the bad repute of philosophy among young people is mostly due. Indeed his style is more simple, we think, than that of the manuals now generally in use. Specialists will no doubt quarrel over the details of the book, but what intelligent educator would not be glad to have most boys go to college with half as fine an appreciation of the significance of the Greeks as might be derived from this volume?

Of the interesting points in Mr. Botsford's work, only a few can be enumerated here. It is thoroughly up to date, recognizing the achievements of the excavators and ethnologists, and especially the valuable treatise by Aristotle on the "Constitution of Athens," a treatise whose discovery is perhaps the most important recent accession to our knowledge of the ancient Greek world. The book also gives, with its maps and its treatment of the subject of colonization, an unusually good idea of the distribution of the Greek race. There are numerous quotations from Greek literature, from Homer downward, gracefully introduced, and admirably calculated to interest the pupil in the subject from many points of view. To enable him to pursue his tastes in this direction, there are excellent bibliographies in which standard translations from the best Greek authors are represented. The pictorial illustrations are numerous and well selected, and should not only interest the pupil in Greek art, but also give him an idea of those beautiful landscapes of which modern travelers say so much. We only regret that, in point of execution, the pictures of sculptures leave something to be desired. Emphasis is everywhere laid on civilization of all kinds, as distinguished from the mere narrative of battles and sieges into which "histories" so frequently degenerate.

Statements that require correction or qualification are not altogether wanting. In particular we distrust the positive tone of the writer toward obscure points of early history and mythology. But after all positiveness is very effective in the class room, and the book is admirably conceived, philosophical, yet clear, concrete, and definite. We hope that many schools may avail themselves of it.

Tales by Hamblen Sears.*

Mr. Sears advises the reader that if he goes to a certain part of Scandinavia on purpose to shoot a deer he may very likely come back with a sore sense of failure, but that if one goes with a heart and mind to enjoy the going and a feeling that if a deer can be had so much the better, then he is sure of a trip full of rich rewards. So one may say of this capital book of sport and travel that if one cares only for a record of slaughter he better not open it, but if he likes all that outdoor sport is to the body eager for exertion and the eye and brain attuned to the keenest of nature's pleasures—an appreciation of her creatures—then he will enjoy its perusal greatly.

The author does not forget, nor quite let you forget, that he is a sportsman; but after all it is the chase and the chasers rather than the quarry that takes first place in his tale and in your recollection. He shoots ducks on Cape Cod over wonderfully trained live decoys, and struggles to the limit of human endurance in Norway after wild reindeer, watches for moose in the forests that border the gray waters of Newfoundland's gulf, and, most interestingly of all, hunts in a gay pink coat, and in the manner of the old noblesse, for stags in the forest of Fontainebleau; but all the time it is the guide, the huntsman, the dog, that holds the attention rather than the game.

Mr. Sears has acquired a style of singular clearness and limpidity as modern as its materials, but instinct with an old-fashioned grace too rare in modern narrators of "moving scenes by flood and field."

Letters to Dead Authors—I.

By ANDREW LANG.

TO THE REV. JOHN BARBOUR, SOMETIME ARCHDEACON OF ABERDEEN.

This is the first of the new series of "Letters to Dead Authors," and is addressed to the famous Scottish worthy and poet who was a contemporary of Chaucer. It contains versions in modern English of several choice bits of Barbour's poems, with many slanting allusions to the poets and novelists of our own day in Mr. Lang's well-known style.

The Evening Post has secured the exclusive right to publish this series in New York. The first letter referred to above will appear in to-day's

Evening Post

JUNE 10th.

*THE KINSHIP OF SOULS. By Reuen Thomas. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, Brown & Co.

*THE CARCELLINI DIAMOND AND OTHERS STORIES. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*THE CONFOUNDING OF CAMELIA. By Anna Douglas Sedgwick. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.25.

*CHURCH AND MOVEMENTS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Arthur Rogers. Short studies. Pp. 8, 9, and 10. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

*WINDY CREEK. By Helen Stuart Thompson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*HISTORY OF GREECE—For High Schools and Academies. By William Scott Ferguson, Ph.D., Instructor in History. Pp. 8, 9, and 10. New York: The Macmillan Co. 12mo, cloth. Pp. 507, 511, xxxvii.

*TUB AND FEATHER TALES. By Hamblen Sears. Illustrations by Frost, Tavernier, and Jouvet. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1899.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

DUSTING BOOKS—AND SOMETHING MORE.

How many people are there in the world, one might ask, that know, to its full extent, or, in fact, to any extent, the pleasure to be found in dusting books? Not the mere use of a feather duster or the rapid swish of a cloth; that is the housemaid's province. Oh, no, that may be all that is necessary in dusting a room. What is here meant is the slowly taking down of each individual book, its careful wiping, and lest the dust should have settled on its pages, opening it here and there, and the reading of pet passages or what seem actually new bits, in books we have owned for ages.

As might be imagined, this sort of dusting is not rapid work; perhaps a whole morning so spent may mean the finishing of only one or two shelves. But how the beauty of the books themselves strikes us or how favorite passages, long known to us, suddenly come to have a new value—a new beauty. Or, in books we knew so well, how we come upon a paragraph or a page we seem never to have understood before—or, at least, never to have recognized at its true value.

And so the hours fly by and find us, duster in hand, deep in the pages of some book we seem never to have truly known before, making sacred vows to reread this book at once, or that chapter, or the poem which suddenly comes to have a new meaning for us—until luncheon is ready, or it's time to dress for dinner, or to go out. And we sigh to think how little has been accomplished until we suddenly remember what a charming time we have had.

What Arthur Waugh calls "The Mood and the Book" come together beautifully at such a time, and you luxuriate in all your favorite passages, particularly in those that happen to suit your present mood. How instinctively, too, we choose those cases which contain our choicest books; the more ordinary ones are always left for that mythical day when we have nothing better to do.

Perhaps you suddenly make up your mind to rearrange or reclassify your treasures, which involves all sorts of delightful work. It's wonderful how many times a little collection of a few thousand volumes can be newly settled or what good reasons one may find for such changes. A favorite volume will seem to fall naturally into so many different classes. Take, for instance, a particular book of verse. It belongs in the first place among your first editions of English or American authors, as the case may be; or you may decide to put it on the shelf given up to a particular author. But then, after all, its proper place, you decide, is with the other poets, and you place it there. But just then some one gives you or you buy an autograph letter of the author, or in some way he writes directly in your copy; then, of course, it must go among the autographed books, which perhaps are confined to a single case, which is becoming overcrowded, so that you have to take out an old book to make room for your new acquisition. This involves more "dipping here and there," as you weigh the claims of various old favorites to retain their original places, until finally you select the one you can best bear to oust from its former proud position. Nor is your task yet finished. Oh, no, you must move others of your treasures—make new arrangements—which will enable you to start a new shelf for such overflow.

And so the day passes, not without profit, for this is one of the ways in which we make friends—friends, tried and true, of our books, a feeling never understood by the man who regards a book as a tool, uses it as such, places it on a shelf without any special regard for its neighbors, and never takes it down except when he wishes to use it.

Perhaps some day, too, in a whimsical mood, you make some rearrangement of your books, which has a special meaning for you, but yet conveys nothing to an outsider, a meaning which will long afford you especial pleasure. For instance, a friend of ours once made such an arrangement of his shelves. He placed next to first editions of the two volumes of "The Essays of Elia," on his Lamb shelf, a copy of the 1621 edition—a dear, little, dumpy volume—of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" in deference to Lamb's assertion that "I do not know a more heartless sight than the reprint of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' What need was there of unearthing the bones of that fantastic old great man, to expose them in a winding sheet of the newest fashion to modern censure." Then, as the Burton bore traces of the passage of several bookworms half through the volume, our friend placed on its other side a copy of Blode's "Enemies of Books." Of course, neither of the latter books really belongs on a Lamb shelf; yet this arrangement was the source of a good deal of pleasure to our friend for years, all the more so, perhaps, for being practically unshared.

Now, lest readers should think that "dusting books" should be entirely woman's work, quite impossible for men to indulge in, let them read a passage proving the contrary—a passage from a book written by one man about another of the same sex, who evidently shares these views as to the pleasure to be found in such recreation. The book in question is Gabriel Setoun's "Robert Urquhart." The hero of the book, Urquhart, had gone down into a little village to teach, at the same time continuing his literary work. He had invited Watty Spence, one of the village characters, into his room, just after his books arrived. The rest needs no explanation:

> Once in the attic room Watty was in his element. He was one of those men in whom the love for books seems to be inborn and natural. To such the very fingering of books is a pleasure. They fondle them as if they were living things until they know every one by heart, and could go to the dark and pick out what volumes they pleased. Watty ought to have been a librarian, and here, piled up on the floor, was the largest library he had been privileged to explore.
>
> One side of the room had already been fitted up with open shelving, and now it would be a labor of love with Watty if only Mr. Urquhart would allow him to fill his shelves with the books arranged and in order. He looked at the volumes piled around him and then at the shelves.
>
> "I'm glad ye gang in for open shelves," he remarked. "It's but a sma' book case I hae o' my ain, but it's open. I canna bide gloss. Folk'll tell ye it keeps out the dust, an' no doubt it does, but, man, what a pleasure there is in dusting books!"

Mr. Urquhart, Watty Spence, and the creator of them both, Mr. Setoun, are surely men after our own hearts. The latter evidently is a true book lover, else he never could have written what is printed above.

"THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT."

Everybody who can be said to know Kipling at all knows his sketch called "The City of Dreadful Night," in which the magic of his pen seems to lend to his subject, a sufficiently grim one, all the mystery of the Orient. Most persons who pick up the new Kipling book called "From Sea to Sea" will be surprised to find in it another and longer sketch bearing the same title. This is, in fact, nothing but a lively and caustic account of life among the high and low in Calcutta written by young Kipling in 1888 for the newspaper published in Northern India which he was serving as correspondent. It reads well, even now, and, in the circumstances, its republication with the other Kipling writings of the same period is quite justifiable. But, of course, the author never intended until lately to republish his scathing criticism of Calcutta, (which, he admits, did not hurt the city,) and in which occur many Kiplingesque phrases and this characteristic sentence: "All India knows of the Calcutta municipality; but has any one thoroughly investigated the Big Calcutta Stink?"

Rudyard Kipling's fondness for the phrase, "The City of Dreadful Night," has given to it a much larger share of publicity than its inventor could give to it. In fact, very few persons who are not close and constant students of literature seem to know anything about the sombre poem which Kipling likes so well and from which he quotes. There seems to be a vague notion extant that the phrase occurs in Thomson's "Seasons." But the James Thomson who wrote "City of Dreadful Night" was not the eighteenth century poet, but of this century, born in 1834 and dying as recently as 1882. He was a Scot, of good Presbyterian ancestry, and an adventurer and journalist as well as a poet. Once, in the seventies, he was correspondent of a New York newspaper among the Spanish Carlists. By the few good judges who know his writings well he is accounted a true poet, insomuch as a small part of what he wrote is likely to live. He was a slave to narcotics, and possessed other and better qualities in common with De Quincey, and he has also been likened to Heine. His best-known poem was published in 1874.

MISS DIX, AUTHOR OF "HUGH GWYETH."

It is a rather extraordinary fact that one of the successful works of fiction of a season unusually prolific in such should have been written by a young woman barely twenty-two years of age and just out of college. It seems the more extraordinary when we consider that it is the peculiarly masculine story of "Hugh Gwyeth, the Roundhead Cavalier," which few readers would have taken to be the production of any young woman if it had appeared anonymously. Time was, and not long ago, either, when we could not speak of young women as "just out of college," however much they might have been "at school," and the last person from whom an exceptionally stalwart novel was to be expected even now is "the sweet girl graduate" or the more robust "bachelor woman" of the day.

But Miss Beulah Marie Dix is not only a graduate of Radcliffe of less than two years' standing, but she took her degree "with highest honors in English" and summa cum laude, which implies much in the way of scholarship, and studied an extra year for the "M. A." which she got last Summer for her honor thesis on "Published Collections of English and Scottish Ballads, 1765-1802." She received the George B. Sohier Prize of $250, which is open to the competition of Harvard as well as Radcliffe students. Miss Dix is therefore a scholar who is able to turn her learning to account in literary production of a distinctly popular character. Her family is of New England origin, descended from the early Puritan days of the Plymouth colony, and consequently from English source, save, as she likes to say, for a Celtic strain derived through her mother "from the fighting O'Briens of Machias, Me." She was born in the little town of Kingston, near Plymouth, in December, 1876, and passed her early days in the old landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. There she went to school some, but was more addicted to play—one can readily imagine of a boyish kind—than to study. But from childhood, if she did not "lisp in numbers," she was fond of writing little tales, doubtless of a childish kind, for the ideas for such persistently "came," and she always thought she would be a writer when she grew up.

Her preparation for college was in the public High School of Chelsea, near Boston, whither her family had moved, and there she was taught to "grind" in earnest. One of her schoolmates of the time tells that she was much addicted to studying the dictionary. It was Daniel Webster who advised much reading of dictionaries for those who would acquire a command of language. Doubtless Miss Dix, like the Scotchwoman who read Johnson's Dictionary while waiting for an interview with the lexicographer, found the stories "unco short"—referring to the profusion of "examples" cited in that work, now more famous than useful—but she probably absorbed meanings and variations of use which account in some measure for her unusual mastery of English expression.

When Miss Dix entered college, in 1893, her family, not being in affluent circumstances and having moved to Cambridge that she might still live at home, it was her purpose to prepare herself for teaching, and one of her chief gratifications at her early literary success is that she is likely to be relieved of the need of fulfilling that purpose. It was partly that, however, and partly her liking for English history and literature, and a feeling that their study would promote what she hoped would be her chief object in life, that induced her, under the liberal elective system of Radcliffe, to devote herself largely to those branches of learning. In her second year she became keenly interested in the period of the Cavaliers and Roundheads and the battles and adventures of the struggle between King and Parliament, and it was then that the idea first came to her which was finally worked out in the story of "Hugh Gwyeth."

But while the regular English and history "courses" were running in her undergraduate days, she worked up the material which excited her imagination in briefer forms. She tried to make literature of the "themes" which were part of the required work of those courses and cast them into historical stories. Some of these she offered for publication, and the first, which dealt with the "Thirty Years' War" on the Continent, appeared in 1895 in Lippincott's Magazine, when she was only nineteen years old. Another was published in Godey's Magazine, and three appeared in "Short Stories," but these were all tales of the Cavaliers. She found another and quite a voluntary outlet for her literary impulse in providing plays for The Idler, the principal club of the Radcliffe girls, devoted to social diversion. There are ten or a dozen of these productions extant in manuscript, and one, "Cicely's Cavalier," has been published. All but two of the collection deal with incidents and characters of the Cavalier times, and the two exceptions relate to Colonial days in Massachusetts. All have been performed by college clubs and other amateur organizations, and two, "Apples of Eden" and "At the Sign of the Buff Bible," were tried on the larger public at the Empire Theatre, New York, in 1897 and 1898 by the pupils of the American Society of Dramatic Arts. They are all one-act pieces of a rather serious turn and have not made their way to the professional stage.

When her year of graduate study came, Miss Dix did not have to write "themes," and got somewhat out of the activities of the social clubs of college, and it was then that she turned her mind to working up a long story on her favorite Cavalier and Roundhead subject, and putting into execution her conception of the red-headed youth with the Cavalier soldier as a father and Roundhead maternal relatives, with whom he had been brought up, with the thrilling adventures and perils through which the young hero made his way to his father's camp and heart. Upon it she spent Saturday nights and Sundays after her weeks of study for the examinations upon which the M. A. degree depended. She confesses to having had hard work with it and to laying it aside once with something akin to discouragement, but she could not cast off her red-headed boy of the hybrid political parentage so easily and had to finish it in the end.

Like so many other successful books, "Hugh Gwyeth" had to suffer rejection by more than one publisher before it got the appreciative attention that is being rewarded with "profits." It was originally intended for a "boy's book," which may account for the slenderness of the thread of romance or of the love story, which shows on the surface only here and there, but it is so strong in its descriptions, so ingenious in its incidents, and so exciting in its "situations" that it is rightly rated as a novel, for a novel is not necessarily given up to a minute development of the course of true love, however roughly it may run.

Miss Dix professes some little alarm at the success of her first book, lest it excite expectations which cannot be realized. She thinks she would not like the melancholy fate of going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick and being ever after neglected, but there is little danger of that. She has been engaged upon a children's story of Plymouth in the time of the Pilgrims, which is still unfinished, but whatever may be the result of that venture the hand that wrought the Roundhead-Cavalier story after such solid preparation is not likely to lose its cunning, for it is guided by a vigorous brain disciplined to industry. The new "historical romance for grown-ups," which she contemplates when the children's story is out of the way, will be looked for with expectations that are not likely to be disappointed.

Miss Dix lives quietly with her parents and her older sister in a picturesquely shaded street on the outskirts of Cambridge, a mile or more from the colleges—a street that starts almost opposite to Mount Auburn, the "city of the dead," where so many of the literary celebrities of Massachusetts repose, and runs over the hill toward Fresh Pond, the chief water supply reservoir of the living generation. She is a sturdy young woman of short stature, and a complexion that denotes robust health of body, and a fondness for outdoors that gives promise of a maintenance of vigor. There is reason to believe that the literary career so auspiciously begun will be one of unusual distinction.

AMOS K. FISKE.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 9.—In deference to the American Ambassador's wishes Messrs. Sands will suppress the projected publication of "Joe Choate's Jest Book."

***

John Lane publishes next week a volume of Lord Rosebery's "Appreciations and Addresses." The former will deal with Burke, Burns, Wallace, Stevenson, Gladstone, and Landor, and the latter with "The English-Speaking Brotherhood" and other non-political subjects.

***

The account of Emile Zola's eleven months' exile in London, where he enjoyed perfect obscurity in a hotel near Fleet Street, is being written by Ernest Vizetelly, the translator of "Paris." It will be published by Messrs. Chatto. M. Zola contemplates a book on England, also a novel on the Dreyfus affair.

***

Mr. William Archer has translated a book on Ibsen and Björnson by Dr. Brandes, which Messrs. Leinemann are about to publish.

***

Sir Wemyss Reid is resigning the editorship of The Speaker, which in September passes into the hands of a group of young Oxford Liberals composed chiefly of J. L. Hammond and Philip Comyns Carr. Mr. Reid will devote his leisure to writing a biography of Lord Playfair.

***

Lady Dilke has written a work on "The French Painters of the Eighteenth Century," which Messrs. Bell will publish.

***

Justin McCarthy contemplates a book on the state of Ireland in his youth.

***

Mr. C. Richardson has written for Messrs. Methuen a fully illustrated work entitled "The English Turf," dealing with the evolution of the racehorse and describing the art of breeding.

***

There is a new work by Mrs. Clement Shorter entitled "The Father Confessor and Other Stories," appearing in the Autumn.

***

Mr. G. W. Steevens, the well-known war correspondent, is preparing his newspaper articles on India for publication in book form. He is also writing a novel.

***

The late Dr. Wallace had only written a small portion of his reminiscences.

***

Dean Farrar has written a book called "True Religion." The preface contains his views on the ritual crisis.

***

A copy of the third and last impression of Caxton's "Golden Legend," printed in 1493, without the wood cut, title, and some leaves, will be sold at Hodgson's Auction Rooms next week.

H. N.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

Harper & Brothers have on their list for early publication a volume of short stories entitled "The Sixth Sense, and Other Stories," by Margaret Sutton Briscoe; a book on the reconstruction of Santiago de Cuba, by Capt. John Bigelow, Tenth United States Cavalry, brother of Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the well-known correspondent; Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "That Fortune," "Japan in Transition," by Stafford Ransome, and "Enchanted India," by Prince Karageorgevitch.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish today, among volumes previously announced, "Old Clocks and Watches, and Their Makers," by F. J. Britten. This is a historical and descriptive account of the different styles of clocks and watches of the past in England and on the Continent. The volume includes 400 illustrations. Another book presented to-day is "Authority and Archæology: Sacred and Profane," edited by David G. Hogarth, and William E. Curtis's "The United States and Foreign Powers." This last is an authoritative work embraced in a popular narrative brought down to date so as to include the last three years of United States diplomatic history, which has been particularly important.

Some of the reviewers of Hamlin Garland's new book, "The Trail of the Gold Seekers," which recently made its appearance from the press of the Macmillan Company, have accused the author of distorting facts or of employing the license of fiction to costume some of the terrible scenes that he depicts on the road to the Klondike gold fields in his record of travel in prose and verse. But those persons who would believe that Mr. Garland exaggerated may read similar harrowing scenes, the details of which were brought by the last steamers to arrive at Seattle.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, the widow of the novelist, is now living in Madeira. She has written for Scribner's Magazine of July a short story, entitled "Anna," which is said to be very good. It may be recalled that Mrs. Stevenson collaborated with her husband in "The New Arabian Nights" and "The Dynamiters." Senator Hoar will make a defense of Webster's famous 7th of March speech in the same number.

John Lane of the Bodley Head published this week a new volume of poems by the author of "Admirals All," Henry Newbolt. It is entitled "The Island Race," and is for the most part in eulogy of Great Britain as Mistress of the Seas.

Doubleday & McClure Company will publish on Monday Bernard Capes's "At a Winter's Fire," Rudyard Kipling's "From Sea to Sea" "Departmental Ditties and Ballads," and "Barrack Room Ballads." As has been said, "From Sea to Sea" will include the only authorized text of the "American Notes," while "Departmental Ditties" will make its first authorized appearance in this country.

Henry Holt & Co. are just sending to the press the fifth impression of "Anthony Hope's "Sport Royal and Other Stories."

"Richard Carvel," Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, presented by The Macmillan Company, has gone into its third edition five days after publication. The illustrations for this narrative, which is a story told as a reminiscent of the last half of the eighteenth century, are the work of Carlton T. Chapman and Malcolm Fraser.

Possibly the most faithful followers of the late Kelmscott Press, which passed out of existence shortly after the death of William Morris, is the Caslon Press of this city. This press follows and elaborates upon the traditions of its English prototype. It has just presented in a small quarto volume "Sir Galahad," a reprint of the poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, together with the illustration by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The edition consists of 100 numbered copies printed in red and black on Dutch handmade paper, with a Japan proof of the illustration, and bound in a gray paper wrapper.

William Jacks's "The Life of Prince Bismarck" has just been brought out by The Macmillan Company, together with "Our Gardens," by S. Reynolds Hole; "Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick," edited by F. Storr, and the fourth edition of "An Introduction to the Study of Dante," by John Addington Symonds.

A new edition of Baedeker's "United States" is promised by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will have sixty pages more than the first, and will include, among other things, an adequate essay on "The Greater New York" and new maps of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Southern California, and plans of Denver, Milwaukee, and the Capitol and National Museum at Washington. The revised bibliography includes such recent works as Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," Trevelyan's "American Revolution," and Prof. Shaler's new book.

D. Appleton & Co. are sending to press "The Story of Eclipses, with Special Reference to the Total Eclipse of the Sun of May 28, 1900," by George F. Chambers, author of "The Story of the Stars."

Harper & Brothers will publish June 13 "Selections from the Manuscripts of Lady Louisa Stuart," "An Ode to Girlhood," by Alice Archer Sewall, and "Puerto Rico: Its Resources and Its Possibilities," by William Dinwiddie.

A descendant of one of Scott's most intimate friends will tell in The July Century the pathetic story of the romance of Sir Walter's early life. An incident not mentioned by the writer, but of special interest to Americans, is the fact that a grandson of the girl whose failure to love him clouded the romancer's career enlisted in the United States Army and fell fighting under Custer. Sir William Forbes was Scott's favorite boyhood and lifelong friend, and John Stuart Forbes was the name of the grandson who died in the American service at the age of twenty-seven.

It is said that "The Hooligan Nights," shortly to be presented by Henry Holt & Co., and of which some comment has already been made in these columns, contains an interesting mass of criminological information, with all the charm of fiction. Alf Hooligan, whose reminiscences have been taken down by Clarence Rook, a London journalist, was a well-known burglar, thief, and counterfeiter. He possessed a rare sense of humor.

"Gettysburg Then and Now," with 125 full-page, half-tone illustrations, is just off the press of G. W. Dillingham Company.

Benjamin Swift's new novel, "The Syren City," is nearly finished, and will be presented in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The work is largely a study of Naples, in which the sexual problem has been carefully eliminated, but which has as an apology for a problem Puritanism versus Paganism.

A curious human document has just been published in Chicago by Arthur MacDonald. It is entitled "A Psycho-physical Study of Zola's Personality, with Illustrations: His Physical and Mental Peculiarities, Nervous System, Finger Imprints, Morbid Ideas, &c." The brochure is divided into what might be called anthropometrical measurements and curious observations. It is a question whether the mental idiosyncrasies of a man of notable intellect may be worth putting on record in this way. Mr. MacDonald, however, assures the reader that the great defender of Dreyfus approves of his plan.

Pierre Loti's new collection of sketches and short stories which has just made its appearance in Paris is of the nature which the title suggests: "Reflets sur la Sombre Route." Lieut. Viaud's philosophy reigns throughout its pages except in a little bit of his experiences as a midshipman at Easter Island. "Nocturne" is a study of a starry night and in it the author was never better in beauty of style and choice of language, and in the description of nature. Loti's dislike of Englishmen and of Americans, however, carries him far, and in his Spanish chapters he refuses to admit that the volunteers of the United States are superior to the conscripts of the Peninsula. It has been suggested that Loti imagines that the present Americans are but degenerate descendants of the men of the Revolution and of the Continental army.

There is some talk of Charles Scribner's Sons bringing out a new edition of Henry M. Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent." A new edition with a new preface by Mr. Stanley has recently made its appearance in Paris. In it Mr. Stanley states that in 1877 two missionaries in Uganda and a third in Lake Victoria, in addition to himself, were the only Europeans who had traversed equatorial Africa, but although the work of exploration and evangelization had begun, England was skeptical of the future of this region. Writes Mr. Stanley: "England lost the chance of freely choosing its field of enterprise. I waited from January to November, 1878, hoping that England would not remain deaf to my appeals. Then I accepted the post of principal agent of the Commission for the Study of the Upper Congo, of which King Leopold II. was President." In this new preface to his work Mr. Stanley relates several amusing anecdotes not published before.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing a Spanish book of instruction for elementary use. It is entitled "The Harmonic Method for Learning Spanish." The author is Luis A. Baralt, Instructor of Spanish Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Frank L. Baum, author of "Mother Goose in Prose," is at work on a book for children, which is promised for Christmas. The book will be profusely illustrated by Mr. W. W. Denslow.

The first move toward making permanent the history of the cup races in book form is made by R. H. Russell, who will bring out shortly a history in pictures, by L. A. Shafer, of the winning and defense of the America's Cup. The pictures, reproduced from large wash drawings, show the most interesting point of each of the races. There is no type, save a concise note of explanation of the different challenges, with dates and results, accompanying each of the pictures.

"Poems of Love and Home," by George Washington Moon, will be published immediately by Longmans, Green & Co. It will be recalled that Mr. Moon was engaged in the discussion a few years ago in attacking the so-called Queen's English, and, notwithstanding that he had to contend against some very able Oxford and Cambridge dons, it is said that he came off best in the fight.

W. H. Mallock has drawn some clever portraits of well-known living people in his new novel, "Tristam Lacy," and, as might have been expected, his drawing has been inspired by a spirit of delicately incisive satire. Mrs. Norham, with her altruistic movement for ethical culture, and equality through education, is a thinly disguised portrait of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Lord Runcorn may be a composite picture, but it is an unmistakable portrait of Disraeli. Mrs. Dickson, the seductive emancipated novelist, irresistibly suggests Mme. Sarah Grand. Tristam Lacy himself, without being a close portrait of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, is sufficiently so to make the resemblance one of more than usual interest. Those who know well the social and political life of London will recognize other figures.

Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly have ready a new book on embroidery. It will be the combined work of Mr. Lewis F. Day, who is completing a course of lectures on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, and of Miss Mary Buckle, an accomplished embroideress and teacher of the art. Its scope is practical, and it is addressed to all interested in embroidery and embroidery designs. It will be fully illustrated by reproductions of needlework on a scale large enough to show the stitch.

There will be 200 illustrations in "Famous Homes of Old England and Their Stories," to be published in a fortnight by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will be edited by A. H. Malan, and will comprise descriptions of twelve notable homes—Alnwick, Blenheim, Chaflecote, Penshurst, Hardwick, Chatsworth, Lyme, Cawdor Castle, Belvoir Castle, Battle Abbey, Holland House, and Warwick Castle. Among the writers are the Duke of Marlborough, Lady Dudley, Lady Newton, Lady Warwick, Hugh Campbell, and A. H. Malan.

"The Choate Story Book," with a biographical sketch of Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, by Will M. Clemens, author of "A Ken of Kipling," and the "Depew Story Book," is announced for immediate publication by the Montgomery Publishing Company.

A recent cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is thus supplemented: Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's two volumes on "The River War, an Account of the Recovery of the Soudan," will be published by Longmans, Green & Co., in October. The work will be edited by Col F. Rhodes, and will describe in exact military detail Lord Kitchener's campaigns, viz., the expedition to Dongola, the expedition to Khartoum, and the operations on the Blue Nile; and a comprehensive sketch of the previous history has been added which fills four chapters. There are, too, more than thirty maps and drawings.

A Chinese love story, with the scenes laid in Mott and Doyers Streets, is being prepared for The Montgomery Publishing Company.

A number of reviewers have compared "No. 5 John Street" with Prof. Wyckoff's "The Workers," and one of them has gone so far as to say that the English journalist probably never would have written his book if the American educator had not published his. There is a radical difference, however, between the ways in which the two authors treat a theme essentially the same—the life of the laborer from the amateur laborer's point of view. And Mr. Whiteing began his romance of slum life and high life in London nearly six years ago, at least two years before Prof. Wyckoff's magazine articles began to appear. The Century Company, which announced a second edition of "No. 5 John Street" on May 16, now announces a fourth and larger edition.

The National consciousness which has been aroused by the war with Spain and the results growing out of it, has given Americans a somewhat new point of view. Attention has been turned from relations within the nation to relations between the nations as a whole and the larger outside world. It is interesting to note that Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler of Yale is announced for a course of lectures at Chautauqua on "The Foreign Relations of the United States" from their foundation to the present time. This ought to prove a most timely and valuable series.

Mr. John Fiske, who is announced for a course of lectures at Chautauqua this Summer, is extremely popular with school teachers throughout the country. His admirable text books have made him perhaps the most conspicuous figure in this field. His lectures at Chautauqua are always attended by large numbers of school teachers, who are eager to make the personal acquaintance of one whom they have learned to know through the daily work of the schoolroom.

It is a singular fact that, with all his popularity, there has never been any attempt to illustrate Thomas Hardy's novels from the actual scenes in the Wessex country. The background for such illustration is especially rich in material, as will be seen from the first installment of a series on "Thomas Hardy's Country," which appears in the June Bookman. The article is an extensive one, and there are fourteen illustrations, besides a frontispiece showing Thomas Hardy's house in Dorchester, all reproduced from photographs taken expressly for this article by the well-known English writer and novelist, Clive Holland. Mr. Holland had the co-operation of Mr. Hardy in identifying the various scenes of his novels, so that the series when completed will be a very valuable and important one to all Hardy lovers. There will be three papers in all. The installment in the July number will be wholly devoted to what is perhaps the most popular of all of Thomas Hardy's novels, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs not only writes clever farces but from time to time is induced to give public readings from his own writings. He is announced for two readings at Chautauqua during the coming Summer.

Sarcey Died in Harness.

It seems that the late M. Sarcey, the well-known Parisian critic, whose Monday article in La Temps has had only two interruptions in the course of forty years, died with a half-written "causerie" lying on his desk. As we might crudely express it over here, he died a "newspaper man's death." "I must get up," he said to the doctor a few hours before his passing. "It is absolutely necessary that I should finish my article. What will Paris say if it does not appear next Monday? I will do only a demi-feuilleton if I must, but I must do it." Later he returned to the idea. He mentioned the Théâtre Français. "I shall go again and see 'La Torrent.' I am afraid this piece is not well understood. It has not been rightly judged." These were his last words.

The Survival of the Fittest.

Mark Twain by his extraordinary proposal seems to have more faith in the permanence of books than Mr. Wells, the author of "When the Sleeper Wakes," and other tales of a Jules Verne-Bellamy character. According to this author of wonderful imagination, books will in A. D. 2100 be superseded by stereoscopic phonetic pictures, in which the characters move and speak. In the light of this prophecy it is interesting to note what of contemporaneous literature will be preserved in cylinders two centuries hence. Mr. Wells daringly declares for only three: Mr. Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King," Mr. Conrad's "The Heart of Darkness," and Henry James's "The Madonna of the Future." It would be edifying to hear Mr. Wells's defense of his somewhat rash statement.

Kipling (Limited.)

From The London Academy of May 27.

[A Syndicate, it is said, has been formed in America to get complete control in that country of all Mr. Kipling's writings. In commenting thereupon a contemporary asks, Why not Kipling (Limited)? Why not, indeed? The prospectus, we imagine, might run somewhat on the following lines.]

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This company has been formed to acquire and traffic in all the writings—prose, verse, or private letters—of the celebrated author, Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Kipling, who is at this moment the most famous writer now living, is still young, and there is promise that he has before him a considerable period of active productivity.

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The Company is delighted to observe that not only are there now before the public two or three monographs on Mr. Kipling's work, but others are in preparation. The Company also views with much satisfaction the circumstance that the action now being brought by Mr. Kipling against an American firm is not likely to be heard for eighteen months. This insures a continual succession of articles and paragraphs in the public press—during the early stages of the Company's career.

KIPLING (Limited).

Arrangements have been made with the Biograph and Mutoscope Company to take living pictures of Mr. Kipling in a variety of daily actions, such as sitting down to his writing table, alighting from a steamer, reading press notices, conversing with a recruiting sergeant, and filling in his income tax. These pictures will be exhibited in all the leading cities of England and America, both on the screen and in the penny-in-the-slot machines.

KIPLING (Limited).

In addition to such ordinary literary work as novels, short stories, and verses, Mr. Kipling, it is hoped, will agree to write every year no fewer than six strictly private letters on debatable public questions, which shall, in due course, find their way into the public press.

KIPLING (Limited).

A private wire will be affixed between Potsdam and the Company's offices, to facilitate the transmission of telegrams to Mr. Kipling from the German Emperor.

A Man of Many Parts.

Of Prof. H. A. Beers, who recently brought out "A History of English Romanticism" through Henry Holt & Co., it has been said that his book was "the work of a man who studied hard, but who has also lived." It may be recalled that Prof. Beers is the author of "Coleridge: Prose Extracts," "A Century of American Literature—1778-1876," and "A Suburban Pastoral." But one may look in vain in these volumes for evidence that absolutely confirms the above quotation. Four years ago there appeared a little volume of college verse and sketches called "The Ways of Yale." A reviewer in these columns wrote concerning it: "There is only one fault to find, and that is there is not enough of it." The title page reveals the author's name, Henry A. Beers. In turning over the leaves we find that the eminent author of "A History of English Romanticism" could also write a tolerably good drinking song. How is this as a fragment?

"A wet night maketh a dry morning,"
Quoth Hendying, 'rede ye right;
And the cure most fair is the selfsame hair
Of the dog that gave the bite.'

"So whether it be of fingers three
Or else of fingers two,
I want it strong and I want it long;
And I want it in a G."

Veritably Prof. Beers is a man of many parts.

THE GREAT COMPROMISE.

Susan Bullitt Dixon's Work on One of the Side Lights of American History.*

This volume tells the story of a great epoch and epoch maker in American history. It is the first time in America that woman has undertaken so ambitious a piece of historical writing.

It appears peculiarly timely just at this crisis of our National development. Fresh and entertaining glimpses of the period of which they treat are found in its pages. We may see as we read that the spirit of the fathers, their hopes and fears and talk over the annexation of Louisiana and Texas, and a reflection in the exhibits of the sons of to-day. With very little change, the expressions of the past about these themes might be transferred to a modern newspaper as the ebullitions of the expansionists and anti-expansionists of the present year. The ties that bind the Nation North and South, East and West, are now so strongly cemented that we can review without bitterness the mighty passions that once shook the country to its very foundations.

The agitation over the Missouri Compromise and its repeal covered the period from 1820 to 1854. Those were days of experiment, doubt, and conflict. The cause of the compromise was a great wrong imbedded in the very heart of the Constitution. That gentle scholar and writer George William Curtis tells somewhere of walking one Summer day with the historian Bancroft on the rocks at Newport. The talk drifted to the Nation and the great historian's work. The historian told the scholar that in his opinion, as the ocean was limited by the horizon line, so history was limited by fact and reality. And he added, "I shall end my history with the adoption of the Constitution; all beyond it is experiment." That was long ago. Mrs. Dixon's book treats of this age of experiment. The Government and the Nation were being tested to reveal the stuff that was in them and to prepare them for the seismic shock of internecine strife, out of which the Nation, compact in every joint, was to emerge into newness of life, with the period of mere experiment forever past. The author seeks to set before her readers a clear statement of the real nature of the Missouri Compromise and the relation of its subject—slavery—to the Constitution of the United States, and what the repeal of the law, so hated by the South, effected. It detracts nothing from the interest of the work that its bias is altogether Southern, although thirty years ago this book would doubtless have raised a wild storm of protest in the North.

Popular opinion attributed the authorship of the bill to Henry Clay, who really had nothing to do with it, as the writer clearly shows.

The South insisted that Missouri be admitted into the Union as a slave State. New England and the Middle States opposed it. After long debate and bitter wrangling, Mr. Thomas of Illinois prohibited slavery north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, with the exception of Missouri, which came into the Union as a slave State. It was around this "compromise" that the battle raged for a generation, as its repeal did not carry until 1854. No woman has ever before written such a clear and voluminous history of a great political movement, which occupied so long a period of time and was the cause of the making and unmaking of so many political destinies.

There were giants in those days, and Mrs. Dixon freely draws their portraits. She tells us her impressions of Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Hale, Judge Douglas, Seward, and her own husband, Archibald Dixon, Senator from Kentucky, and a host of others. She seems to see but little good in the men of the North except Webster. This is the way she draws the portrait of John Quincy Adams: "Able, vindictive, vituperative, exasperating to the last degree; sharp, acrid, quick, shrewd, arrogant, insulting; pertinacious, selfish, jealous, and ambitious, without even the excuse of an honest fanaticism." The one passion of his life in her estimation was his deep hatred of Gen. Jackson. Excepting, however, where her mind is evidently warped by too strong a sectional bias, her sketches are worthy of all commendation.

As the wife, companion, and amanuensis of Mr. Dixon, who succeeded Henry Clay in the Senate, and from her personal acquaintance of public men and measures of the time, she is eminently qualified for her task. She is a Southern woman, and her position is not simply an impartial statement of the position of North and South on the great question of slavery, but on all its pages one may discern the threads of an elaborate argument in support of the Southern idea. While disclaiming that slavery was anything but a curse, and quoting Patrick Henry and other leading spirits of the South as opposed to it, her plea in its behalf never rises above material considerations.

Slaves were property. Without their wish or consent, the Southern people had the burden laid upon them. Her argument is that, as slavery existed as a fact, the rights of property ought to have been respected by the Nation, and the South confirmed and established in everything that secured to its people the very greatest emoluments from the property so possessed.

The real nature of the traffic in slaves, Mrs. Dixon claims, was not understood by the Abolitionists of the North. She plainly says:

"The sale of slaves to the far South was incapable of comprehension to the majority of those persons who protested against the internal trade as carried on at the capital. They saw only the shackles, the auction block, the separation of families, the weeping of those sent away from their happy homes, and, knowing nothing of the real causes of these things, saw only apparent cruelty. The word 'apparent' is used advisedly. These opponents did not choose to state the facts of the case, which every informed man among them knew to be true—that the slaves were really an inheritance from the past, that their section of the country was equally guilty with the South in the matter of these importations."

Mrs. Dixon claims that the Northern men made money by bringing the slaves here, but were not willing to share equally the burden of their emancipation.

"The Abolitionist felt none of the guilt of blood on his own garments, but only saw its stains on those of his Southern brethren." And they (the Southern men) scorned to defend themselves against what they regarded as unjust and unfair imputations; they knew the necessity for the migration of slaves; they realized fully the necessity their owners were under to get the best prices possible for those sold in order to provide for the aged and helpless left behind. Knowing they gave to their slaves kind treatment, they held themselves above accounting to any one for their action, and would submit to no dictation or reproof.

In the struggle that centred around the Missouri Compromise, and rolled onward at last into the tumultuous ocean of the civil war and emancipation, the author sees no higher motive than the sordid fight "to possess power and land."

The South wanted to push slavery north of the prohibitive line because it would add to her wealth and advantage. The only reason the North opposed it was selfish aggrandizement and for a larger opportunity to make money. The question of conscience, of right and wrong, per se; the feeling of Northern men, a great many Northern men, apart from all political and sordid considerations, that slavery was wrong, and under the ban of both Christianity and civilization, seems to be severely absent from her pages. But to-day, in this great free land, where the black man is slowly emerging, to find his true place as a civilized being and a citizen, the present generation can look on the relics of the animosities of the past without rancor or bitterness; while we all, as a Nation, North and South, devoutly thank God that slavery has vanished.

In her chapter on Archibald Dixon, who originated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and with Judge Douglas was responsible for its passage, the author gives some pleasant sketches of old Kentucky. There is a peculiar charm for her in the pastoral and patriarchal relation of master and slave.

Space forbids us to quote but a single paragraph, giving a glimpse of that easy-going sort of life for which Kentucky has been somewhat famous. A wife's pride in her husband's good qualities may be pardoned, especially when he happens to be made of the sort of stuff that Americans universally admire.

"A poor old woman, a widow, had been wronged in some way by a very mean fellow, who was also a very great bully. She said: 'I will go to Archie Dixon; he will stand by me.' She stated her case, and he at once agreed to defend it for her, though she could pay him no fee. The bully, hearing of it, made his threats of what he would do. Mr. Dixon had heard the threats, and, when he rose to speak, he proceeded to pay the gentleman his compliments in that style of which he was so entirely the master. If there was one thing in which Mr. Dixon excelled another, it was in the fierce and withering denunciation of meanness. The bully grew furious, and dared him to come out and he would whip him as he deserved. Mr. Dixon said, 'Wait. I am not through with you yet'; and went on with his speech, growing more vehement and contemptuous to the close. When he had finished speaking he said: 'Now, I am ready for you.' They went outside, and, without waiting for the bully to attack him, he jumped upon him, knocked him down, and rolled him over and over down the Court House hill to the gate, amid shouts of laughter and applause from the people, who loudly jeered the defeated bully as he slunk away without having been able to strike a single blow. He never dreamed that the tall, slender stripling of the bar, with his sunny hair and flashing eyes, had muscles of steel and a heart of fire."

Mrs. Dixon's book will appeal to the student of history, and as a valuable contribution to the literature of the generation before the war will find place in our public and private libraries. As a depository of facts, passions, and sentiments of the past, and a vivid reflection of the spirit of the South in slavery days, it will be an invaluable record.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

*THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE AND ITS REPEAL. By Susan Bullitt Dixon. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. Price, $4.

A NOVELIST'S BAGGAGE IN EGYPT.

Same matter-of-fact Britisher has been overhauling the baggage of a distinguished Italian novelist, who went to Egypt so as to get basic facts for a romance he was to write. In his kit there were 150 cravats, umbrellas, 18, of assorted colors; 46 pairs of gloves, 14 pairs of shoes, and 2 pairs of shoes "especially adapted for crocodile hunting." It is believed that the Italian gentleman had made up his mind to kill innumerable crocodiles and was to have their skins tanned, so as to bind up presentation volumes in this original kind of leather. It takes away from the dignity of a hero to be untidy, and the novelist always must be particular as to the make-up of his leading character and the fit of his clothes, and so the author should be well dressed himself.

On Beachy Head, in England, there grows much furze, and Bill Jones, a carter, built a fire, and the surface of the ground having been burned off, he espied something shiny. He picked it up. It was a coin. Bill then set to work and unearthed a Roman hoard. There was no gold, but a vast number of copper and bronze pieces. The cache had remained where the Roman had buried it some sixteen centuries ago, for the coins were struck A. D. 250.

"CHEERFUL YESTERDAYS."

Comments by Col. Hinton on Col. Higginson's Book—His Own Reminiscences.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A paragraph in your current issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW on Victor Hugo's Voltaire oration makes me desirous of saying some things about "Cheerful Yesterdays," whose author, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, is named as being present at the time the oration was delivered. I have had a copy of my friend's book for a long time, but heretofore have been unable to publicly express my delight in its perusal. It has a peculiar and personal charm for me, not alone because of knowing the author in past years of "storm and stress," or even from both the pleasure and instruction one always derives from reading after our scholarly author, who is always an alive and all-round man, but from the fact that it revives as no other book of reminiscences has done to me the charm and character of the Boston and Cambridge I once got a dreamlike vision of and have ever since carried about the world with me as a delightful memory. It was not one of personal associations though, for a lonely young chap, but two years removed from my boyhood's home, I had but a very limited knowledge of the men and social life whom Higginson with pleasant writings so graphically describes. Indeed, my knowledge belongs alone to their writings and public speech. But the presence of "Old Cambridge" gave a home sense to a wanderer who as a boy knew the Cambridge over the sea. That was the first incentive that drew me to many loiterings about the Harvard campus and the town until it won from me a constant regard. I looked out at it with a young man's longing, tinged with somewhat of melancholy loneliness. Col. Higginson's "Cheerful Yesterdays" brings all this and many more active associations back to me. I need say no word in praise of his style or matter—for the first is always charming and the other is as a rule unusually accurate.

Naturally, I am drawn to the chapter on "Kansas and John Brown," in which the author honors my name with a mention, and which relates to events wherein I took a modest place. Some references may need a little correction; only such, however, as are needed to sharpen the dulling edge of fading time. To correct Col. Higginson would be almost an impertinence on my part, but for the fact that he has lived many lives and I but one, so far as the Free State struggle in Kansas goes.

The author of "Cheerful Yesterdays" does not mention that he was in far more danger in those days (the mid-fifties) of being dealt with as a "traitor" or "sedition monger" than is Edward Atkinson to day. I am glad still to find myself, in these days of "imperialist" demands, again in accord with Col. Higginson. He does not mention in his reminiscence volume that the Kansas and the Free State Committee, of which he was Secretary, was the one charged with the more dangerous work of that period, that of furnishing arms, &c., to the Free State "emigrants." As to my few corrections, on Page 198, the author says of the three New England parties that two rendezvoused at Worcester. A party of one, mentioned as under "My Friend Stowell," was in part made up in Boston by myself, and we were joined there by the Worcester men. I note he mentions one party as equipped "in their red shirts and rough boots," probably meaning the Maine lumbermen. Perhaps they wore "red" in Boston, but when they came into Kansas, as one of those who met them on the border of Nebraska, I know they certainly had changed the garment to one of blue flannel. In those days the "red shirt" belonged to the pro-slavery or "border ruffian" side of the conflict, just as Higginson himself mentions in a New York Tribune letter of the period as well as in "Cheerful Yesterdays" that we had "Free State" cows and pro-slavery "mules." They sometimes changed "owners" also. "Foraging existed in Kansas as well as in the Philippines now. Mention is made on the same page as "joining" from Vermont of "William Thompson, afterward John Brown's son-in-law, killed at Harper's Ferry." Thompson was killed as mentioned in "Cheerful Yesterdays," and as I have described in my own book on "John Brown and His Men," (Funk & Wagnall Company,) but it was brother Henry, still living with his wife at Pasadena, Cal., who married Capt. Brown's eldest daughter, Ruth. William did not join in either Worcester or Boston. He was from Essex County, in the Adirondacks, New York, and joined the Stowell and Hinton party at Buffalo, just as it marched on the lake steamer Plymouth Rock, bound for Chicago. Our party reached Northern Kansas in the first week of August, 1856, nearly two months before Higginson came to Kansas, and Thompson left us within a week with his wounded brother Henry and Capt. John Brown on their way out of the Territory. I never saw William again. On Page 203 men mention is made of an encounter with Gen. "Jim" Lane. Of course Higginson knew him by his right name, but until he crossed the Missouri River for Iowa he was always addressed as "Gen. Cook." While encamped fourteen miles from Nebraska City, a frontier town that had more enemies than friends, so far as we were concerned, in the last week of July there arrived about 1,000 Western men under Lane's command and going to Kansas. There also reached there a portion of the National Kansas Aid Committee, consisting of Thaddeus Hyatt, the inventor and manufacturer, who is still living in Brooklyn, in a hale fourscore years and more; Dr. S. G. Howe, (dead,) and Horace White, Secretary, now an editor with a national reputation. They were troubled over

the political situation and came out to prevent "Jim" Lane and John Brown being too radical. The latter's victory at Black Jack and another more serious affair, with his wounded son and son-in-law, compelled him to temporarily retire. The committee did not see him, and it would have been useless if they had. Lane, however, was a politician as well as a fighter, and therefore more amenable.

Samuel F. Tappan, who is mentioned on Page 204 as having also been with Col. Higginson made "Brigadier General," was at my home a few days since, rosy in health, able, reminiscent, scholarly, and with a marvelous life story behind him. He was the first Indian Peace Commissioner, and we had a merry and reminiscent hour, in which the same incident was mentioned. Tappan told of another incident that Higginson forgets, relating to the late Senator Plumb, who had with him a small party from Ohio, and was in the emigrant caravan. Gov. Geary wanted the arms, and Plumb "let out" with two wagons and teams, two twelve-pound guns, and a lot of Sharp's rifles. Geary never found him, and James Redpath, who was responsible for the outfit, told of having a severe time in straightening matters out. Plumb's idea was to save these things for the fight, which he, like others out there, thought was inevitable.

In "Cheerful Yesterdays," in giving brief personal account of the events accompanying Brown's imprisonment, trial, and execution in Virginia, Col. Higginson mentions the finding of a paper by a Union officer, which gave his name and that of Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., as the two persons in that State who "can explain the whole of Brown's plot." It was suggested by Gov. Wise's correspondent that they might "abscond," which was the last thing either of them designed to do. The name "A. Huntin" is mentioned from memory as following the Governor's initials. It should have been A. (Andrew) H. Hunter, the State's special attorney in the prosecution of John Brown et al. Gov. Wise's reference was doubtless due to a peculiar fact, which was not recognized at the time, and by aid of which the Virginians may have expected to get the persons of Sanborn and others into their jurisdiction. Some time in the early fifties and during the heat of the fugitive slave law excitement an act was passed by Congress giving power to a writ or summons for a witness required by one United States District Judge to run in another district or State if there was non-residence or avoidance in the district of issue. So far as I have been able to learn, it was never made operative, but unquestionably there was an intention of enforcing it at the time of the Harper's Ferry raid. Aaron D. Stevens was severely wounded on the Harper's Ferry Military Reservation. He was held a prisoner, as was given out at the time, by the United States Marshal. With Albert Hazlett, Stevens was not tried till February, 1860. They were executed in March. Their lawyer, Mr. Sennott of Boston, a Democrat, acting upon the presumption that Stevens was a Federal prisoner, made a motion electing to be tried by the Federal court. Mr. Hunter, in negativing the same, declared that Stevens had never been in Federal custody. Yet Mr. Buchanan ordered troops to Harper's Ferry for the purpose, at the time of Brown's execution, of guarding the Federal prisoner as well as the reservation. All the circumstances point to the probability that Mr. Hunter had concluded he could not "bag" the Northern men that were wanted under the "witness law," whose constitutionality was more than doubted.

I have been drawn into a more reminiscent mood than designed by this reference to "Cheerful Yesterdays." May its author long continue to have them and tell to admiring readers and friends what has made them so. The book is one of several which have lately been published, the type of which I hope may increase. Books like those of Col. Higginson and the one Ellis Yarnall has just given us through the Macmillans are positive contributions, both to current history and biography.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Shore Road, Brooklyn, May 29, 1899.

CURIOUS OLD BOOK TITLES.

The Pall Mall Gazette in an amusing way tells of the curious book titles of the past. There was that goodly volume, which we read with zest to-day, called "The Great Shipwreck of Fools, who are in the Hold of Ignorance, swimming in the Sea of the World; of great Effect Profit, Utility Value, Honour and Moral Virtue, for the Instructing of Everybody: which book is adorned with a great number of Figures, the better to demonstrate the Folly of the World."

During the Reformation titles were highly original, as "The Little Dog of the Gospel barking at the Errors of Luther"; "The Royal Post to Paradise, very useful to those who wish to go there; a collection of the Works of Pious Doctors who have curiously treated the subject"; "The Spiritual Snuffbox, to lead devoted Souls to Christ"; "Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit"; "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul in Sin; or, the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David." In the time of Oliver Cromwell we have "A Reaping Hook, well tempered for the stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop" and "Some Beautiful Biscuits, cooled in the Oven of Charity and put aside carefully for the Fowls of the Church, the Sparrows of Spirit, and the Swallows of Salvation." There is something terse and tailorish in "Buttons and Buttonholes for the Believer's Breeches" and cobblerlike in "High-heeled Shoes for those who are Dwarfs in Sanctity." Here is a title in which all kinds of imagery are mingled: "A Sigh for the Mission to Him fleeing from a Mouse to the Wall, by an Exorbitant Vessel known under the Name of Conscience." Other people have written letters on the subject of critical pluralism, and most of them think that it is a shame that one man should write criticisms under six different signatures; but, beyond the suggestion that criticisms ought to be signed, they have no remedy to propose. As I hinted this remedy would fail to meet the case. There is only one remedy which would be efficacious. Let every one refuse to read criticisms of new books, which contain anything beyond a mere bald statement of their subject matter. In that case it would make no difference how many times a critic might duplicate himself. It is the judgment which a critic pronounces upon a book which does either good or harm.

Of course my remedy means the abolition of all true criticism, but that would not be a serious loss. So long as a man is known to be a capable and honest critic, so long will it always be possible for him to write criticisms in half a dozen different papers. Dr. Doyle and lesser men may complain that this is not fair, but they can do nothing to prevent it. Whereas, if the public would only abstain from reading criticisms there would be an end of the trouble. Once in a century there is born a man whose opinions about books are worthy of attention, but what is one real critic among such an intolerable quantity of books? Even our cleverest men merely express their own likes and dislikes when they write what they call criticism. Mr. George Moore honestly regards Kipling as a hideous blot on our civilization. Mr. Andrew Lang thinks that Mr. Moore cannot write a novel that is worth reading, but at the same time he regards Mr. Rider Haggard as one of the greatest novelists of the day. If the public accepts the opinions of these critics what an extraordinary mental condition the public must be in!

One would naturally fancy that Sir Edwin Arnold would know a good novel from a bad one. And yet look at the list of "the one hundred best novels in the world" published by The Daily Telegraph. This list was selected by Sir Edwin Arnold with the assistance of Mr. H. D. Trail and Mr. W. L. Courtney. In the list we find "Guy Livingstone," "The Wide, Wide World," "Valentine Vox," "The Deemster," and books by Miss Amélie Rives, "Ouida," Whyte-Melville, and W. H. Ainsworth, not one of which deserves a place in any library. When Messrs. Arnold, Trail, and Courtney agree in classing the books I have mentioned among the "one hundred best novels in the world," of what value is their critical judgment? Is the opinion of a man who regards "Valentine Vox" as one of the best novels in the world entitled to any weight when he brings it to bear on a new novel?

Very possibly The Daily Telegraph's list of novels is well adapted to meet the tastes of its readers, in spite of the fact that none of Miss Corelli's works is mentioned in it. Still, a list of the most popular novels is one thing and a list of the best novels is quite another. We have recently had several lists of the "best books" in the language issued by rival publishers, but The Daily Telegraph's list of the best novels is by far the most wonderful of them all.

W. L. ALDEN.

SIX CRITICS IN ONE.

Aspects of the Conan Doyle and Robertson Nicoll Controversy.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, May 25.—Dr. Conan Doyle has pleased a crowd of unsuccessful writers by complaining in a letter to the daily press that a certain well-known critic is as multiform as Andrew Lang himself. The critic in question is the editor of The Bookman and the correspondent of The New York Bookman. He is also editor of a Nonconformist weekly, and he writes criticisms under different signatures in a variety of other papers. If he dislikes a book he can say so in six different articles, and thus create in the public mind the impression that the book is so bad that there is a general insurrection of critics against it, whereas, in point of fact, the six adverse criticisms merely mean that one man disapproves of it. Dr. Doyle thinks that this is an intolerable state of things, though he does not seem to have any remedy for it in his mind.

The critic of whom Dr. Doyle complains has of course answered his accuser. His answer is perhaps good, considered as repartee, but it is hardly argument. He says that he recently found fault with a book written by Dr. Doyle on the ground that it contained a chapter calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of the conscientious Nonconformist. Hence these tears on the part of the aggrieved author! The critic, however, does not deny that he is six critics rolled into one, though he declines to admit that he is guilty of any offense.

There certainly does seem to be more or less justice in Dr. Doyle's complaint. In spite of what Miss Corelli says, criticism has ordinarily an important effect upon the sale of a book. The sort of people who admire Miss Corelli's productions probably do not know what criticism means, and it is extremely improbable that any one of them ever reads a criticism in any of the leading weeklies. The average reader of Dr. Doyle's books, on the contrary, would be almost certain to read criticisms of any new book from his pen, and if those criticisms were unanimously adverse, he would not buy it. If the critic of The Bookman points out in six different papers that Dr. Doyle's last book is unfit to be read, there are hundreds of people who will say: "The critics all agree that the book is bad, and so I will not read it." It does not seem fair that one man should have this power, but what can be done to remedy the abuse?

Obviously nothing. It would be absurd to demand that a law should be passed forbidding a man to criticise a book more than once. Even a critic is entitled to some little semblance of freedom of action, though in the judgment of a vast number of people he is entitled to no freedom of opinion. If a man can obtain employment as a critic on half a dozen papers he cannot be prevented from writing half a dozen criticisms of every new book that appears.

Dr. Doyle is inclined to think that if a critic were compelled to sign his criticisms he would be able to do less harm than, in Dr. Doyle's opinion, is done by the multiform critic of The Bookman. But this would prove a very inefficient remedy. Suppose that Smith writes criticisms in six different papers, and signs them all with his name. They will be read, not as Smith's opinion, but as the opinions of the papers in which they appear. The public will simply note that such and such papers have praised or condemned a certain book, and they will accept the opinions expressed by Smith in those papers as a consensus of critical opinion. If every critic were to be compelled to sign his criticisms the practice would perhaps be welcome to an aggrieved author who wished to calm his mind by assaulting the critic with a club, but in no other way would it bring him any sort of satisfaction.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that in a free country nothing can prevent a man from writing all the criticisms that editors may employ him to write, and that signing his name to such criticisms would have no effect except to bring upon him a shower of sarcastic postal cards and the bitter hatred of every author whom he does not praise. Personally, I warmly sympathize with Dr. Doyle, and feel that he has a genuine grievance. At the same time I cannot see that the critic of The Bookman has exceeded his rights as a free-born Briton, and I certainly cannot conceive of any remedy for the wrong of which Dr. Doyle complains.

Criticism is something which can never be made perfect in this imperfect world. It is all based upon the false assumption by the critic that he is infallible. When an honest critic writes of a book that it is a feeble and worthless production, he is giving merely his own opinion, but unless he is morally certain that such opinion is right he has no right to express it. Of course he is perfectly certain that his opinion of the book is a just one; in other words, he is certain of his infallibility. As a matter of fact, we all know that critics are not infallible. Of what value, then, is criticism based upon the fallacy that when a critic declares ex cathedra his opinion of any book such opinion is infallible? The more one thinks of what criticism is, of what it ought to be, and of what it never can be, the more nearly one approaches to the confines of insanity.

The Doyle-Nicoll controversy ceased with a suggestion on the part of Dr. Nicoll that a mere sense of duty might compel him to appeal to the law of libel, and a disclaimer on the part of Dr. Doyle of any intention of bringing an action for libel.

"STUDIES IN DANTE."

Dr. Edward Moore has promised the Clarendon Press a new series of "Studies in Dante." These essays will deal with Dante as a religious teacher, especially in relation to Catholic doctrine. Some of the themes are "Beatrice," "The Classification of Sins in the 'Inferno' and 'Purgatorio,'" "Dante's Personal Attitude Toward Different Kinds of Sin," "The Genuineness of the 'Quaestio de Aqua et Terra,' &c. One of the last letters that Mr. Gladstone wrote was one accepting the dedication of the book. The same press has in preparation a large-type edition of the "Divina Commedia," reprinted from Dr. Moore's "Oxford Dante." The above and recent data go far to show that there is a broad revival of the Florentine poet working up among the literati of London, Cambridge, and Oxford. The movement may possibly do much good in certain quarters. In commenting on the recent lecture of the Italian Ambassador, "Dante as a Business Man," the learned editor of The Academy writes: "May we suggest to other lecturers that they should consider the claims of 'Sir Thomas Lipton as a Mystic' or 'Count Tolstoi as a Sprinter'?" The derision of The Academy is well meant but futile. Dante was a very shrewd man of affairs in fact. He was no match for the publisher of his time, however.

In May, 1897, the first effort was made in Liverpool for a memorial to Felicia Hemans. The movement has been entirely successful and the committee reports that the funds in hand are sufficient. There is to be a medal struck which is to be presented as a prize for the best lyrical poem. The matter is in the hands of the Council of the University of Liverpool.

There are some sanguine ones who believe that the final "Z" of the Oxford Dictionary will be printed in 1900. At the beginning of the next century one-half of the work (Vols. I. to V.) will be ready, and the sixth and tenth volumes during the next nine years. The complete dictionary will consist of some 13,000 pages.

Ernest Seton Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," has just completed another book of Western hunting and observation for Charles Scribner's Sons. The title has not yet been decided on. "Wild Animals I Have Known" is now selling in its

STRAY TOPICS.

A Paper Sing Sing Convicts Produce.

The title of the paper is Star of Hope, and the capital letters of the heading are worked into a neat drawing. When you read its place of publication, Sing Sing Prison, and examine the picture on top—to the left there is a watch tower, overlooking a high walled yard, and to the left a cell, with a grating, and a figure showing the stripes—then you understand the source, the origin of this newspaper, conducted, edited, and written by prisoners in Sing Sing. On what is the editorial page are printed the names of the officials, from the Superintendent to the physician, and possibly, with the Chaplain, they may supervise the sheet.

The editor of the Sing Sing Prison paper suffers from the same difficulties as would any other editor. "Do not be disappointed," he writes, "if your contributions do not appear. It must be remembered that there are 1,300 men who are entitled to the privilege of sending in manuscripts with a view to publication." Of course anonymous contributions are declined. "In every instance write your name and cell number on your contributions and put them in the letter boxes at the end of each dormitory." The name of the author is suppressed, but his number appears. Here is an article on "Experience," and signed "No. 1,500," and "No. 711" writes a paper entitled "Keep Off the Grass," and he differs from "No. 312." There is a column entitled "Educational," and the writer, "No. 1,580," explains thoroughly the difference between "shall and will" and the nice distinction between "may can, and must." There are several historical studies in the Star of Hope, and one on "Lafayette," by "No. 1,300," is well done. Possibly "No. 1,300," besides being held in durance, has additional punishments meted out to him, because he takes care of "Our Letter Box," and is condemned to answer the many questions put to him. How flattered should be Marie Corelli, for the "No. 2,130" asks where this distinguished maker of romance was born and in what year. "Gladstone called three times on her, and she is said to be Queen Victoria's favorite author," replies the editor.

Some of the "Thoughts and Reminiscences" of "No. 1,690" have originality, as "men are unlike chickens, the old ones are the tender hearted ones." "Hungromania" is warmly recommended to the patentees of "Kleptomania," and this one has a La Rochefoucauld smack about it: "Equality is a delusion through which man judges himself equal to his superiors and superior to his equals." The editor gives the truth in brief maxims, as: "A dress does not make a woman, but often breaks a man;" "A man is known by the company he keeps away from;" "The mind cure doesn't require any faith and the faith cure doesn't require any mind;" "A woman will climb on a piano at the sight of a mouse, and climb right down and marry a man with snakes in his boots."

There is sound advice imparted in the Star of Hope to those whose terms of imprisonment are about over. It may be added that this Sing Sing Prison paper is not alone quite as good, but even better as to style, method and general get-up, than many other journals in vogue. It has at least no supplemented tint of yellow about it.

Columbia University—The Mechanical and Material Side.

Think of the physical endurance of the student of mediaeval times! The imperfect light, the cramped cell, the foul air, and the constant struggle with climatic changes, the poor scholar being frozen one day and roasted the next. What Mr. Edward A. Darling, the Superintendent of the Buildings the grounds of Columbia University does is to explain what is the power plant of a great modern university.

We learn from recent experiences what is the perfect man-of-war, and to be thoroughly efficient it is a complication of machinery. Behind the Captain, the officers, the men, and the guns, there are the engineers, who in some cases, apart from the main motive power, control some forty-odd adjunct machines.

The wants of a great modern university Mr. Darling explains:

> The varied activities of a modern university make necessary the operation and maintenance of a library, a comprehensive system of lecture and recitation halls, laboratories, and workshops, that are in themselves so many industrial enterprises on a small scale; a system of museums, hospitals, and clinics; an astronomical observatory; a printing and publishing establishment; an experimental farm, arboretum, and botanical garden; equipment for scientific expeditions and field work; a chapel and academic theatre; a gymnasium with its attendant features, baths, athletic field, and boathouse; a refectory, dormitories, and other buildings devoted to the informal and social life of its students, and, in addition to all these, the necessary plant to furnish light, heat, power, ventilation, water, gas, &c., wherever needed.

It is the necessary material side of a university the modern engineer must consider, and then for its successful work there come the same problems as are found in the commercial and industrial world. Today in the many universities of the country there are 165,000 students and 10,000 teachers. Their aggregate capital is $300,000,000 and their expenditures $52,000,000. That sum of capital seems large, but Mr. Darling calls to mind a single railroad corporation with a larger invested capital, "twice as large as all the universities and colleges together."

The detail of the innumerable mechanical devices which are to serve their purpose in the Columbia University Mr. Darling fully explains. The complete power plant of Columbia University will represent an investment of $800,000, and the heating and ventilating equipment some $600,000 more, a total of $1,100,000 "for the complete engineering equipment, exclusive of drainage and plumbing." The entire improvement, including the cost of the land, will foot up $12,000,000. The engineering department represents, then, "about 10 per cent. of the total investment." That is to say, Mr. Darling's conclusion is:

> When the group of buildings on Morningside Heights shall have been completed, Columbia University in the City of New York, including all its schools and colleges, will have a plant costing not far from $17,000,000, with ample facilities for the 6,000 students and 600 teachers it will then be able to accommodate within its walls.

These figures appear large in perspective, but they are simply based on the ratio of increase maintained by more than one of our American universities during the past decade.

Of course the length of time it will take to realize this project will depend largely upon the character of the support given to the university by the citizens of New York, and on the energy displayed by all who are interested in its welfare.

What Is Joy?

Mr. George Van Ness Dearborn, in the Psychological Review, treats of "The Emotion of Joy," describing it in both its aspects, psychical and physical. "Each emotion," he writes, "is a mode or habit of action by itself, and one by one each needs explanation and description founded on basal principles possibly common to all of them." Do then particular emotions exercise marked and visible effects, say facial ones? Scowl, writes Mr. Dearborn, and try to feel good natured and you will learn how "important are these tissues or infinite cells as determinants or variants of emotion." But then comes in the actor, who grins or scowls, for business. "Art can do much, but the art does most and best which follows the methods of nature." There are then possibly automatic movements which follow emotions.

This is Mr. Dearborn's definition of an emotion: "A temporal portion of excited sentient experience wherein the subjectivity and the psychophysical attention to the object, real or ideal, are heightened with or without a tone of pleasantness or of unpleasantness, and wherein the feeling and the bodily position or movement are, or tend to be, characteristic and correlative."

Certain of the experiments made had their amusing side. Some young ladies, fourteen in number, were asked how they would feel or comport themselves if each of them were to receive $10 or $100 or $1,000 or $10,000, or $100,000. The young women made various replies. Some declared that they would faint. The emotions were, however, divided into the three general classes: (a) "A feeling of responsibility"; (b) "A sense of dignity," and (c) "A touch of pride." Supposably the hypothetical fortune would work differently with individuals. Perhaps the joy of a woman who finds her love requited would show another quality of emotion. In the Psychological Laboratory of Harvard the peculiar vascular, respiratory movements were measured, and sphygmograms and pneumograms, and other things with uncanny names recorded the results. The trouble, it seems to us, would always be to find the true subject, when, say, struck with joy. Imagine one of the fourteen young ladies made happy in an actual but unexpected manner, and then the professor rushing for her with his wires and rubber tubes and electrical adjuncts, and his kynograph drum and smoky paper and recording the exact effects. The trouble in a particular research of this kind would be the obtaining of the precise stimuli.

Suppose, however, Andrew Carnegie were to be interested in the scheme, and for the advance of psychological study should do the right thing and dispense some hundreds of dollars and so endow a number of young women. Then it might be that we could arrive at some definite results. What are Mr. Dearborn's conclusions?

> Any emotion, being biologically in animals, savages, and naive infants a more or less constant series of phenomena, is theoretically at least susceptible of future scientific determination more or less exact; while the emotional processes of civilized human selves are so complicated by social interactions as to be no longer properly emotions in the biologic sense, but rather concrete expressions of the affective social consciousness at present quite indefinite.
>
> An emotion is an affair invariably of both a mind and a body, practically the whole of the latter of which it regularly implicates in its movements: it is dynamogenic.
>
> Contraction of the extensor muscles is more pleasant in itself than contraction of the flexors, and this fact, together with the general tendency to flexion which a (naturally unpleasant) sudden shock produces, perhaps determined, phylogenetically, the empirical opposed mode of affective extramotion.

Mr. Dearborn's paper shows not alone extensive research, but a most careful elaboration of the subject.

The Gem of Mr. Mabie's "My Study Fire."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While poring over the pages of Hamilton W. Mabie's "Study Fire" yesterday, I encountered the gem of the collection of essays, which he calls "The Scholar's Dream." Reading it in a tone that was just audible to the ear of my life's partner, it seemed a fairy tale from some magi's pen or a flashlight communication from the spiritual world. It savored of refinement, and one imbibed unconsciously the reverential spirit toward literature which abides in the cultured man's heart forever. As the shadows of twilight deepened this picturing of a poetical mind seemed a part of the evening's disclosure. Nature and he were at one, and I could not help but wish that the world were flooded, especially in the ranks of the rich, with men of his temperament and mental range. The last leaves of the last canto of the curiously wrought epic of the nineteenth century are being swiftly turned, and the moments seem rife with prophecy of the great opportunities and greater freedom that may lurk in the bosom of the twentieth century.

Unselfishness shall be born like a visitation from on high and an unknown youth shall write the epic of the poor man's life, in which shall be embodied his hopes and longings, and yet the beauties of his contentment and joy shall find a space therein. Inhibitive law shall no longer need enforcement as the benefit and good of the great majority shall command all energy and aspiration. Like the resident of most rural towns, Hospitality and Security shall dwell as the twin goddesses of the home, and locks and bolts shall rust from disuse. There shall be no traffic in the suffrages of the civic power, and honor shall be the aim of all office holders and statesmanship the goal of all legislative bodies. When such a period has arrived, for come it must in the fullness of time, the earth shall be a festal place of mirth and joy and God shall reign as visibly through His works as Hope, whose deathless prestige cures the pangs of woe. J. F. F.

New York, May 20, 1899.

"The Tone of the Viola."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"A. E. G.," in a letter in your issue of June 3, says that the writer of this letter will have to revise his statement that "the tone of the viola is unknown to the average concertgoer." This statement, made with due deliberation, will be permitted to stand in my book, "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," for the present, at least. The "Harold" symphony, in which Berlioz employs the viola as a solo instrument, is not frequently played, but even if it were, it would not affect my statement, because the average concertgoer does not recognize the tone of the viola unless he knows by the programme that the viola produces the tone. The viola obbligato to Raoul's air in Act I. of "Les Huguenots," mentioned by "A E. G.," is still less known, because very few persons have been informed that a viola plays the obbligato. Furthermore, the average concertgoer is so ignorant of the constitution of the orchestra that he does not even know that there is such a thing as a viola.

"A. E. G." and his peers in information are considerably above the level of the average concertgoer, and compared to average operagoers they are as Minerva to a kippered herring. I have frequently lectured on the orchestra with illustrations by an orchestra, and I have always found that my hearers knew very little or nothing about the viola, and were glad of an opportunity to learn something. The trouble is not with my statement, but with the excessive modesty of persons like "A. E. G.," who call themselves "average" concertgoers, and yet know the viola tone when they hear it. I should rather make recognition of the viola tone in the orchestra a sort of blue badge of knowledge, and hold that any man capable of it should claim the right to talk openly and in public about "clang-tints" and "orchestral technic."

W. J. HENDERSON.

New York, June 5, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In to-day's issue, Page 360, last column, A. E. G." writes regarding "The Tone of the Viola." The air for Raoul in "Les Huguenots," "Plus blanche," &c., was not written with a viola obbligato by Meyerbeer, but for a "viola d'amore," an instrument entirely different from the ordinary viola, it having six brass or steel strings. Probably "A. E. G." has heard the obbligato played on a viola, as I doubt if we have any one who can play on the viola d'amore in our country. I have heard it beautifully played in Paris, France. I maintain Mr. Henderson is right in his assertion that the tone of a viola is unknown to the average concertgoer, so much so that I doubt if he could tell the difference between a violin and a viola by looking at it. Nothing escapes my eyes in your weekly review, which is the best compliment I can pay you.

WALTER A. PHILLIPS.

New York, May 29, 1899.

Max Muller and "Ramakrishna."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 3, page 358, Prof. Max Muller is criticised for writing a book entitled "Ramakrishna, His Life and Sayings." The reviewer says, "It will always remain a source of wonder to scholars that Max Muller cannot find something better to employ his spare time upon than writing the biography of a man so utterly uninteresting to Europeans as was Ramakrishna."

I imagine that Prof. Max Muller cares far less that this work should be sold by the million to the million than he does to lead the truly scientific minds of Europe and America into a thorough understanding and better appreciation of present Hindu thought. To do this he has described an up to date philosopher of Hindustan, just as he is, mentally undressed and viewed without the blue glasses which portrayers of other stages of civilization than our own have always found it necessary to put on, lest the revealment of the naked truth should cause the public eyes and ears to be immediately closed. But half truths do not set a subject in a clear light; they only mystify. To rightly judge other races or peoples we must come near them, even though their aspect be unpleasant to our notions of propriety. Western nations are accustomed to conceive of some of the functions of life as unclean; to speak of them is to use "filthy language." But is this the attitude of the scientific mind? The Hindu teacher regards man as a whole; equally honorable in all his parts and functions, because all are equally necessary to his existence and well-being. Therefore, in his discourses, (without a thought of indecency,) he makes comparisons and allusions to facts and actions which are perfectly natural and usual, but which an American considers indelicate and unmentionable.

Our knowledge of Oriental modes of thought and living has hitherto been gathered from records of their wise men who lived ages ago, or else from reports given by prejudiced travelers, who are utterly unable to comprehend what they see or to sympathize with the actors. We are apt to think of the Hindu religion, in its highest expression, as belonging only to the past. Our missionaries find nothing but gross idol worship. In this book Prof. Muller has shown us the life of a nineteenth century Hindu teacher. He has given us a specimen of the highest philosophic and religious thought of India as it exists today. Our literary critics may protest against the writing of books which tell of things as they really exist; but the scientists and humanitarians who desire to fully understand the workings of vital force in all races, so that the "federation of the world" may be in time accomplished, will recognize in this biography of Ramakrishna an impetus toward that end.

ELIZA B. BURNZ.

Walter's Park, Penn, June 5, 1899.

Mr. Gregory's "Worldly Ways and By-ways."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Before leaving America I read Mr. Gregory's interesting book, "Worldly Ways and By-ways," and laughed and blushed over its clever pages. But it was not until I found myself abroad and among strangers that I realized how marvelously true the sketches were! As usual, Mr. Gregory has "caught us as we fly."

In my opinion there has never been a book written by an American which hits our national weaknesses so cleverly as this one. Unfortunately the book cannot be bought in England. Why is this? I found that the book had made a profound impression on "the colony" in Paris. The truths about them making many foolish Americans reflect.

It has occurred to me that a cheap edition would be an immense success, and I would like to see our home Government take it up and provide every public school with a copy. If the pupils only read its one chapter on "Slouch" it would be worth all the money expended.

Within the last few months I have seen my compatriots in many lands. There has hardly been a day when some page of Mr. Gregory's book has not flashed back across my memory. Florence, with its sad little colony of self-expatriated Americans; Paris and its two contending camps, and here in London, where I send these few reflections to you, as it was in your paper that some of the cleverest articles appeared.

Are there to be no more? Surely Mr. Gregory, after making ten thousand friends, is not going to drop his pen! Believe me, Dear TIMES, to be sincerely yours,

AN OLD READER AND ADMIRER.

London, May 25, 1899.

"Gentleman Adventurer in Letters."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the pleasant and picturesque paper on "The Gentleman Adventurer in Letters" in your very interesting issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 3, I find what seems to me a remarkable slip, in the list of chivalric free lances of the Elizabethan age—"Capt. Boabdil." It is several scores of years since I read "Every Man in His Humor," but from my recollection—that notorious braggart and boaster was anything but a Surrey, "that renowned lord," as Drayton sings, or a Sidney, or a Raleigh. As I remember him he was of the pronounced type of the swashbuckler, pure and undiluted, with no trait of Spenser's "gentle knight," or the ideal Don, the consummate, knightly gentleman of Cervantes, and wholly the reverse in character and conduct (as a sensational dramatic personage, created by old Father Ben,) to a real historical hero of the same era, the calm, undaunted, Christian hero, Sir Richard Grenville. Turning to one of the (if not the finest) literary critics of this century, Hazlitt, we find a confirmation of our recollection, (English comic writers; lecture second, on Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.) Boabdil is the only actually striking character in the play. * * * His extravagant affectation, his blustering and cowardice, are an entertaining medley; and his final exposure, though exceedingly humorous, are the most affecting part of the story. Hardly a gentleman, though an adventurer, but assuredly a rank coward. OLD TIMES.

New London, Conn., June 5, 1899.

Col. Hay's Theta Delta Chi Song

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the appreciative review of Miss Helen Hay's "Some Verses," in the last TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I noticed a reference to a song written by her father, John Hay, for the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. As the poem in question has probably never appeared in print outside of the fraternity song book, it may interest some of your readers have the entire verse of which the end was quoted. It reads as follows:

> And if, perchance, one sadder line
> May mingle with the strain,
> For those, the lost, whose loving voice
> We ne'er shall hear again,
> Let this rejoice the heavy heart,
> And light the dimming eye,
> The gates of Eden are not closed
> To Theta Delta Chi.
>
> Chorus:
>
> O 'tis Theta Delta Chi, 'tis Theta Delta Chi,
> And brings a flush to every brow,
> 'Tis Theta Delta Chi.
>
> Air: "Benny Havens O."

It may not be generally known that Col.

Hay while a student at Brown University was a room mate of Col. William L. Stone, the historian, who is also a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

SPECTEMUR AGENDO.

New York, May 29, 1899.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW is obliged to "I. C. K." of this city, to "M. R. L." of Newtonic, Conn., and to Irene Carter of Baltimore, Md., who write, in answer to "A. M. H.," that "Wearyin' for You" was written by Frank L. Stanton, the Southern poet, and first appeared in The Atlanta Constitution. We print the poem, as kindly sent by "I. C. K.":

WEARYIN' FOR YOU.

Jes' a-wearyin' for you—
All the time a-feelin' blue;
Wishin' for you—wonderin' when
You'll be comin' home agen.
Restless—don't know what to do—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

Room's so lonesome with your chair
Empty by the fireplace there;
Jes' can't stand the sight of it!
Go out doors an' roam a bit:
But the woods is lonesome, too—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

Comes the wind, with soft caress,
Like the rustlin' of your dress;
Blossoms fallin' to the ground
Softly, like your footstep sound;
Violets like your eyes so blue—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

Mornin' comes; the birds awake;
Use to sing so for your sake!
But there's sadness in the notes
That come trillin' from their throats;
Seem to feel your absence, too—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

Evenin' comes; I miss you more
When the dark glooms in the door;
Seems jes' like you orter be
There to open it for me!
Latch goes tinklin'; thrills me through—
Sets me wearyin' for you!

Jes' a-wearyin' for you—
All the time a-feelin' blue;
Wishin' for you—wonderin' when
You'll be comin' home agen;
Restless—don't know what to do—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

John Hindley of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., writes in reference to the TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW list of the great gifts of last year, calling attention to the fact that Dr. Pearsons has completed during the past year a gift of $25,000 to Knox College. To secure this, $100,000 has been raised.

M. E. F. of Flushing, L. I., desires to know who is the Samuel Smith Sherwood whose book plate, designed by E. D. French, and showing Sherwood Forest and Robin Hood, was referred to in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 3. Samuel Sherwood of Delhi, N. Y., son of Mrs. John Sherwood, is not the man, though many persons have supposed he was.

E. C. Jewett, who asked about "Hieronymous Jobs," may possibly find in a second-hand book store, or obtain through an advertisement, a copy of an edition published in 1863, by Frederick Leypoldt of Philadelphia, and Trübner & Co. of London. We thank Dr. P. C. Cole of 254 West Forty-second Street, who favors us with this information.

"H. C. M.," a Brooklyn friend of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, writes in relation to his copy of Eugene Field's "Model Primer," the edition of Field's Denver Tribune sketches, which was issued in Brooklyn by Frederic Tredwell, whom our correspondent remembers very well, having purchased "The Model Primer" of Tredwell "at his little stationery and book shop on Fulton Street, just opposite Boerum Place."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW thanks "M. R. L." and a correspondent who does not give her name, who informs "A. O. B." that the lines

"His honor rooted in dishonor stood
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true"

may be found in Tennyson's "Elaine."

"Will you kindly print the rules or laws governing poetry," writes "R. J. C.," "so as to enable one to judge or appreciate and to tell good from bad poetry?" Our correspondent will find useful Prof. G. L. Raymond's "Poetry as a Representative Art," New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1886, $1.75. In a series of twenty-eight essays the author maintains that "poetry is an art, and partakes of the nature of the fine arts, and that, as such, its one essential is a representative form appealing to a man through that which causes him to admire the beautiful." He undertakes to show that there are absolute standards of poetic excellence, which can be ascertained, and that upon them can be founded a system of criticism both simple and scientific. This principle is illustrated by him with many examples drawn from the works of English poets of all time.

William Martin of 1 William Street desires to find a copy of a historical pamphlet entitled "The Trial of Execution," by John Y. Beall, published by the Appletons in 1865 or 1866.

From Newark, N. J., A. H. Ross writes, inquiring where he can find the song from which the following is taken:

"There's the white for the pure
And the blue for the true,
Like the promise of God that we see;
And we culled from the garden of heaven's deep blue
The stars of our bright," &c.

CHORUS.

"Hurrah for the flag of the free!
May it as emblem of might,
A herald of right,
The star-spangled flag of the free."

Henry P. Goddard of Baltimore, Md., sends this communication: "In reply to the query of 'M. W. G.' in your issue of May 6 as to who speaks the lines 'Mercy on us!' &c., in Act I., Section 1, of 'The Tempest' as the ship is supposed to be sinking, I would say that in the Baltimore Shakespeare Club we always attributed them to the sailors, and not to Gonzalo. The context seems to me to make this very clear."

Mrs. Charles W. Kinsley of 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street asks: "Where can I find the lines expressing the thought we live in deeds and acts, not in years, hearts or breath?"

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Long ago the critic ceased using the name of Angelica Kauffmann when writing of Rosa Bonheur. There was no possible comparison between the two. Possibly, if not for the sympathy with the life struggles of the unfortunate Angelica Kauffmann, she would have been forgotten years ago. Summing up the work of women as artists, to put Mme. Le Brun in a conspicuous place is just and proper. Naturally we assort women and their occupations. We are not startled when a Jane Austen writes neat romances, but are bewildered when a Mrs. Somerville elucidates the abstract mathematical problems. A woman might have then painted flowers, but not, as does Lady Butler, battle scenes. Apart, then, from the high excellence of Rosa Bonheur's art, there will always remain an element of astonishment when the strength, the power, of her animal portraiture are considered. Mr. Edmund Gosse, in his happy article in The North American Review, tells how Britomart is likely to be mauled by her own sex—for certain foibles, cracks, and crevices in her panoply. But Rosa Bonheur, who is dead, what of her? She lived for her art, and for nothing else. Hers was no improvisation, but a hereditary calling, as it were, and she was only the more absorbed in her work on that account. And so to-day there will be throngs of visitors at the Metropolitan Museum who will look at a picture there which is nothing short of being the greatest artistic triumph a woman has yet achieved.

It is Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair."

That English artist, Lady Butler, who paints war scenes is somehow not appreciated in the United States. We are not positive, but we do not think that any of the lady's work has been shown in the United States. There is a print of a Waterloo scene, which is by no means impressive. Perhaps it is not effective because the engraving is poor. Lady Butler's picture in the Royal Academy shows the advance of the "Scots' Guard at the Alma." Gen. Earle indicates the exact scene: "It was the last battle of the old order; we went into action with all our finery, with colors flying and band playing."

Ever since the time of Horace Vernet we have changed the method of treating war pictorially. You never can work into canvas a frontage of many miles or the manœuvres of 100,000 men. All that can be done is to precise some of the incidents. That is what Meissonier and Detaille did, and successfully.

M. Verestchagin works on battlefields before and after an engagement, and his efforts are not the less striking on that account. Perhaps no testimony of the horrors of war could make a more direct appeal to the members of the Peace Conference than had there been an exhibition of these Verestchagin pictures at The Hague. He does not strive to show what is the splendor of war, but its antithesis. A field bestrewn with frozen dead is a terrible picture.

Meissonier has made Napoleon on the retreat from Moscow, and he has still given him some of the attributes of a fallen conqueror. Had Verestchagin taken that particular episode, Napoleon, bereft of cocked hat, side arms, and the Legion of Honor, would have been trudging through the mud, muffled up in the cloak of a mujik, and his classic head hidden in a fur cap. Verestchagin writes:

I have seen a priest performing the last religious rites on a battlefield over a mass of killed, plundered, and mutilated soldiers who had just given up their lives in the defense of their country; and that scene again—a picture which I had painted, literally, with tears in my eyes—has been proclaimed in high quarters to be the product of my imagination, a downright falsehood.

As to the Royal Academy, the question is now being agitated whether there should not be a free day of exhibition. As the general English public has to pay so as to see the pictures, the Royal Academy cannot be regarded as national. Fully forty years ago this matter was agitated, and a select committee declared that "the great body of non-Academic artists contends that a society which possesses not only this (a right to a gallery at the expense of the nation,) but many other public advantages, ought to be responsible to those who contribute to their exhibitions, and whose interest they are supposed to represent."

The efforts to have a free exhibition of the Royal Academy for at least one day in the week came to nothing in 1864 because of the then "narrow access to the exhibition rooms." To-day, under wiser and more extended conditions, no such difficulty can exist.

There is to be celebrated at Madrid, beginning this month, on the 6th, the centenary of Velasquez. There will be the inauguration of the Velasquez Gallery at the National Gallery and the unveiling of a statue of the great painter, an exhibition of the paintings of Dore, and receptions organized by the Academy of Fine Arts. As Velasquez was a Knight of the Order of Santiago, this military order will celebrate the occasion, and there will be a solemn requiem performed, the entire service to be made up of compositions of Spanish musical composers of the sixteenth century.

Many of the works of Velasquez are not in Spain, but Madrid has at the Prado an extensive and characteristic collection of this master's paintings. These are several portraits of Philip IV., that superb picture of Don Balthazar Carlos, the fine one of the Count Duke of Olivares, and the grandest historical piece man has yet painted, "The Surrender of Breda." The story goes that Velasquez died of the worry brought about by his having had put under his charge the ceremony of the marriage by proxy of Louis XIV. and the Infanta Maria Teresa.

In the rooms of the Carnavalet, in Paris, there is an exhibition which is to serve as a memorial of the siege of Paris by the Germans. A window in particular attracts attention. It is consecrated to the memory of the artist Henri Regnault, who was killed in battle. The likeness is taken after the Clairin and Barrices mask. You see the hole in Regnault's forehead where the rifle ball passed through.

Gustave Moreau was wonderfully prolific. At his death he left his house, with his studio, to the French State. It had been hoped that the highly interesting collection would have been before this on exhibition, but the Moreau house is too small to show 800 oil paintings, 350 water colors, and some 4,000 sketches and studies. The greatest curiosity is evinced in Paris in regard to Moreau's work, because of late years the artist hardly ever exhibited his pictures in the public galleries.

The Ceramic Studio, a monthly magazine for the designer, potter, decorator, firer, and published by the Ceramic Studio Publishing Company, No. 8 East Fifteenth Street, New York, has just issued its number for this month. The Ceramic Studio is of handsome form and contains many designs and a well-executed color print. The scope of the magazine is wide, for, outside of its specialties, it will give space to reports of exhibitions of oil and water color work, for, as its editor expresses it, "we have gotten too much into the way of considering art as entirely apart from art in general." Whether it be, then, in baked clay or on canvas, the art instinct for the embellishment of either must be of the highest grade. At a recent meeting of the National League of Mineral Painting, The Ceramic Studio was made its official organ.

As to ceramic work, generally considered, in the United States, the purely technical part of it is mastered. We have found within easy reach all the many materials. The mechanical difficulties we have overcome. Every day there are improvements in kilns. We have even originated certain wares, which have a bold cachet of their own. More than that, we are producing the most delicate work. We are training, too, the artist for his peculiar business, and the advance has been wide and general and as distinguishable in the everyday table service as it is the special work for decorative purposes. In fact, if we began at the bottom of the ceramic scale, as was the natural method, we are fast approaching the higher, the better cultivated upper one. It is this progress The Ceramic Studio notes. People must not, however, overlook this salient fact, that the very highest art impression conveyed by means of a beautifully painted vase depends in no small measure on the many prior mechanical details the clay has been subjected to.

There is on exhibition in Paris at the Galleries Durand-Ruel a collection of pictures and aquarelles of Junkind, and the catalogue shows 174 numbers. With few exceptions, all these works have been loaned for exhibition.

This week there is being sold at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, the well-known Dachery collection. There are pictures by Boudin, Cals, Colin, Corot, Diaz, Gautier, Guillaumin, Harpignes, Jongkind, Lepine, Liebermann, Monet, Pissaro, Rousseau, Sargent, Sisley Ribot, Vignon. In the same collection are water colors by Millet, also sketches by Daumier, Decamps, Delacroix, Puvis de Chavannes, Raffet, and Vollon.

There always are dispersals, brought about by accidents, and save in great State museums, art wonders have no permanent position. If the Egyptian tomb held its collection for a matter of 7,000 or 8,000 years, to-morrow the pick of the explorer may break through the stone door that guarded it, and the next day the masterpieces of the long past are scattered.

In Senigallia, Italy, there is an old palace, associated with the name Pio None, and in it are many famed works of art. Here are paintings attributed to Giorgione, Guercino, Caracci, Brensino, Baroccio, Imola, Perdenone, Filippelippi, Del Vaga, Bassano, Fra Bartolomeo, Franzia, Pagnacavallo, Ribera, Guido Reni, Piatoretto, Andrea del Sarto, Titian, and there are many paintings of modern masters, including a Vernet, in examples of the sculptor's art there are the busts of Benedict, Balzarro, Pacetti, Farneri, Fabi, De Pisarris, Engelbrecht, Guadagnini, Lauro, Metalli, Pivola, Becamantini, Rossapina, Scacciati, Calamotta, Vanvitelli Vasi, and the pupils of Benvenuto Cellini. Besides all these there are notable representatives of the ceramic art, as majolicas, Sèvres vases, and a remarkable assemblage of ecclesiastical objects, as chalices, crucifixes, candelabra. There are innumerable autographs and a mass of things, almost escaping cataloguing, presented to the late Pope by royalties and prominent personages. If guarantee of authenticity be worth anything, the Italian Government offers the documentary evidence and certificates.

This collection is for sale, either in its totality or in lots, and all explanations and information can be had of the Roman Bronze Works, No. 211 Forsyth Street, New York City.

In Scribner's for June, Cecilia Waern calls attention, in a clever article, to "The Modern Group of Scandinavian Painters," and the prints accompanying the paper, all excellent of their kind, will help the public to a better understanding of what is present Scandinavian art. These painters of the North show no influence of "either Paris or Munich," but are essentially Norse. Somehow, when you look at a picture of Zorn, it has the distinguishing quality of returning your stare—in case you do stare. What fixity of expression there is in Zorn's "Mona!" How honestly the old woman gazes at you, as does the little girl. There is no Monvalish expression, no simpering. Wonderfully straightforward is the portrait of Bergh entitled "My Wife," and, for comicality, there is "Lisbeth," painted by Larsson. Here is a coy little one, with the merriest twinkle in her eyes; her puckered face is laughing all over. It is her doll who has been telling her some joke.

Kroyer's art, displayed in the presentation of many figures, all assembled in one room, as in the picture "The Art Congress Held in Denmark, 1888," is a wonderful performance—a triumph, in fact, over enormous difficulties. The Scandinavian landscape painters have, of course, the advantage of situation, and reproduce what they see. The strong place, however, these painters of the North hold is in portraiture, and the power they show is derived from their extreme truthfulness. They accomplish the end they have in view by their naturalness, discarding what is strange or bizarre and eschewing impressionism.

What infinite trouble the conscientious artist takes! How many figures are drawn and cast aside before the painter finds that his fancy is married to the facts! In The Art Amateur, the anniversary number, are given the many studies made by Henry Mosler for his picture, "The Discussion of the Marriage Contract." Now, these Bretons are stolid people, not sentimental, and so soon by soon the marriage portions of the prospective bride or groom are discussed. What was to be done with that important personage, the notary, who was to act as the legal go-between? Should Mr. Mosler draw him tired out with the wrangle of the fathers and mothers? Is his calling to be indicated by means of a quill stuck behind his ear? Was the figure to show lassitude or the energy of a fixed attention? The artist has worked it out admirably. Evidently the consenting parents will tire themselves out. The notary understands human nature—he gives it a little prod on his face and another preoccupation.

Mr. Thomas B. Mosher,
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CHINA.

Mrs. Archibald Little's Book Describing the People as She Has Seen Them.*

Lord Charles Beresford has given us China, statistically, commercially, and politically. Shall there be "spheres of influence," or is the door of China to be battered, and so kept wide open? We want the other side of China, the social condition, and Mrs. Archibald Little affords us that opportunity by means of her book, "Intimate China: The Chinese as I Have Known Them."

In the first place, for a better understanding of China, not geographical, for a glance on the map shows that; it is the subject of population which is surprising. As far as can be discovered by able European statisticians, China has a population of 385,000,000. With her eighteen provinces there is one, Kiang-Su, said to contain alone 39,500,000 souls. There are about as many people in Kiang-Su as in all France.

In her preface, as if to break the ground, Mrs. Little writes:

It is considered very unwomanly not to wear trousers and very indelicate for a man not to have skirts to his coat; consequently our European dress is reckoned by Chinese as indecorous. * * * Chinese love children, are ready to work day and night for their masters, and, if occasion demand, to be beaten in their place, or even, if needs be to die for them. In fine, although in all details unlike ourselves, a great race, with some magnificent qualities.

You catch here and at once the exact situation and what are Chinese conventionalities. It is at Shanghai where the lady gets her first insight into Chinese high life.

It would reward an Alma-Tadema to depict the Chinese bandies filling all its many balconies, pale and silken clad, craning their necks to see, and by the haughtiness of their gaze recalling the decadent Romans of the last days of the empire. Their silken garments, their arched mouths, the coldness of their icy stare, have not yet been duly depicted. * * * Yet they, too, have souls possibly worth the awakening. With their long nails, their musk-scented garments, their ivory opium pipes, and delicate arrangements of colors, they cannot be without sensibilities. Do they feel that the Gaul is at the gates, and that the China of their childhood is passing away?

The Chinaman may be apparently Indian-like in his stolid manner, but the Chinese woman is not. She is devoured by curiosity.

The women flock around, and beg me to take off my gloves and my hat, that they may see how my hair is done, and the color of my hands. Then some old woman is sure to squeeze my feet, to see if there is really a foot filling up all those big boots; for, of course, all the women here have small feet—that is, they have them bandaged up, and astonishingly well they get along upon their hoof-like feet. They are very friendly, and bring out chairs and benches before their cottage doors, and beg us to sit down, and offer us tea, or, if they have not got that ready, hot water. But the children cry with terror if I touch them or go too near; and one little boy in a school we went into simply trembled with fear all the time I stood near him to hear him read.

It was not, however, always easy sailing, and the English lady came at times near being roughly handled.

At Lichuan occurred our first mobbing, the more unfortunate as most of our coolies came from there. Our cook had, as we thought, very imprudently engaged a room for us in an inn outside the walls, and evidently not the best inn. To make it worse it had an entrance back and front, and the room assigned to us had three large windows. So often we had no window at all it seemed particularly unfortunate we should have three there, for in poured a howling crowd, and the windows were at once a sea of faces. We thought it best to bolt the door of the room, setting our soldier-coolie on guard over it. And the only thing to do with the windows seemed to be to close the shutters and wait inside in the darkness, hoping the crowd would go away when there was nothing more to see. But there were eyes and fingers at every crack—and the room was all cracks—and the people coughed to attract our attention, and called on us to come out, while, to judge from the sounds—but one can never do this in China—there seemed to be fierce fighting between some of them and our coolies. We had to light a candle to dine by, and this let bedlam loose again. It was our first really hot day, and we were very tired, but it was evident there was to be no rest for us that evening. Out with the lights and to bed! But there were fingers feeling, feeling at the cracks, and rude coughs and noises for hours after that.

For Mrs. Little to travel with her husband was deemed the height of impropriety, and her attendant thus explained it:

According to him, it is in China the height of impropriety for a man and a woman in traveling to share the same room. When a Chinese Mandarin travels his wife occupies the women's quarter with the other women. Unfortunately, in these inns there was no women's quarter; so at Lichuan, where it seems the difficulty had begun, the boy had said if the landlord would give me another room I would occupy it, but there had been none for me. The last inn had refused us outright, and this being a regular old-fashioned inn and farmhouse, the boy had felt quite sure it would do likewise if it knew. All this was a new idea to us. And as we saw all the women of the household taking peeps at us from the window over the buffalo stable opposite, we fancied their suspicions had been aroused, and that after all they knew I was a woman. All across the mountains there had been a great wondering as to what I was, and I had often heard the country people beseeching the coolies to tell them. When I sat in my chair in my long fur coat, and my husband rode the pony, they had no doubt at all that I was a man, and a Mandarin, and he my outrider; and they used to ask about me in this spirit, and in one village all stood with bated breath while I was carried by. But with the fur coat, which is greatly worn by Mandarins, my dignity departed, and, on foot or on horseback, I was altogether an anomaly. The hair seemed to be the hair of a woman, but, then, the feet were surely the feet of a man!

Mrs. Little speaks in the highest terms of the Chinese women:

I have never yet seen a Chinese woman insufficiently clad, nor committing any act that could possibly be considered indecent. The whole behavior of Chinese ladies would lead me to suppose that they would shrink from anything of the kind. It is not in accordance with their etiquette that they should talk to men about their own relations; yet whenever I have seen them brought into intercourse with foreign men, or even Chinese men, on matters of business, I have been struck by both their ease of manner and their quiet dignity. It is true they are rather given to rising to address a man, as if he were a superior being; but, further than that, they in nowise convey the impression that they are accustomed to consider themselves as at the service or pleasure of men. It must be understood I am here simply writing of the ladies with whom I have held friendly intercourse, not of poor peasant women, nor of those whose society European men in treaty ports most frequent. Although for these last I must add that, however immodest their conduct may be, their manners and behavior have none of that repulsive disregard of decency that makes it to a woman so painful to hold intercourse with those acting in a similar manner in London, New York, or, worse still, Paris. It is not unnatural that this should be so. The women leading a vicious life in China have for the most part been sold into slavery in their childhood, their families not having enough rice to feed them, and it is from no bad inclinations of their own that they are found in the houses where foreign or Chinese men find them. Doubtless there are in China, as in other countries, women who prefer vice to virtue, but if I am any judge of expressions or manners, these last must be rarer in China than in any other country with which I am acquainted.

The marriage question in China is certainly mixed, as there are many contradictions:

A Chinaman also takes a concubine into his house for life; he has no idea of enjoying the few fleeting years of her youth and prettiness and then setting her adrift with a little sum of money. She becomes from the moment she enters his household as much a charge to him as his wife is, and her children are just as much his lawful children as his wife's are.

Women do, however, play an important part and attend to the business of their husbands:

A Governor's wife is always supposed to be the keeper of his official seal, and is therefore never expected to go out and pay visits. When my husband was obliged to go to Shanghai on business, it was his Chinese employes who immediately suggested that I should keep the keys of the safe, and supervise the accounts in his absence, this being what they said the wife of a Chinese man of business would undertake. Nor is it unusual, my husband says, for a business man to say to him, "I must go home and consult my wife before concluding this bargain."

A young man in my husband's business was taking to dissipated courses; it was his mother who came off in her sedan chair into the country to interview my husband. And very definitely she knew what she wanted—that her son should be given employment at a distance, and thus separated from the many undesirable acquaintances he had formed. She begged my husband also to give him a talking to, and told him exactly what she thought he had better say; then, having laid her point of view very clearly before him, begged that her visit might be kept a secret from her son, and so departed. I must add that, for all her being a lady, she went on her knees to my husband on arrival, and tried to do so again on going. But in conversation with him she was anything but on her knees.

Dress, as far as women are concerned, is just as important in China as it is in the United States:

While a roomful of Chinese ladies presents a very pretty appearance from the exquisite gradations of color of their embroidered skirts and jackets, the brilliancy of their head ornaments, and their rouge, yet, taken individually, probably no other nation is so deficient in costume. Their idea is that it is indecorous to show the figure; therefore, only their deformed feet, cased, it is true, in beautifully embroidered little shoes, and their faces are seen; even the hands, which are small and very elegantly shaped, with taper fingers and filbert nails, are concealed in their large sleeves. Their faces at parties are often so rouged as to look like masks, their lips colored, their eyebrows darkened, and their hair so anointed as to give a shining, semi-metallic setting to the face. Their skirts are very prettily made, in a succession of tiny pleats longitudinally down the skirt, and only loosely fastened together over the hips, so as to feather round the feet when they move in the balancing way that Chinese poets liken to the waving of the willow. Their outer jackets in Winter, often of plum-color satin, with gold embroidered sleeves, are rather like old-fashioned spencers and unobjectionable, but the underjackets—at a party a lady often wears three—are of an ugly cut, especially in the back, where they are made so as to stick out instead of hanging flat over the shoulders. And when the ladies divest themselves of their skirts—you always ask a Chinese lady to lay aside her skirt, as in England you ask her to lay aside her cloak—any dress more ugly could hardly be imagined than the long, sloppy-looking underjacket over rather full, straight-cut trousers, possibly of red satin, gorgeously embroidered life-size butterflies. There is no single feature in the face that we could call pretty, and in accordance with etiquette the face is entirely devoid of expression. I have never been able to find anything pretty about a Chinese woman except her hands and arms, both of which are very prettily modeled. Doubtless her feet and legs would be too, if let alone. Now her poor legs are like two sticks.

This is a picture of the Emperor, written in 1801:

He looks younger even than he is, not more than sixteen or seventeen. Although his features are essentially Chinese, or rather Manchu, they wear a particular air of personal distinction. Rather pale and dark, with a well-shaped forehead, long, black, arched eyebrows; large, mournful dark eyes, a sensitive mouth, and an unusually long chin, the young Emperor, together with an air of great gentleness and intelligence, wore an expression of melancholy, due, naturally enough, to the deprivation of nearly all the pleasures of his age and to the strict life which the hard and complicated duties of his high position force him to lead. As he sat cross-legged, the table in front hid the lower part of his person. In addressing Prince Chun he spoke in Manchu rather low and rapidly, being perhaps a little nervous.

As to the Empress Dowager, Kwang-Shu, who, supposably, makes the Emperor her slave, Mrs. Little has nothing good to say about her. "Intimate China" is a singularly entertaining volume, throwing much additional light on China. The illustrations, which are many, are of great help to the text.

*INTIMATE CHINA: THE CHINESE AS I HAVE SEEN THEM. By Mrs. Archibald Little. With 120 illustrations. London: Hutchinson & Co.

BISMARCK.

The Man and His Work From a French Point of View.*

How could it have been expected that any Frenchman writing of Bismarck, the partitioner of France, should have treated the great Prussian or Germany with much consideration? Notwithstanding natural prejudice, M. Charles Andler is fairly temperate, and his "Le Prince de Bismarck" is a valuable contribution to modern history. The author is a master of style, and his easy handling of his own language shows what is true Gallic vigor.

The topics of paramount interest are the causes which led Bismarck to a rupture with France. No one questions that as suddenly as were slipped the dogs of war the brutes had been held in leash for a long time, only awaiting the proper moment for the loosing of them. The rancor Bismarck felt toward France originated in his baby days. Nine years before he was born Soult's soldiers had pillaged the old manor of Schönhausen, and the Prince's father and mother had sought refuge in the woods. To copy M. Andler's words, "De tout cela, un chaud enthousiasme antifrançais avait subsisté dans la famille qu'il faut connaître, non seulement parce que, par bouffées brusque, Bismarck l'a senti lui remonter parfois du coeur au cerveau, mais parce qu'en des heurs decisive il a su ne pas les partager." Alas! for present peace conferences, are we to think that racial hates are extinguishable? Born of an agrarian family, M. Andler describes that particular order pretty much as we understand it to-day. According to our authority, the Prussian King and the Government exist for agrarian aggrandizement. Devoted royalists are they, asking as a right for lucrative positions, but with the sharpest views relative to the crops they produce, as, owning much of the most productive land, they hold fast to what they have, and would, if they dared, carry out with their laborers the feudalism of a past mediaeval period.

Describing Bismarck's student life at Göttingen, M. Andler tells of his return home, and this is the picture he draws of the young man:

Il revint de la, bretteur irascible, balafré de coups de rapière, flanqué de dogues énormes, redoute pour sa force et pour sa raillerie acérée, mais engoncé dans le doctrinalisme de l'école romantique et traditionaliste.

The rise of Bismarck from the country gentleman to a political position has been frequently told, and M. Andler follows the general account. There is always a certain amount of comicality when you read how Bismarck, cigar in hand, first asserted his position and snubbed Austrian presumption. If the end justifies the means, it was the unification of Germany Bismarck strove for. To bring Germany into line, to stop little bickering among petty States, it became necessary to manufacture a common enemy. There was wanted a casus belli, and it was found. Never was there a poorer pretext discernible than the one of setting on the throne of Spain a Hollenzollern. No farce ever concluded with a more appalling tragedy. Poor Benedetti has been made the scapegoat, and unjustly. After all the plot came near falling through had it not been for Bismarck, who was the main manipulator and jerked the wires. "Bismarck," writes M. Andler, "l'avait ménagée," or, to translate in a nautical way, Bismarck did all the steering. The agents provocateur were at work. Louis Napoleon and the old King were the tools of an astute and determined man, and we translate the author's summary of the situation:

War was inevitable, because Bismarck had made up his mind to it. He was resolved on strife because then there would come about German unity. * * * He appreciated the momentary weakness of France. The Germans of 1870, split up in factions, did not understand the work Bismarck had planned. * * * Bismarck, by means of a lie, indicated the enemy. Though the German people were the victors, they were his dupes, as were we. * * * and he [Bismarck] was proud of his work. Nevertheless this work had for its origin the grossest fraud, as clever as it was brutal. Was it a good war? Yes. But what, pray, may be a bad war? A poet—Victor Hugo—has said: "They are both the same thing."

*LE PRINCE DE BISMARCK. Par Charles Andler. Paris: Georges Bellais.

Stories by Alice Brown.*

Tales of Tiverton are tales of a small rural life with which a considerable proportion of the passing generation have been familiar. It is New England plainly enough; but not the grim New England of Miss Wilkins or the idyllic region with which Miss Jewett has dallied lovingly. It might be called the silver lining of that dark cloud which overhangs the work of the former writer.

Against the pleasant background of clean dooryards, ample kitchens, woods, and orchards lovely with May flowers and apple blossoms, agreeable figures stand out in salient relief. They are not so obviously under the rule of Adrastela as are the depressing men and women of Miss Wilkins's concentrated tragedy, nor do they so far depart from the ordinary standards of conduct. They have a more discernible connection with their scholarly ancestry, as we know it through the early personal records. They are neither crazed with obsession by one relentless idea, nor wholly preoccupied with the homelier affairs of their quiet existence. There is room given for certain emotions finer than love of gossip and much more bland than idolatry of conscience. The visible and outward sign is treated with respect. Spiritual sweetness and light find expression in fried apples and mince pies and squash baked with molasses; clothes, clocks, and china have a symbolic value that quite outweighs their positive importance.

The particular virtue of the author's method lies in the reasonableness she is able to impart to all this apparently illogical mingling of food and raiment with emotion. We realize irresistibly that the manifestations are not ridiculous, because the reality is a lifetime of associations with a permanent dwelling place and unchanging traditions. If we turn to the story called "The Way of Peace" the secret is made plain. Lucy Ann, deprived of her mother at the time of life when affections have taken deep root, finds her comfort in the fact of her likeness to her mother. To accentuate that likeness she changes the arrangement of her hair and discards her own familiar dress for the purple thibet and white kerchief that had long hung untouched. In the same spirit she clings to the habits and customs of her life at home. Invaded by the kindness of neighbors and relatives, forced to go "cousining" hither and yon, she returns alone to the house whose attic and cellar and kitchen are more than religious sanctuaries, and resorts to dark deception in order to escape eating her Thanksgiving dinner at any other table than her own or according to any programme more flexible than the unswerving one by which her mother had abided.

"'I guess I can't tell exactly how it is,' she said to her relatives, 'but you see, my home's my own, jest as yours is. You couldn't any of you go round cousinin' without feelin' you was tore up by the roots. You've all been real good to me, wantin' me to come, an' I s'pose I should make an awful towse if I never was asked, but now I've got all my visitin' done up, cousins an' all, an' I'm goin' to be to home a spell. An' I do admire to have company,' added Lucy Ann, a bright smile breaking over her face. 'Mother did, you know, an' I guess I take arter her. Now, you lay off your things an' I'll put the kettle on. I've got more pies 'n you could shake a stick at, an' there's a whole loaf o' fruit-cake, a year old.'"

This is not the sentimental attitude toward "home-life" as opposed to the wider world; it is merely a testimony to the importance assumed by a place into which the occupant has grown by slow and pleasant degrees. Such a place becomes a part of the essential individuality, much as the skin that shields the nerve from the outer air is a part of the living body, and everything connected with it, however commonplace to an alien judgment, is requisite and necessary for soul and body both.

Another characteristic of the Tiverton people is amiability. We have never seen so clearly portrayed the possibilities of union between strong wills, oddities of taste, and sweetness of temper. To discard a lover, to quarrel with a mate, is not, as Miss Wilkins would have us believe, to lose immediately all the joy of living. Mercy and justice meet together in these kind and vigorous natures on terms of intimate companionship, and the wounds of friendship heal with rapidity in that healthy tissue.

If we examine the literary quality of these little stories of a limited world we find merits of an unusually high order. Perhaps the first to strike the critical reader is the concentration upon a single episode or scene. There is no irresolute wandering from the point; that is the curse of the uninstructed writer. We have a clear picture composed to suit its limits and definite in outline. The second notable quality is chiefly notable that it is so seldom found with the first. Together with precision and concentration we get a marked variety and richness of character and incident. The range is wide for so narrow a field, and the figures that pass before us are delicately differentiated. They are individuals before they are types. Isabel "play-acting" before the minister, and teaching school in contented spinsterhood, is quite as much a New England girl as Dilly Joyce shrinking from the bondage of housekeeping "in a brick block," with two hired girls, or Letty Macy stealing a surreptitious holiday with her husband, but no one of them bears the most distant resemblance to the others. Among the older people whose mold of habit has thoroughly set is found an equal variation. The width, not of a continent, but of an entire temperament, lies between Parson Bond of a gentle, amorous middle-age and Mr. Oldfield of the Flat-Iron Lot, with his antiquarian passion and his intellectual remoteness. The author has answered the two important requirements, has seen clearly, and has seen whole; and her stories remind us that to have in fiction something new and something true is certainly matter for congratulation.

*TIVERTON TALES. By Alice Brown. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899. Price, $1.50.

Mrs. Rose's "A Ducal Skeleton."*

The situation in Heloise Durant-Rose's romance, "A Ducal Skeleton," is complex. The Duchess of Beaulieu, a grand English lady, is called to the bedside of her dying son, the heir to the title, and at his last gasp he tells her he has left behind him two children, but their mother he does not name.

*A DUCAL SKELETON. By Heloise Durant Rose. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The story then has all to do with Bertram and Beatrix, the two grandchildren of the Duke and Duchess.

Having been born with a bar sinister, the two young people are in a measure outside of those privileges rank confers. The Duke and Duchess lovingly care for the children. There is a bad aunt, Lady Beatrix, who snubs them, and a kind one, Lady Ethel, who adores them. The author moves her personages from England to Mentone. The characters are many. Finally it is discovered that Madame Millefleurs is the mother of Beatrix and Bertram, and that there is a half-sister. There is a cleverly drawn American girl in the romance and Bertram falls in love with her. Differences and distinctions between the ways and habits of the New and Old World are distinctly shown and the story is cleverly told. The author of "A Ducal Skeleton" has before this earned literary distinction by her "Pine Needles," her "Dante," both in verse, and her romance, "Study of Sex."

Lang's "Myth, Ritual, and Religion."*

In "Myth, Ritual, and Religion" we are led by Mr. Lang into a mystical atmosphere. Following his "Making of Religion" of last year, it is pointed out by means of many adduced examples how the wilder features of myth survive, were borrowed, or were imitated from the ideas of people in the savage condition of thought, and the existence—even among savages—of comparatively pure, if inarticulate, religious beliefs, is insisted upon throughout. The subject dealt with is exceedingly occult, and the origin of religion is even yet, and perhaps will ever be, to a very large extent, closely veiled. Behind the races whom we must regard as "nearest the beginning" are their unknown ancestors, from a dateless past, men as human as ourselves, but men concerning whose psychical, mental, and moral condition we can only form conjectures. Among them religion arose, under circumstances of which we are necessarily ignorant. There seems, according to Mr. Lang, to be strong grounds for thinking that the higher religious belief, or pure belief, always came first, and the lower mythical stories or fanciful legends were subsequent or after thoughts.

The word "religion" may be, and has been, employed in many different senses and with a perplexing width of significance. No attempt to define the word is ever likely to be quite satisfactory, but almost any definition may serve the purpose of an argument, if the writer employing it states his meaning frankly and then steadily adheres to it. Myth and religion seem to have gone so nearly hand in hand that it is not always possible to be certain as to which is myth and which religion. The antiquity of myth is almost, if not quite, as great as that of religion, and both are so complex and so full of elements that it is largely vain labor to seek a cause for every phenomenon. One plausible explanation of the blasphemous forms assumed by various myths is that people had originally said something quite pure and sensible, but when, in the process of time and the absence of written records, their descendants forgot the primitive meaning of their remarks, a new and absurd meaning followed, introducing the rude and often obscene element into the divine legends of civilized races. The ignorance of archaic mythmakers must not be overlooked, and this will aid in making plain the assignment of human speech and human feelings to sun and moon, stars and wind, no less than to birds, beasts, and fishes. The savages had a firm belief in magic and in sorcery. Is it strange that this finds reflection in the mythology evolved by them? Rocks open at the order of the antique conjuror, rivers dry up, animals are their servants and hold converse with them. Even the weather—rain, thunder, or sunshine—is subject to their pleasure. Mr. Lang has gathered many examples of magical beliefs and tabulated them. The portraiture of those with whom such beliefs were current is thus made exceedingly graphic. We may see, as we read, something of what these men were, to whom these things were as handbooks and dictionaries are to us, basic and authoritative. The origin of frogs is one incidental point of interest that comes to us out of the complexity of myth:

> A woman bore two children, and sought for a water spring wherein to bathe them. She found a well, but herdsmen drove her away from it that their cattle might drink. Then some wolves met her and led her to a river, of which she drank, and in its waters she bathed her children. Then she went back to the well, where the herdsmen were now bathing, and she turned them all into frogs. She struck their backs and shoulders with a rough stone, and drove them into the waters, and ever since that day frogs live in marshes and beside rivers.

A volume might be filled with such and kindred examples of the fancies of Greeks and savages.

In the oldest (Egyptian) tombs, where the oldest writings are found, there are not many gods mentioned. The list comprises Osiris, Horus, Thot, Seb, Nut, Hathor, Anubis, Apheru, and a couple more. Egyptian religion underwent, however, modification, and the stock of gods was considerably augmented. The gods of the earliest monuments were beasts. A number of the myths have for their object the satisfying of curiosity about the causes of things, or supplying gaps in human knowledge. The nature myths account for various aspects of nature, from the reed by the riverside that once was a fair maiden pursued by Pan to the remotest star that was a mistress of Zeus. They explain the reason why the crow is black, as well as why the sun is darkened in eclipse. The divine myths, likewise, are for the most part essays in the same direction. They try to answer those questions: "Who made things?" "How did this world begin?" "What are the powers, felt to be greater than ourselves, which regulate the order of events and control the destinies of men?" Myths reply to all these questionings, all these desires to know, and the answers are always in accordance with that early nebulous condition of thought and reason, where observation lapses into superstition, religion into science, science into fancy, and knowledge into fable. The book, as now revised and printed, is one sure to allure those to whom the controversial and the speculative appeal, and, while in striking contrast with the Lang fairy books, it is truly a most valuable contribution to the subject of which it delightfully treats.

*MYTH, RITUAL, AND RELIGION. By Andrew Lang. 2 vols. Cloth. Illus. Pages 336, 346. London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $4.

Peeps at Nature.*

The author of the present book had young people in mind as he wrote what are now its pages. He wished to awaken in them some interest in the wonders of creation, and to encourage those habits of observation which not only contribute to present pleasure, but go far toward making the child's after-life more successful than as if the stimulated powers were suffered to lie dormant. The world unfolded by Mr. Step is a beautiful one. It takes the youth out of doors, by the sea, in the woods at home and abroad, into the fields and lanes, over the moorland, and by pond and stream. It may at times incidentally signify wet feet and soiled clothing, but above and beyond that it brings contact with the fishes and other sea life, the squirrels, hedgehogs, beetles, and ferns; it means catching butterflies, studying wasps, and their paper-made nests, inspiration derived from the ants, and makes the injunction "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise," more pertinent than it could otherwise be; it is a revelation to find plants that catch flies and eat meat; the lizards and the careless grasshopper family each and all have a story to tell to which it were well worth while to listen. It will indeed be strange if out of it all the boy or girl who reads gains nothing. It does not always mean that a girl will find pleasure in catching snakes and stuffing them in her pocket, to the subsequent discomfiture of her mother, but it does mean additional self-confidence with each accumulation of new knowledge and familiarity with great Nature. The pleasures of life are greater, no matter where the life may be, if some of the passing phenomena are understood, even if it be, only "through a glass darkly." The sole pleasure of the seaside lies not in "the sounding sea," nor yet in the breakers' "poetry of motion." These are pleasures, but if one knows somewhat of the common jelly fish, the sea anemones, even the starfishes, and how they live and move and have their own particular being, the joy is greater and life is more ample with than without such knowledge. Such books as the one Mr. Step has written, therefore, make it possible for the pleasures and benefits of life to be multiplied and intensified. On every hand the so-called common things are found to be the wonderful things, and the relations between the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms are quickly found to be very close. The city with its artificiality, its paved sidewalks and streets, its easy transportation facilities and what not, is not the only place on earth. Byron was right, after all, when he wrote:

> There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
> There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
> There is a society where none intrudes,
> By the deep sea, and music in its roar:
> I love not man the less, but Nature more,
> From these our interviews, in which I steal
> From all I may be, or have been before,
> To mingle with the universe, and feel
> What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

And in spite of possible mistakes, whatever else the volume may do, Mr. Step's book will certainly go far toward making the meaning and significance of Byron in the quoted lines more apparent.

*BY SEASHORE, WOOD AND MOORLAND. PEEPS AT NATURE. By Edward Step. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Illus. Pages 330. New York: T. Whittaker.

Merriman's Prisoners and Captives.*

"Prisoners and Captives" is a very interesting story, but one with a disappointing end. The trend of it is similar to some of Black's novels, which hold the attention closely and terminate so weirdly. In the extreme Southern Atlantic, some years ago, two young Englishmen met under the most extraordinary circumstances on the deck of the English man-of-war the Martial. From the moment they first saw each other they were insensibly drawn together. Both were loyal Britains, highly educated, and members of prominent families. This meeting was the commencement of a new influence upon the life of each. One was Oswin Grace, the other Claud Tyars. Upon the arrival of the Martial in England the new friends parted, but only to soon resume their friendship. Grace went directly to his father's home, 105 Brook Street, London, after having invited Tyars to dine there the following evening. At the hour appointed Tyars, dressed faultlessly, arrived, and was presented to the members of the Grace family, including Miss Helen Grace, and her friend, Miss Agnes Winter. The dinner passed pleasantly, and at the close of the evening the guest departed, leaving a favorable impression behind him. This first visit to the Graces was repeated quite often, and the acquaintance between young Tyars and Helen Grace soon ripened into love.

Meanwhile business and philanthropy were not abandoned, but carried on most vigorously. Tyars, associated with several other gentlemen, became deeply interested in fitting out a ship, the Argo, for the ostensible purpose of discovering the north pole; in reality, the expedition was for the rescue of a number of Russia's Siberian exiles. The command of the Argo was to be in the hands of Tyars, and the other gentlemen, with one exception, were to go along in various capacities. That one was detained from making the trip on account of ill-health. His name was Matthew Mark Easton, an American. These promoters of the expedition invited Lieut. Oswin Grace to dine with them one night, and used the occasion to tell him of their scheme and invite him to join them, which he did with great enthusiasm. The ship was made ready to sail and all interested, both crew and officers, went aboard. On the day of sailing a farewell luncheon was served on board, to which Miss Grace and Miss Winter were invited. They looked over the ship, then bade good-bye to the voyagers. Helen and Tyars parted in the full knowledge of each other's love, yet he allowed this last opportunity to slip by without mentioning it.

Years passed and no news came from the Argo or any of its crew. Easton went in search of the missing ship, but nothing could be heard of it. It had undoubtedly met the fate of many previous arctic-bound vessels. Easton returned to London and reported to Miss Grace the sad news of the loss of both her brother and lover. He then sought out Miss Winter, gave her the same reports, pleaded with her for affection, and after securing her promise to be his wife, decided to make England his future home.

There are several side issues in the plot which, with the excellent descriptions and bright conversations, render the book one of unusual interest and merit.

*PRISONERS AND CAPTIVES. By Henry Seton Merriman, Author of "Young Nicholas," "The Sowers," "Roden's Corner," &c. Illus. and Frontis. Illustrated. New York: 3 and 11 East 16th Street: R. F. Fenno & Co. Price, $1.25.

Many Facts About Yale.*

Every man loves his own mother best, but through her he learns to reverence maternity in the abstract. And so, if he be a true man, he comes to have a tender regard for all mothers. Every man loves his own Alma Mater best, but through her he comes to understand the cherishing, maturing spirit of the university, and thus reaches a state of good feeling toward the seats of learning from which other men have been graduated. He must have missed something of the real meaning of university life who cannot feel a deep reverence for old Yale even if he himself has never sat upon her glorified fence and never felt anything but a thrill of misery when the big Y went over the line for a touch-down.

Yale is an essential factor in the culture of America, and when John Kendrick Bangs said that New Haven was the place where they made Yale men, he communicated one of those facts which lie behind the progress of our country. Every college man in the land sympathizes with the devotion of Yale men to their Alma Mater, and he, too, honors her for her glorious record. This book by Mr. Welch and Mr. Camp will be good reading for others than those who have been nursed in the arms of the tender mother at New Haven. Yale men will rejoice in the lucid exposition of the inner character of the university. They will glow with pride at Mr. Welch's testimony to the soundness, the seriousness, the piety, of representative Yale life. They will be happy to read Dwight Moody's characteristic tribute to the excellent influence of Yale life on his sons.

But other university men will read these things with pleasure, too, for Yale is a representative American institution, and there is no provincialism which can rob a Princeton, a Harvard, or a Columbia man of the gratification yielded to him by his sense of university brotherhood with the sons of Yale. Mr. Welch's work has been well done. He explains many things which non-Yalensians have not understood, and he tells in a most entertaining manner the history of some of Yale's most valued institutions. He explains very clearly, for example, how Yale men live and work by classes. He gives a clear insight into the meaning and influence of Yale's chapel exercises and the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. There is no cant in this part of the story, nor is there any religious blindness. The subject of religious life in the university is treated calmly, dispassionately, and convincingly, and, these chapters leave the reader satisfied that there is a good deal of sound piety in the university.

All readers, Yale men and others, will find themselves deeply interested in the account of Yale journalism and the revival of debate at Yale. These are matters closely connected with the intellectual life of the college, and men of other colleges will get valuable suggestions from learning how they are managed at New Haven. Another chapter which will be read with eagerness by the men of other colleges is that which deals with the society system. This is fully explained, and perhaps there is no more characteristic custom than the method of announcing the election of men to the senior societies at Yale.

That part of the book which is devoted to the class rooms gives a full account of the nature, purpose, and scope of the different departments of the university. It may be said briefly, also, that Mr. Camp's story of athletics at Yale is none too long, yet very comprehensive. It has been carefully prepared, and is, so far as we have the means of ascertaining, accurate. The account of the beginnings of intercollegiate football is correct, and is written with perfect fairness to the other colleges. Yale's athletic history is one of which she may well be proud, but Mr. Camp has written modestly and simply.

The value of the book is largely increased by the appendices, which contain the chronological records of all the departments, both of study and athletics, and which also show the growth of attendance at the university since its foundation, the callings followed by its sons, and many other matters of historical value. The volume is copiously illustrated with photogravures of Yale's professors, buildings, and athletes.

*YALE, HER CAMPUS, CLASSROOMS, AND ATHLETICS. By Lewis Sheldon Welch and Walter Camp. Boston: Lee & Shepard Co.

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TOLSTOI.

A Book from the Russian Telling How He Lives and Works.*

Miss Isabel F. Hapgood has long been known as an efficient Russian scholar, and has done not a little to familiarise us with the life and literature of the great race which is now the rival of our own for the political supremacy of the world. Her latest volume, a translation of Sergyeenko's "How Count Tolstoi Lives and Works," will prove welcome reading to all who are interested in the truly remarkable man who is its subject.

Probably no European of genius during the present century has come so near to the spirit of the Hebrew patriarchs as Count Lyeff Nikolaevitch Tolstoi. A hale old man, he rides his bicycle twenty miles in a day, and in defiance of the warning of a physician twenty years ago that bicycling would certainly injure the Count. He corrects and recorrects manuscripts and proofs with insatiable care. And yet, in spite of these modern accidents, he is as truly a "man of God" as Elijah or Abraham. He has the same indomitable will, subdued by an overmastering sense of the continual presence of God, which characterizes the great figures of the Old Testament. Moreover, in judging literature, art, society, and conduct, he seizes an exclusively ethical point of view, and expresses his convictions with uncompromising, sometimes even with aggressive, honesty. It is related that one evening a lady sang at his home. Tolstoi's boys went off into an adjoining room and began to deride the singer. On recognizing the situation, the Count was angry. "So you wish to protest against her singing?" he asked, severely. "Then go out and say so, or stand in the middle of the room and tell every one present. That would be rude, but upright and honest. But you have got together and are squealing like grasshoppers in a corner. I will not endure such protests." And it is said that a man could rarely tell Tolstoi a lie, for the Count's eye pierces to the very soul.

We may frequently differ with the opinions of such a man, but we cannot escape from the force of his character. And it is pleasing to hear that there is nothing weak or sanctimonious about one who expressly accepts certain of the doctrines of the New Testament—such as the non-resistance of evil by violence—which average Christianity is constantly explaining away. For instance, Tolstoi is particularly successful in resisting the importunities of beggars. "This is the fourth month I have been walking the streets of Moscow from morning to night, in order to get myself a ticket to Kaluga," explained a visitor. "But in that space of time you might have walked to Kaluga several times over," replied the Count, firmly. The visitor whined that he could not walk afoot like a common peasant and eat whatever came to hand, because he was of good family, and must have good food. But whining was of no avail. Sometimes such people threaten to kill themselves if the Count does not accede to their demands. It is not surprising that one who has as much self-respect as Count Tolstoi resents excessive praise of himself, and attributes such happiness as has befallen him, not to his having what he wants, but to his being content with what he has.

Tolstoi appreciates the dignity of manual labor, and, like Gladstone, he carries his appreciation into practice. There is a picture of him at work in the fields. But it is his methods of literary work to which the book gives special attention. Tolstoi's regular hours for such work are from 9 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon. But he is always anxious to put his ideas on paper while his brain is aglow. One night when he was returning home from Moscow he halted and, inhaling the fresh air with avidity, exclaimed passionately: "Heavens, how I want to write! My brain is seething with images." The first step in his writing is the dashing off of a rough draft with great rapidity and with little attention to form or details. This results in what Sergyeenko calls a "charcoal sketch" of the subject. This sketch is amplified, filled in, and corrected innumerable times before publication. For, although with Tolstoi matter is of far more consequence than form, he is, in the end, exceedingly painstaking with details. "Gold," he is fond of saying, "is obtained by strenuous sifting and washing." "And it may be said without exaggeration," says Mr. Sergyeenko, "that if Lyeff Nikolaevitch were to have ninety-nine sets of proofs for any one of his works, the ninety-ninth proof would be speckled with corrections."

Miss Hapgood, no less than Mr. Sergyeenko, has visited the Tolstois in their home, so this account is doubly vouched for by author and by translator. The volume is attractively bound, printed, and illustrated.

*HOW COUNT L. N. TOLSTOI LIVES AND WORKS. By P. A. Sergyeenko. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 8vo. Pp. 100. $1.25.

An Important London Sale.

Next week London will have its most important sale of the present book auction season, when Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will disperse the very extensive and highly valuable collection of books and autographs formed during the past quarter of a century by William Wright, the well-known English collector, whose love for collecting has always been great, and whom (to quote his own words) "price never frightened." Though there are but 1,525 lots in the auction catalogue, the importance and interest of the items offered are so great that it is not improbable that the total of the sale will be considerably over $50,000.

Though it has been said that the drama and kindred subjects may be called the key note of the collection, it includes many other works of interest and rarity, among which are Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Salisbury, 1766; H. K. Browne's original drawings for "Dombey and Son," and "The Old Curiosity Shop," drawings by Cruikshank and Thackeray, and first editions of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," "Second Funeral of Napoleon," "The Snob," and "The Gownsman," and a long series of first editions of Charles Lever's works, the latter rivaling the Mackenzie set and the fine set recently sold at auction in this city. The copy of "The Vicar of Wakefield" is in the original calf, and may reasonably be expected to sell very high. The copy of Thackeray's very rare college publication, "The Gownsman," is complete in the eleven numbers as issued, which is a rather unusual condition.

But the drama is the strong feature of the Wright collection, and the books and autographs in this department are not to be equaled or even approached in interest. Among the autographs is a magnificent series of letters and manuscripts of David Garrick, (Lots 1,179-1,243 in the catalogue,) for one of which Mr. Wright paid £41. These will be first offered at the reserve price of £400, and if that sum is not reached will be offered separately as catalogued. Great interest attaches to the numerous autograph letters of eminent actors, actresses, and literary celebrities, which include unusually important examples of Edmund Kean, Kitty Clive, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. May Robinson, ("Perdita,") Colley Cibber, Mrs. Susanah Cibber, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Abington, Miss Farren, Thomas King, Henderson, Samuel Foote, Macklin, Mrs. Sarah Siddons, and other histrionic favorites.

Probably without rivals are the extra illustrated lives of David Garrick and Edmund Kean, Lots 546 and 569. The extra illustrated Kean series is extended to ten volumes, (Borden six volumes and Barry Cornwall four volumes;) and there are four volumes of Garrick, by Davis; eight extra illustrated volumes of Kemble's "Life," six of Mrs. Siddons, five of Mrs. Jordan, five of Doran's "Their Majesty's Servants," six of Macready, two of Mme. Vestris, and others. In all there are over fifty volumes of uniformly bound theatrical memoirs, all containing a wealth of extra illustrations of great rarity and exceeding interest. With these may be placed the "Life of Grimaldi," the "Life of Bannister," Northcote's "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," and a number of others of similar interest.

The items catalogued under Cruikshank and Rowlandson form a series that has never been surpassed in the auction room, but even greater in importance is the special Dickens collection. The volumes of Dickens's works, presented by him to friends with autograph inscriptions, include "Pickwick Papers" in parts, presented to Miss May Hogarth, and the copy given by him to his publisher, Edward Chapman; also the "Village Coquette," "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Barnaby Rudge," and a number of other similarly important presentation copies. An item of extraordinary interest is the original manuscript of "The Battle of Life," (Lot 391,) written on fifty quarto pages. As is well known, nearly all of Dickens's manuscripts were bequeathed to John Forster, who at his death left them to the South Kensington Museum. Among the several exceptions were "The Battle of Life," which Dickens gave to a friend; the "Christmas Carol," and "Our Mutual Friend," now in private hands. "The Battle of Life" is a most interesting manuscript, showing the novelist's careful and painstaking method of work. Numerous are the alterations and interpolations throughout the manuscript, and, in some places, paper, with fresh matter, is pasted over the original. In many parts it differs from the printed version. The catalogue says that this manuscript is the only one of Dickens's that will probably ever occur for sale, but the "Christmas Carol" and "Our Mutual Friend" may come some day into the English market, and in this country are owned a considerable portion of "Pickwick Papers," the whole of "Hunted Down," written for The Ledger, and sold at the Sanitary Fair, and parts of other novels.

Lot 446 is the first page in the autograph of Dickens of the travesty of "Othello," written when he was but thirteen years old. This unique and interesting page of the earliest preserved dramatic writing of the great novelist bears the following note in the handwriting of his father, John Dickens: "This page is from an unpublished travesty written by Mr. Charles Dickens for private performance in his own family, (1833,) and is in his own handwriting. The Great Unpaid was your humble servant, John Dickens, Alphington, 6th June, 1842." In his work on the "Childhood and Youth of Charles Dickens," R. Langton says that as early as 1821, when Dickens was little more than nine years old, he wrote a tragedy entitled "Misnad; or, the Sultan of India," and later on, about 1831-3, while reporting for his uncle's "Mirror of Parliament," he wrote this unpublished travesty of Othello.

The manuscript of Dickens's only contribution to Punch, called "Dreadful Hardships Endured by the Shipwrecked Crew of the London, Chiefly for Want of Water," is also in the collection, together with "Mrs. Gamp with the Strolling Players," manuscript of three and a half pages, never published; a number of agreements between Dickens and his publishers, and the petty cash book, kept by Dickens when he was in the office of Edward Blackmore, lawyer, Lincoln's Inn Fields. According to the latter, his salary was 13s. 6d. a week. It is curious to note that several of the names in the book were used, with slight alterations, by Dickens in his novels.

At the end of the Dickens items comes an extra illustrated copy of Forster's "Life," which was begun by Mr. Wright with the intention of making it the most complete and valuable "Life" in existence. The three volumes have been inlaid to folio size and extended to twelve volumes by the insertion of portraits, views, letters, manuscripts, playbills, drawings, admission tickets, &c. Of letters of celebrities, there are 482, including 119 of Dickens; of portraits there are 445, among which are 100 of the novelist, from eighteen to fifty-eight years; of views of places connected with Dickens or his books, there are 300, and there are twenty-five playbills of the amateur performances with which his name is associated, and many pamphlets of uncommon rarity, including the very scarce "Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates, and the Garrick Club." When it is stated that the latter is the copy for which Mr. Wright paid £40 at the Mackenzie sale, in 1880, it will be seen that "price never frightened" this collector, and that he believed in forming his collection on a princely scale.

Books in the Library Company of Philadelphia.

"Ah! At last! At last! This one, I know, will ask to see my magnum opus. Mine, mine, mine, I tell you." The librarian cannot fail to be aware of these ghostly sighs and clamors; they encompass every visitor who enters his doors. Those poor old ghosts of authors! How can he help feeling a sympathetic pang when, after all, some particularly promising looking athletic reader asks for a recent novel? To think of the lives and sacrifices and labors put into all those works on the shelf, only, perhaps, to sink them deeper into Lethe from century to century! And of those who sometimes do have their dust brushed off by a reader, or who have the status of a market value, how many must feel this as an added injury rather than a solace? What comfort can it be to the poor spirit if his book is in demand because it was printed from a certain press, at a certain period, or, still more humiliating, perhaps because it has on it the token of ownership of some Pompadour or Diane? We may imagine the poor old ghost grumbling about "parasitic growths on literature," &c., in mediaeval terms not by any means "fit to print."

It must be even worse for the author to be dragged as a bob to the tail of some other man's celebrity. E. g., there lies at my hand a book on "The Infallibility of Human Judgment. By Mr. Lyons." Printed in London in 1725, and sold originally (if indeed it had any buyers) at 2s. 6d. It will now bring as many pounds as it then brought sixpences, because the author having been casually mentioned by Franklin thus comes into the purview of collectors. Ah! well, doubtless by this time Mr. Lyons does not have as high an opinion of "The Infallibility of Human Judgment" as he did once upon a time.

Such fancies force themselves on the mind, in particular, in an institution like the Ridgway Library, which has a very large percentage of the older works, once the guide posts, now only the milestones, of literature which serve to enable the attentive passer-by to estimate progress and feel comfortably sure that we are not retracing our own footsteps in a circle—travelers to no end but travail. Of what may be considered the old red sandstone period of printed literature—i. e., of works printed before 1500—the library possesses some eighty examples. Its oldest printed book is the Praeparatio Evangelica of Eusebius, editio princeps, printed in Venice by Jenson in 1470. This was the gift of William Mackenzie of Philadelphia to the Loganian Library, which in turn was the gift of James Logan to the Philadelphia Library, and at present has become a part of the gift of the library of Dr. James Rush. A crabbed inscription after "finis" records an earlier presentation of the Praeparatio "Ex dono nobilissimi Justiniani de Luzago Brixiensis, 1482." It is pleasant to trace the torch of knowledge being thus passed onward from hand to hand. "Of knowledge" may be truly said in this instance, for this very book may afford scope for more cheerful thoughts for writers yet in the flesh than those just indulged in. Although printed more than four hundred years since, and written long before that, it yet avouches its usefulness. Twice very lately it has furnished data for subjects of living interest. An important revision of Egyptian chronology has been partly based on its statements, and a theological scholar, preferring the original to deductions from it, has been making much use of it, as he considers, to his profit.

The other fifteeners are mostly the usual productions of the period, the Latin and Italian classics, Bibles, &c. Three of them, however, were celebrated and are still curious enough for mention. "Le Livre des Loups ravissans" is one. The wolves, I am sorry to say, were the clergy. And Gotin, the author, himself a priest, recounts their ravages in language that would have made the wife of Bath turn pale—or red. The original of La Fontaine's fable of the Miller, his Son, and the Ass is contained in the book. If you wish to be able to discover a witch, you cannot do better than consult the Malleus Maleficarum. This would have been invaluable in New England when that line of business was engrossing the great minds of the inhabitants. The third is the "Gesta Romanorum," the edition of 1490. The other great source of mediaeval entertainment, "Reynard the Fox," is represented in the library by the edition of 1548, and still a little later is "El Condé Lucanor," Seville, 1575, which Ticknor calls "one of the rarest books in the world."

"Books are not Spaniards, too, one may maintain,
Peace sure with rarity, though it come from Spain."

In fact, it seems that if instead of annexing Cuba, &c., we took a leaf (in fact, a few books) on Napoleon's plan, it might be a good idea. His librarian used to make up lists stating that a certain book standing on such a shelf in such a library (he was pretty well acquainted with all the European libraries) was badly wanted by the National Library. Then some fine day, when the French Army happened to be paying a visit to that city, a Corporal and file of soldiers would present this little requisition to the librarian of the institution in question, and that book would be taken out by a temporary suspension of the rules against borrowing. There must be some good picking in Cuba.

Another collector to whom the library owes a great part of its Americana was Pierre du Simitière, a French artist who came to this country shortly after the Revolution. He procured assistance from Congress to collect materials for a history of the United States. A large part of his materials was secured by the library. These cover the Colonial history, and largly the Revolution, and besides books and pamphlets, consist of manuscripts, broadsides, &c., some of which it would be difficult or quite impossible to find anywhere else now.

From this source and others the library is a "bloated aristocrat" in certain departments of Americana, as may be seen from the fact that it has two copies of Aitkens's Bible, two of Eliot's, four or five of the Cato Major, and other things in proportion. A very large collection of civil war matter has lately come to the library, brought together by a junk dealer.

Let us close with a few things that are what the auctioneer calls "very unique." Here is the manuscript of Watson's Annals, illustrated with scraps of dresses worn at the Meschianza, drawings by Major André, &c.; here the manuscript autobiography of John Fitch, America's earliest, most unfortunate, and almost greatest inventor. Here is the Bible of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, with his manuscript notes and emendations; here is the manuscript catalogue of the library of one of the earliest of American collectors, William Byrd of Westover, and here is the American Weekly Mercury, the first newspaper printed in the United States, Dec. 22, 1719. This whole sheet could scarcely afford space for this article, which fills such an insignificant portion of a great newspaper of to-day.

Garland's Journey to the Klondike.

Mr. Garland's account of his long and tedious (and, as it seems, quite needless) journey by the Teslin Lake and Prairie Route to the gold fields of British Columbia is written, like Shakespeare's plays, in prose and verse. The prose is all sufficiently lucid and graphic, and would be more interesting, at the present moment, if it treated of a subject less hackneyed. Graphic tales of adventure in the Klondike and on the way thither have not been scarce. The quality of Mr. Garland's descriptive writing is not much above the average of daily newspaper correspondence.

Still, all of his twenty-six prose chapters, which relate to the beginning of the Klondike craze, its development, and the toil, hardships, and despair of countless pilgrims, are readable, and if one feels that a false note or two jar in the writer's expression of his boundless sympathy with his suffering fellow-men and his pity for beasts, they are easily borne with. Mr. Garland knows much of outdoor life and he has the instincts of a woodman if he lacks something of the melody and the imagination of the poet and is somewhat deficient, withal, in the sense of humor.

It is the "poetry," comprising forty-odd bits of metred stuff, which puzzles and amuses most the uninitiated reader of "The Trail of the Goldseekers." Mr. Garland begins with verse. He will, he declares, "wash his brain in the splendid breeze," and presently he states his intention to "fling the scholar's pen aside." This is reprehensible. If Mr. Garland had the scholar's pen in his possession he should have returned it politely to its owner.

Thereafter each chapter is preceded by a set of verses suggested frequently by experiences more plainly described in the prose. Finding cowboys among his fellow-trailers leads Mr. Garland to sing thus of the cowboy:

> * * * Libidinous, obscene,
> Careless of dust and dirt, serene,
> He faces snows in calm disdain,
> Or makes his bed down in the rain.

Not all of the verses, however, are quite as prosaic or imitative as this. Some of them, which may be judged harshly because of the company they keep, would pass muster with much of the magazine verse of the present hour. Doubtless the followers of the Garland cult will find them all brave and fine.

*THE TRAIL OF THE GOLDSEEKERS: A Record of Travel in Prose and Verse. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.